"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow; diminishing northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,436. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FIND CORPORATION CHECK TO N. E. MACK

State Contractor Freely Tells of Contributions at Whitman's Graft Inquiry.

TERM "HEELER" DEFINED

Otherwise a State Committeeman Useful in Getting Contracts—Doyle Paid to the G. O. P.

Testimony regarding a check given as a campaign contribution by a corporation and countersigned by a member of the corporation, by mere chance was brought out yesterday in the John Doe inquiry which District Attorney Whitman is prosecuting in the search for graft. The testimony was the result of Whitman's policy of questioning all State contractors who come his way. Mr. Whitman has the cancelled check in his possession.

The check for $50 is made out to Norman E. Mack, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The check is dated Oct. 28, 1911, at which time Mack was the State Chairman, with offices at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street.

George Sherrill, Democrat, a middle-aged contractor of Hudson Falls, N. Y., was the man who told about the check. Sherrill incidentally is a State employe. Under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Clark the contractor spoke of his contribution with apparent pride. He said that the check which he sent to Mack was the first check which he drew on his bank account in the Hudson Falls National Bank. This bank account was opened shortly after C. Gordon Reel, then State Highway Commissioner, notified Sherrill that two repair contracts were awaiting him in the Highway Department. Sherrill had obtained the contracts without the formality of bidding.

After he made his contribution according to the testimony, Sherill obtained two road contracts amounting to $75,000.

Sherrill is an officer of the Sherrill Engineering & Contracting Company of Hudson Falls, incorporated in this State. The check bears the signature of this corporation and also the signature of "George Sherrill, Treasurer." It bears the indorsement of Norman E. Mack and the handwriting is similar to that on many checks of individuals which were made out to Mack in 1911, which are now in District Attorney Whitman's possession. The check was indorsed over to Arthur A. McLean, Treasurer of the State Committee, and was cashed at the Fourth National Bank of this city on Nov. 1, 1911, the depository of the Democratic State Committee.

Jury May Inspect Check.

Under Section 44 of the Corporation Law of this State it is illegal knowingly to accept a campaign contribution from a corporation. Arthur A. McLean already has been indicted on two counts under this section. Everett Fowler of Kingston and James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, have been indicted under the same section for soliciting contributions from corporations. It could not be learned yesterday what action is expected in the present case. The special Supreme Court Grand Jury which indicted Fowler, McLean, and McGuire, will meet again to-day and it is likely that the new Mack check will be laid before it.

Mack's name has been brought out in the John Doe inquiry a number of times, but Sherrill's check is the first corporation check indorsed by Mack which has been found. A check for $250 made out by Seneca P. Hull, a contractor of Cortland, N. Y., to Mack furnished the basis of an extortion indictment against Everett Fowler, but this was the check of an individual and not of a corporation. When a report of the Hull matter appeared in the newspapers Mack explained that he never had paid any attention to financial matters when he was Chairman of the State Committee except to indorse and turn over to McLean all the checks that were sent to him.

Sherrill, the contractor, at present is one of the adjusters of claims in the Department of Public Works. He testified yesterday that he had entered upon his State duties in 1911, but it was not brought out whether he was a State employe at the time he made the $50 check payable to Norman E. Mack. Sherrill testified that he was responsible to John Mahr, claim agent under Duncan W. Peck, the Superintendent of Public Works.

When Assistant District Attorney Clark was questioning him about his relations with the Department of Public Works, Sherrill gave another bit of interesting information. He told about sending a campaign contribution to Peter Manweiler, who, Sherrill asserted, was employed as a private secretary by the Superintendent of Public Works.

"What were your relations with Manweiler?" asked Mr. Clark.

"Why, I sent him a campaign check, too, for $100," replied Sherrill.

"Did Manweiler ask you for $100?" Mr. Clark asked.

"I never talked to him at all. I just understood that he was the man to send the money to. I think I have the check at home and I'll send it when I get home."

Cornelius J. Reardon, Republican, a contractor from Glens Falls, a schoolmate of ex-Gov. John A. Dix, confined almost all of his testimony to C. Gordon Reel, the former State Highway Commissioner. Reardon said that he had finished the construction of a road for the State nearly two years ago. Although this road had been approved by all the State authorities interested, he said, there was still $800 due him from the State.

Told He Must "Divvy."

"Did you ever talk with Reel about the delay?" asked Mr. Clark.

"Yes, but he referred me to some one else," replied the witness.

"Who was that man?"

"I don't know who he was, but it was a man in the Highway Department. That was when Reel was in office. This man said I had to 'divvy' if I expected to get my money. I got hot and told him to go to the deuce."

"Do you think that Reel tried to help you?"

"No. I got the idea that Reel was trying to put me in touch with some one who should hold me up."

Reardon said that he went to Reel a number of times, once to get a repair contract.

"I heard they were handing them out in Albany," he said, "so I went up to get a hand-out. Reel said: 'The contracts are here, but we'll have to take care of our friends first.'"

"Didn't you regard yourself as a friend?" asked Mr. Clark.

"No," replied the witness. "I was a Republican, and I said good day."

Reardon explained that he sought the aid of Charles R. Foley, who was Dep-

Continued on Page 2.

PATERSON THEATRE BURNS.

Firemen Hurt in Fighting Flames—Loss Put at $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 6.—The Paterson Opera House, the most important theatre in this city, was destroyed early this morning by a fire which was discovered burning briskly back of the stage soon after midnight last night.

All the available fire-fighting apparatus of Paterson was called out to fight the flames, which for a time threatened to wipe out an entire business block in Main Street.

At 2:30 o'clock, however, the fire was brought under control. In fighting the blaze several firemen were overcome, and two of them were injured seriously. An early estimate of the property damage was $100,000.

The opera house, at which a stock company was playing this week, was built first more than ten years ago, and in its time has been burned four times. The last time, which was some three years ago, it was destroyed completely.

There was a panic among the Italians living in neighboring tenements, and many were rescued scantily clothed.

FLATBUSH HOMES BURNED.

G. H. Orton's Family Didn't Know Roof Was Blazing Overhead.

Neighbors rang the front door bell of the residence of George H. Orton, one of the department managers of the Standard Oil Company, at 1,689 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, at 9 o'clock last night to notify the family, who were seated downstairs, that the third floor and roof were burning. As they ran upstairs to save their valuables on the second floor, the flames enveloped the entire upper part of the house and ate their way rapidly downward.

By the time the Fire Department had arrived the fire had jumped several feet to the home of William Brittigan, secretary for Joseph P. Day, the real estate dealer. The Orton house was almost totally destroyed and that of Mr. Brittingan was badly damaged. The entire loss will be nearly $20,000.

The fire is believed to have been caused accidentally by Miss Catherine Orton, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. Orton, who, half an hour before the fire was discovered, had been rummaging through a clothes closet on the third floor and had thrown away a match which she thought was out.

CUTS ATLANTIC RATES.

North German Lloyd Announces Reductions in Eastward Fares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.—A telegram from Berlin to The Times says the dispute between the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Companies is now being reflected in fresh communications from both sides to the press, but as the date of the conference in Paris is still more than a fortnight distant there is time enough to see whether the war between the German lines will be maintained.

The North German Lloyd Line yesterday announced the following reduced steerage rates from America eastward:

For express steamers from New York, $32; for postal steamers from New York, $30.

From Galveston and New Orleans, $30.50; from other North American ports, $27.50.

It is now suggested in some quarters that the dispute between the German lines may be settled by the intervention of the Emperor.

REPORT ON BURKE CHARGES

Inquiry Abroad Into Panama Commissary Purchases Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The War Department to-day received a bulky report from the principal agent of the department sent abroad a month ago to investigate the relations of John Burke, the assistant purchasing agent of the Panama Railroad, with various firms from which supplies have been bought for the railroad.

Secretary Garrison issued orders to Major Frank C. Hobbs of the United States Engineer Corps, who is in charge of the Washington office of the purchasing department of the Panama Canal, to seal up the report and forward it at once to Col. Goethals, with directions to act as his judgment prompted him.

"I told him," said the Secretary, "to prosecute Burke if there was law for it and the offense was shown. If there was no law for it and the offense charged had been committed to dismiss the man at once and put some one else in his place."

Secretary Garrison has had no response as yet from the Department of Justice in reply to his inquiry whether or not Burke could be prosecuted as an official of the Government for violation of the Federal statute against the acceptance of bribes or gratuities in connection with any public business. He is, however, assured on high legal authority that there is abundant law for a prosecution, and if the facts shown by the investigation, in Col. Goethals's judgment, justify a prosecution Burke may be brought to account for what has occurred in connection with his administration of his office.

Secretary Garrison did not read the report of the investigation abroad, and is not informed of its nature or contents. Preferring to have the judgment first of Col. Goethals upon it he had it sent at once to the Isthmus. The entire investigation has been under the direction of Col. Goethals, although the tracing of contracts in the United States and in Europe was done under the direction of Major Hobbs. Major Hobbs refused to discuss the report in any way.

Mr. Garrison said to-day that Mr. Burke had not at any time asked him for an interview, and, so far as he knew, had not come to Washington at any time to make any representations in regard to the charges made against him.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Caroline, Havre, Dec. 23.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RY. TO FLORIDA
CUBA—ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM.
PINEHURST, CAMDEN, SOUTHERN PINES.
Four fast steel trains, including the superb Seaboard Florida Limited, which lv. N. Y. 10:20 a. m. arrives Palm Beach 8:30 P. M., Tampa 6:00 P. M. next day. Ins. 1,184 Broadway.—Adv.

CARDEN REMOVED FROM MEXICAN POST

British Minister, Accused of Anti-American Tendencies, to Go to Brazil.

NOT OFFICIALLY CENSURED

But English Opinion Is That He Was Indiscreet—No Successor Yet Named.

Dispatch to The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, is soon to be transferred to Rio de Janiero as Minister to Brazil. He was appointed to Mexico July 18, 1913, to succeed Francis William Stronge.

The successor to Sir Lionel Carden at Mexico City will probably be Charles Murray Marling, senior counselor in the British Diplomatic Service, now accredited to Turkey.

Sir Lionel Carden's transfer, which is a promotion as far as salary is concerned, although the two legations possess the same standing in the service, would have been made some time ago except for the fact that the British Foreign Office would not make the change while the Minister was under fire for the alleged interviews in which he was made to reflect upon the policy of the United States toward Mexico.

The diplomatic change in Mexico will be received with surprise when it becomes known on this side of the Atlantic, for, while Sir Lionel's actions and general demeanor since the outbreak of the Mexican troubles have been considered somewhat indiscreet by the general public, nobody here believed he had done anything to justify the attacks upon him which appeared in some of the American papers. In fact, it is expected that the official statement which will doubtless be issued when the changes are made will explain that Sir Lionel's transfer to Rio de Janeiro in no way casts discredit upon the Minister.

Sir Lionel Carden probably will come to England before going to his new post. It is said by his friends that when he went to Mexico he had the choice of going directly to Rio de Janeiro to succeed Sir William Henry Doveton Haggard, who had reached the retiring age, or of spending six months in Mexico as Minister there before proceeding to Brazil. Owing to the state of health of his wife, who is not strong, Sir Lionel decided to go to Mexico first.

Unfortunately, he went to Mexico with a reputation of being anti-American at a time when the best understanding between the United States and Great Britain was most desirable. Naturally the British Government defended Sir Lionel against the attacks made upon him, but the belief prevailed that it would be better to find another post for him.

The salary of the British Minister at Rio is $17,500, with a house allowance of $1,250, while that at Mexico City is $5,000 less, and no house allowance is made.

Charles Murray Marling, the probable successor of Sir Lionel, has had a long and varied career in the Diplomatic Service, which he joined in 1888. Most of the time he has occupied diplomatic posts in the East, at Constantinople, Athens, and Teheran; but he has also served at Paris, Sofia, Madrid, and Rio de Janeiro.

The officials of the Foreign Office were not prepared this evening to discuss Sir Lionel Carden's transfer, and were considerably surprised to discover that the intentions of the Government had leaked out. It is generally understood, however, that the Government takes much the same view as the public, that the Minister has not been entirely discreet in handling the situation in Mexico, although the Government does not believe that he has done anything to justify the very severe criticism leveled against him.

Nothing has become public here as to any differences between the American naval authorities in Mexican waters and Sir Christopher Cradock, the Admiral in command of the British warships there.

When it was suggested to-night to the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, that the Ambassador might have had something to do with Sir Lionel Carden's transfer, he declined to admit responsibility, but suggested that Sir Lionel himself might have been the agency.

That the transfer was not a surprise to the Ambassador was indicated by the fact that he volunteered the name of the Minister's successor, saying that he understood that Mr. Marling was to take the post. Mr. Page denied that he had visited the British Foreign Office in connection with the rumors regarding Sir Christopher Cradock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.—Nothing is printed in the London newspapers this morning in relation to the reported transfer of Sir Lionel Carden from his post as Minister to Mexico to that of Minister to Brazil.

CARDEN WON'T ADMIT IT.

Says He Has Not Received Notice—Suggests Forced Loans to Huerta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5.—Sir Lionel Carden says he has not received notice that he has been transferred from this capital to Rio de Janeiro, and says he does not believe the news would be given to the press before he had been notified.

The report has not become public here, but diplomats say that the reported action of the British Government does not surprise them, as it has been well known that Sir Lionel's activity here has not met the approval of Washington.

Mexican officials say that they have not been informed regarding the change, but would be sorry to see the Minister leave, as he has maintained excellent relations between Great Britain and Mexico.

It is generally believed here that his transfer would materially improve conditions in the Diplomatic Corps, removing much friction of which he is said to have been the occasion.

Dispatch to The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5.—Sir Lionel Carden had not been advised of his in-

Continued on Page 3.

Uncle Sam's New Gibraltar

An armed volcano is part of this remarkable fortification, an engineering feat second only to the Panama Canal. Read about it

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

KAISER STRIPS HEIR OF HIS AUTHORITY

Prince Reduced to Subordinate Rank Owing to Telegram to Zabern Commander.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Berliner Zeitung am Mittag states that the Crown Prince has been practically stripped of all military authority in consequence of his telegram congratulating Col. von Reuter, the commander of the regiment that usurped the civil authority at Zabern, Alsace, on his "firm stand."

The journal states that as soon as the existence of the telegram was verified a conference of "competent authorities" was summoned, and it was determined to recall the Prince from Danzig, where he was in command of the "Death's Head" Hussars, within twenty-four hours. The position he now occupies on the General Staff in Berlin is stated to be a "wholly subordinate one."

In Court quarters it is pointed out that the feud between the Kaiser and his heir has apparently been aggravated, because the Crown Prince was not invited to attend the Emperor's New Year dinner to the commanding Generals, though he was "ordered" to appear after dinner and listen to a two-and-a-half-hours' disquisition by his parents on the 1913 "Kaiser manoeuvres."

The Crown Prince has had several differences with the Kaiser. In November, 1911, it may be recalled, much comment was caused by the Crown Prince's action in enthusiastically applauding in the Reichstag speakers who attacked the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, on the occasion of a debate on the Moroccan settlement with France. The Prince ostentatiously showed his approval of references to the "German sword" and every word uttered against France and Great Britain. A day or so later the Kaiser voiced his displeasure with the Crown Prince through an inspired telegram published in The Cologne Gazette. This was regarded as a pubic and semi-official rebuke, and fully confirmed the reports that the Kaiser had reprimanded his son for having openly shown his approval of the attacks on the Government's Moroccan policy.

In October of last year the Crown Prince again rebelled against the Kaiser's Government. He intervened in characteristic fashion in the controversy regarding the thrones of the Duchy of Brunswick and the Kingdom of Hanover by writing a vigorous letter to the Imperial Chancellor, declaring that his brother-in-law, Prince Ernest Augustus, son of the Duke of Cumberland, should not be permitted to enter Brunswick as reigning Duke until he "clearly and categorically" renounced his and his offspring's claims to the throne of Hanover.

In June 1912, there was whispered gossip in naval circles that the Kaiser had made his parental and military authority felt by the Crown Prince by ordering his son to remain with his regiment in Danzig in order to prevent him from going to Kiel for the races. This discipline was meted out, it is said, because the Crown Prince planned to enter a boat against his father's.

It was announced last month that the Crown Prince was to join the General Staff of the army in Berlin after having been for more than two years at Danzig as Colonel of the "Death's Head" (First) Hussars. The newspapers intimated then that the Crown Prince did not like the transfer and was doing his utmost to have it revoked.

READY TO ORDER A VOLLEY.

Admissions by Col. von Reuter—Civilian Arrested for Laughing.

STRASBURG, Jan. 5.—Zabern, the now famous little garrison town of Alsace, narrowly escaped widespread carnage on Nov. 28, according to the testimony of Col. von Reuter, commander of the Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiment, when he was brought before a court-martial here to-day.

The Colonel was charged, together with Lieut. Schad of the same regiment, with various offenses against the law.

On the witness stand the Colonel swore that he had fully made up his mind to order the troops to open fire if necessary to "restore order," and he accompanied Lieut. Schad, when the troops were clearing a square, in order personally to give the command to fire if necessary, as he did not wish to leave the responsibility to so young an officer.

The Colonel said that on that date he replied to an official, who asked whether he (von Reuter) would allow it to come to bloodshed, as follows:

"Certainly! Blood may flow, and, under certain conditions, the story will be a good one if it happens; for we are protecting the prestige and the honor of the whole army and the greatly shaken authority of the Government."

Addressing the court, the witness added:

"I was convinced that our Government was allowing its reins to drag on the earth."

Col. von Reuter seems to have acted under the impression that he was the supreme arbiter at Zabern. He informed the civil authorities of his intention to proclaim martial law, although this was the Emperor's prerogative, and he told the Public Prosecutor that "jurisprudence ends here."

The conditions in Zabern were unsatisfactory before his arrival there, said the Colonel, many brawls between soldiers and civilians having preceded the incidents in which Lieut. von Forstner took such a prominent part. The soldiers preferred to pass their time in barracks when off duty rather than lay themselves open to insult in the streets.

Lieut. Schad, who is one of the youngest officers of the regiment, was the man who on Nov. 29 in the course of a riot ordered his men to clear one of the squares of Zabern and arrest everybody who stood still even for a moment. Among those taken into custody were several civilian Judges of the city. Lieut. Schad also led a squad of soldiers to a bedroom on the second floor of a private house and there arrested a man who had laughed scornfully at the soldiery. He also vied with Lieut. Baron von Forstner, now in prison undergoing a sentence for his illegal acts in Zabern, in displaying great anti-civilian activity, and is accused of illegal deprivation of liberty, of wilful assault, and of disturbance of the peace.

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausages are never sold in bulk, but are always packed in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Beware of imitations. New York Store, 173 Chambers Street.—Adv.

FLYING MADE SAFE; WRIGHT EXPLAINS IT

Inventor Tells How His Stabilizer Balances Aeroplanes and Prevents "Overcontrol."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.—The Daily Mail prints this morning a cable dispatch from Orville Wright in which he explains his stabilizer for aeroplanes. It is the first description of the device that Mr. Wright ever has given out for publication.

His dispatch to The Daily Mail follows:

"DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 5.—The stabilizer with which experiments have been carried on the last several months consists of two parts. One is controlled by a pendulum, for maintaining the literal balance of a flying machine; the other controlled by a vane, for fore and aft balance. The power for warping the wings and turning the elevator is furnished by a small windmill, attached to the aeroplane so that the stopping of the motor does not affect the operation of the device.

"The general principles of this stabilizer are the same as disclosed in the patent taken out by the Wright brothers in Europe several years ago, but the mechanism has been changed and improved. One of the important improvements is a device for preventing overcontrol when the aeroplane has been thrown out of balance in one direction and the elevator is turned or the wings warped to bring it to level again. This device gradually brings the elevator and wings back to their normal positions as the machine is approaching the level, so that when the level is finally reached the controls do not turn the machine on over past level.

"To make a turn the operator simply sets the steering level to one side. The device automatically brings the aeroplane to the proper angle, so that it neither slips inward nor skids outward; it regulates the angle of banking more accurately than can the average aviator. Messrs. Griffiths Brewer and Alec Ogilvie of England had short rides on the machine during the first tests of the device last September. ORVILLE WRIGHT."

The Daily Mail says: "The news that Orville Wright has made a new contribution to the art of flying, only second in importance to his invention of the first practical aeroplane, will thrill the world. When Orville Wright makes the claim that his stabilizer renders flying 'as nearly foolproof as anything can be,' the world will believe him, for it knows he is no talker and boaster."

Griffiths Brewer, who has just returned from the United States after having made several flights at Dayton with Orville Wright, said last night that the Wright stabilizer could be brought into play within a minute while the machine was rising in the air. He says it also can be switched on or off at the will of the pilot, and that the balance it secures is much better than a pilot could maintain himself. The Wright device, he says, weighs no more than thirty pounds.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S LEGACY

Will Use for Education Large Sum Inherited from Miss Andrews.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5.—As residuary legatee under Miss Eliza Andrews's will, which was probated today in the Orphans' Court here, Cardinal Gibbons may receive between $200,000 and $500,000. The Cardinal said the money would be used for Catholic educational work.

The estimated value of Miss Andrews's personal property is $600,000, and it was said her holdings of real estate would be found to be of equal value. Specific monetary legacies in the will for religious and charitable purposes aggregate $21,000.

Miss Andrews lived here for many years until her death last month. Her father was Dr. Thomas F. Andrews, a distinguished medical practitioner in Norfolk, Va., before the civil war.

MISS WILSON AT MARDI GRAS

President's Daughter to Attend Twelfth Night Ball in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Miss Eleanor Wilson, the President's daughter, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bone, his niece, arrived in New Orleans to-night to attend the ball of the Twelfth Night Revellers to-morrow night. They are the guests of the Misses Mary and Lucy Smith, relatives of the Wilson family. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is expected to arrive to-morrow afternoon. An invitation was extended to the President and he may accept.

The Twelfth Night ball is the first of the big Mardi Gras entertainments, and the Revellers form one of the most exclusive of the carnival societies. Their annual ball usually is the chief event of the year in the debutante circles.

MOB THRASHES WIFE BEATER

Her Complaint Brings Chastisement to Father of Six.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Twenty citizens of the town of Almond, Allegany County, went to the home of Edward Davidson last night and gave him a severe beating. The men wore bran sacks over their heads.

Davidson has a wife and six small children. Yesterday morning Mrs. Davidson tramped fourteen miles through the snow to Almond and reported that Davidson had beat her severely. A mob immediately formed.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
$5c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

GIVES $10,000,000 TO 26,000 EMPLOYES

Ford to Run Automobile Plant 24 Hours Daily on Profit-Sharing Plan.

MINIMUM WAGE $5 A DAY

No Employe to be Discharged Except for Unfaithfulness or Hopeless Inefficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—Henry Ford, head of the Ford Motor Company, announced to-day one of the most remarkable business moves of his entire remarkable career. In brief it is:

To give to the employes of the company $10,000,000 of the profits of the 1914 business, the payments to be made semi-monthly and added to the pay checks.

To run the factory continuously instead of only eighteen hours a day, giving employment to several thousand more men by employing three shifts of eight hours each, instead of only two nine-hour shifts, as at present.

To establish a minimum wage scale of $5 per day. Even the boy who sweeps up the floors will get that much.

Before any man in any department of the company who does not seem to be doing good work shall be discharged, an opportunity will be given to him to try to make good in every other department. No man shall be discharged except for proved unfaithfulness or irremediable inefficiency.

The Ford Company's financial statement of Sept. 20, 1912, showed assets of $20,815,785.63, and surplus of $14,745,095.57. One year later it showed assets of $35,033,919.86 and surplus of $23,124,173.68. Dividends paid out during the year, it is understood, aggregated $10,000,000. The indicated profits for the year, therefore, were about $37,597,312. The company's capital stock, authorized and outstanding, is $2,000,000. There is no bond issue.

About 10 per cent. of the employes, boys and women, will not be affected by the profit sharing, but all will have the benefit of the $5 minimum wage. Those among them who are supporting families, however, will have a share similar to the men of more than 22 years of age.

In all, about 26,000 employes will be affected. Fifteen thousand now are at work in the Detroit factories. Four thousand more will be added by the institution of the eight-hour shift. The other seven thousand employes are scattered all over the world, in the Ford branches. They will share the same as the Detroit employes.

Personal statements were made by Henry Ford and James Cousens, Treasurer of the company, regarding the move.

"It is our belief," said Mr. Couzens, "that social justice begins at home. We want those who have helped us to produce this great institution and are helping to maintain it to share our prosperity. We want them to have present profits and future prospects. Thrift and good service and sobriety, all will be enforced and recognized.

"Believing as we do, that a division of our earnings between capital and labor is unequal, we have sought a plan of relief suitable for our business. We do not feel sure that it is the best, but we have felt impelled to make a start, and make it now. We do not agree with those employers who declare, as did a recent writer in a magazine in excusing himself for not practicing what he preached, that 'movement toward the bettering of society must be universal.' We think that one concern can make a start and create an example for other employers. That is our chief object."

"If we are obliged," said Mr. Ford, "to lay men off for want of sufficient work at any season we purpose to so plan our year's work that the lay-off shall be in the harvest time, July, August, and September, not in the Winter. We hope in such case to induce our men to respond to the calls of the farmers for harvest hands, and not to lie idle and dissipate their savings. We shall make it our business to get in touch with the farmers and to induce our employes to answer calls for harvest help.

"No man will be discharged if we can help it, except for unfaithfulness or inefficiency. No foreman in the Ford Company has the power to discharge a man. He may send him out of his department if he does not make good. The man is then sent to our 'clearing house,' covering all the departments, and is tried repeatedly in other work, until we find the job he is suited for, provided he is honestly trying to render good service."

ARMY POLO PLAYER DYING.

Lieut. Armstrong Fractures His Skull in Cavalry Match.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 5.—Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, Thirteenth Cavalry, was probably fatally injured on Sunday afternoon in a polo game at Washington Park between teams from the Fifteenth and Thirteenth Cavalry. Lieut. Armstrong was thrown in a collision with a fellow-player and his skull was fractured. Five doctors have agreed that an operation cannot save him.

Lieut. Armstrong was one of the army's best polo players, and had participated in Eastern tournaments with the Meadow Brook and other crack teams. He is a native of Pennsylvania, but his parents now live at Cook's Bridge, Del., from which State he was appointed to West Point. He graduated in the class of 1904.

BRIDAL GOWNS GO IN FIRE.

Brooklyn Man's Wife-to-Be Loses Trousseau in Ansonia, Conn.

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 5.—One store was burned out, three others were damaged, and a dozen families made homeless when fire swept a three-story brick business and tenement block here to-day.

Miss Annie Aarons, who is to be married to-morrow evening to Philip Leiff of Brooklyn, N. Y., lost all her wedding outfit and presents, and her bridesmaid, Miss Esther Cohen of Worcester, Mass., lost all her gowns.

Krypton Toric-Eyeglasses set in stylish mountings at SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

A HOGARTH DIES IN POVERTY

Descendant of the Artist Lived for Many Years on Poor Relief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Miss Susannah Hogarth, aged 79, a descendant of the artist, has just died in Ilford in poverty.

For many years she lived on poor relief and then on an old-age pension, only her landlord knowing her descent.

ANOTHER HAITIAN REVOLT.

Gen. Zamor Takes Refuge in American Consulate at Cape Haitien.

CAPE HAITIEN, Jan. 5.—A column of regular troops has been ordered by the President of the republic to proceed immediately to the northeastern frontier districts to suppress an insurrection which has started there.

Gen. Zamor, the Governor of the Northern Department and ex-Minister of War, has taken refuge in the American Consulate.

DIVING POOL FOR RUTGERS.

Mrs. Robert Balentine Presents It at the Cost of $20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Dr. William H. F. De Marest, President of Rutgers College, announced to the undergraduate body to-day the gift of a $20,000 swimming pool.

Mrs. Robert Balentine of Newark has presented it to the college.

NO CHICAGO SUBWAY BIDS.

Method of Payment for $131,000,000 Job Fails to Interest Contractors.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Apparently nobody wants to build Chicago's $131,000,000 subway. This was the day for opening bids, but none was received.

Mayor Harrison hoped that some contractor would take the contract, content to take his pay out of the earnings of the system in that part of twenty years—the longest franchise the city can grant—which remained after the work was completed.

BREAK DEADLOCK BY FORCE.

Asbury Park Council Organizes with Aid of the Police.

ASBURY PARK, Jan. 5.—With the aid of the police, the Fusion members of the Council this evening succeeded in breaking the deadlock which has existed since they assumed office on Jan. 1. One of the Democratic members, technically under arrest, was brought into the room where the three Fusion members were holding their meeting by Chief of Police W. H. Smith.

As soon as he had crossed the threshold the election of Dr. F. F. Coleman as President took place. It was not necessary to have the vote of the Democrat, but his presence in the room to make a quorum was necessary.

It is likely that the Democrat will take the case to court.

STOVE SETS CHILD AFLAME.

Badly Burned Despite Catholic Sisters' Valiant Efforts to Save.

Margaret Markowitz, a ten-year-old pupil of the Cliffside, N. J., parochial school, tumbled much in the wet snow at recess time yesterday morning, and her schoolmates took her into the schoolroom and placed her in front of the stove to dry her clothing. In some way her clothing caught fire, and the flames quickly enveloped her.

Sister Therese of St. Joseph's Order, standing near, wrapped her habit about the child and smothered the flames, but not before the girl had been badly burned. She was taken to the North Hudson Hospital, where, it was said last night, skin grafting would have to be resorted to to save her life. The child's home is on the River Road, Shadyside.

TEAR UP GRADE CROSSING.

City Officials of Memphis Take Drastic Action After Accident.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 5.—Heading a large force of workmen, Mayor E. H. Crump and Thomas Dies, Commissioner of Public Utilities, to-day tore up the railroad tracks at the grade crossing where five persons were killed and several wounded last night when a freight train on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad crashed into a street car.

The freight train was operating on a track that city officials had ordered removed several days ago. The railroad authorities had made no move to comply with the order and the Mayor's action resulted. According to witnesses there were no lights on the rear of the freight train and no switchman at the crossing.

ARRESTS BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

California Physician Describes New Remedy and Its Effects.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 5.—A newly discovered treatment of "washing" the kidneys with an alkaline solution is declared by Dr. A. T. Charlton of the County Hospital to be a positive "arrest" of Bright's disease in any stage, and Dr. Charlton to-day cited as proof twenty cases in which he applied the method.

"It is well known," he said, "that Bright's disease is caused by the kidneys being unable to purify the blood as it passes through those organs. With my new discovery I wash the kidney clean and, by using the alkaline solution, change the reaction of the blood from acid to alkaline. This overcomes the toxicity and cleanses the entire system of its poison."

Dr. Charlton's most severe test was that of John Frohman, a laborer, who was brought to the hospital in the dropsical, or last stages, of the disease. By using a "high irrigation" pressure, Dr. Charlton declared, he had not only enabled Frohman to leave the hospital, but that the man would live his natural span of days so far as his kidneys were concerned.

Dr. Charlton said he was engaged in making a minute report of his discovery, its application, and the cases treated by him, to the American Medical Association and to several other scientific bodies.

WINCARNIS IS
just pure wine combined with beef and malt in palatable form. Leading dealers.—Adv.

THIRTY-TWO LOST ON THE OKLAHOMA

Eight Saved from Oil Ship Which Buckled When Suspended Between Waves.

SOME ADRIFT IN LIFEBOAT

Crew from the Bavaria Rescued Exhausted Officers in a Gale Off Sandy Hook.

WIRELESS BROUGHT AID

Spanish Liner's Lifeboat Was Smashed in Going to Rescue Before Bavaria's Arrival.

A wireless message which was received in this city by the Hamburg-American Line at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from Capt. Graalfs of the Bavaria, brought word that the vessel which was wrecked on Sunday fifteen miles off Sandy Hook was the oil tank steamer Oklahoma, owned by the Gulf Refining Company of this city. The first meagre dispatches told of the rescue of eight officers and artificers of the liner by the Bavaria and of the loss of thirty-two men, including Capt. Cates, a passenger.

At 9 o'clock last night, in answer to urgent messages from the Hamburg-American Line asking for more details, this wireless dispatch was received from Capt. Graalfs telling of the disaster:

Hamburg-American Line, New York:

On Jan. 5, at 6 A. M., we sighted the signals of distress of a vessel; wind north northeast, velocity 8, high, rough sea. At dawn we saw the forward part of a steamer, floating on the water; tank steamer Oklahoma, New York. At 8 o'clock in the morning we were close to the wreck and lowered a boat with six men, who succeeded, after great effort, in seizing a rope that was thrown to them.

The men of the Oklahoma lowered themselves into the boat, quite exhausted from their experience of the last twenty-four hours. Capt. Gunther stated that last Sunday, at 7:30 A. M., during heavy weather, without any previous warning, the ship suddenly broke in two right behind the bridge. In about twenty-two minutes the after part of the ship, with the crew of thirty-two men, sank into the deep, the stern pointing upward with the propellers twirling. The fore part was kept afloat by the bulkhead, the stem up to the rear edge protruding from the water.

The lifeboats either went down with the ship or were smashed by he waves immediately after the catastrophe. On the evening of Jan. 4 a Spanish steamer appeared, but was unable, owing to the bad weather, to accomplish anything. Immediately after the Bavaria, the United Fruit steamer Tenadores arrived on the scene of the disaster, but there was nothing left to be done, the boat from the Bavaria having taken off all the men. The life-saving work took place 39.7 North. 73.45 West.

GRAALFS.

Saw Lifeboat Launched.

Another wireless message from Capt. Graalfs was received, which said:

According to statements made by some of the men saved, a boat from the sunken part of the Oklahoma with from eight to ten men was seen. Whereabouts unknown.

From the account given by Capt. Graalfs shipping men in this city decided that the Oklahoma had been "hogged" by the sea, or caught on the crests of two gigantic waves fore and aft that left the vessel without any support amidships. It was not uncommon, they pointed out, for a ship to be thus caught and lifted up by two waves, especially in rough weather like that prevailing on Sunday, but some of the big transatlantic liners have safely withstood the strain of similar tests.

According to officials of the Hamburg American Line, the Bavaria sailed from Philadelphia on Sunday with a part cargo, bound for Boston to take on more freight. She will arrive in Boston some time this afternoon.

The first definite news received in this city as to the fate of the Oklahoma was contained in this wireless message from Capt. Graalfs of the Bavaria, sent to the agents of his line here yesterday morning:

By wireless via Cape May; Hamburg-American Line, New York City.

At 8 A. M. saved eight from American tank steamer Oklahoma from New York. They are Capt. Alfred Gunter, first mate; Bartil Ivarson, second mate; Knute Dahle, third mate; Karl Eklund, wireless operator; William Davis, boatman; Rassmusson, carpenter; Harman Ericksen, and Quartermaster Hamilton Powell. Rest of thirty-two hands seem to have gone down with after part of ship. Accident happened Sunday morning at 8. Rescue 8 A. M. to-day.

GRAALFS.

Not until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, more than twelve hours after the "S. O. S." signal was flashed over the ocean to summon aid to the Oklahoma, was the name of the wrecked ship known. On Sunday the ship was reported to be the Wasca, and no such name was recorded in the maritime registers. Then it was said that the vessel in distress was the Koenegin Luise, a North German Lloyd liner, that is safe in Australian waters. Then a wireless message suggested that the sinking ship might be the tank steamer Delaware.

ther details. But no reply was received until late last night, except for a brief dispatch which said that the crew of the lifeboat which saved the Oklahoma's men was in charge of Second Officer Knoecken of the Batavia. The Gulf Refining Company of 21 State Street, the company that owned the Oklahoma, soon after the names of those saved were received, made public the names of those who were known to have been lost. Some names were withheld because it was said there was reason to believe that the places of these men had been taken by others just before the Oklahoma sailed for Port Arthur on last Saturday afternoon. One of those lost was Capt. Loring A. Cates, well-known as a master of oil tank ships. Capt. Cates had been in command of the tank ship Ligonier, and was on his way to Port Arthur to take command of another vessel.

Chief Engineer John J. Fogh was drowned and so were First Assistant Engineer W. R. Dodd, Second Assistant Engineer Christopher Nelson, and Third Assistant Engineer Walter Hanan. The others who went down with the ship and whose names were given out were Machinist Frederick Thompson, Boilermaker C. J. Nickalassan, Storekeeper Frederick Boa, Oiler S. Simonsen, Fireman Manuel Gower, and Engine Wipers Edward Caramas and George Johnson.

When the Spanish liner Manuel Calvo, one of the ships that went to the aid of the Oklahoma, arrived at her pier at 7 o'clock last night Capt. Bonet, her Commander, told of the discovery of the wreck. He said that he had run into the great coast storm off Charleston, S. C., and that he was proceeding cautiously through turbulent seas and in the teeth of terrific head winds when, at 3:30 on Sunday afternoon, the lookout reported a "strange object" on the port bow. The object was the Oklahoma.

"We headed for the ship," said Capt. Bonet last night, "and soon made it out as a disabled tank steamer, the afterpart of which was submerged. Her bow stood high in the air. It was an awe-inspiring picture. We circled around the ship and were surprise when we made out a number of men clinging to the bridge. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I ordered our wireless men to send out the 'S. O. S.' call for aid, as I realized that there could not be too many ships in an emergency such as the one I faced.

"The seas were still running high, and a gale was blowing, and I knew that the rescue was to be a hazardous job, and that if one ship failed another one might have better luck. Our wireless signal was caught quickly by the White Star liner Georgic and the Royal Mail liner Caribbean, both of which replied that they were steaming at full speed to the wreck.

Calvo's Boat Wrecked.

"At 4:15 o'clock I ordered the amidships lifeboat on the starboard side lowered. First Officer Marrequia was in command, and had with him six picked seamen. The boat had no more than touched the water when it was caught by a giant sea and hurled back against the Manuel Calvo. Three of the men were thrown out of the boat, and the boat itself was wrecked. We threw life buoys to the men and got them all back on board after a hard struggle. Three of them were injured. One of them, Antonio Lopez, was battered so badly that he is still in the hospital."

That was the only effort made by the Manuel Calvo to save Capt. Gunter and his seven companions. The Calvo stayed alongside the wreck until dark, and then, as the hulk of the Oklahoma showed no light, Capt. Bonet said he bore away from her. Soon after this the Georgic came in view, and as her searchlights began to play on the Oklahoma the Spanish ship moved still further away. She was some miles distant when day broke. Her crew did not witness the rescue by the Bavaria. The Manuel Calvo carried no searchlights, and it was said that her reason for withdrawing from the immediate vicinity of the wreck was because she did not care to run the risk of a collision in the darkness.

The Tenadores of the United Fruit Company arrived at the wreck half an hour after the Bavaria, and Capt. Porter of that ship had just ordered a lifeboat lowered when Capt. Graalfs of the Bavaria sent him word that he had rescued all who were on board the wreck.

"We had learned through an intercepted wireless message," Capt. Porter of the Tenadores said, "that a tank steamer was in distress and that she was sinking. We found the Bavaria to the windward of the wreck and I had just ordered out life crews on duty when Capt. Graalf notified me of the rescue by his men."

Thinks Bow Has Gone Down.

The Oklahoma was worth about $700,000, and hoping that it might be possible to save what was left of her, the Gulf Refining Company sent a wireless message to Capt. Bavaria asking if he thought she was still afloat. To this message came this reply from the skipper of the wrecked ship:

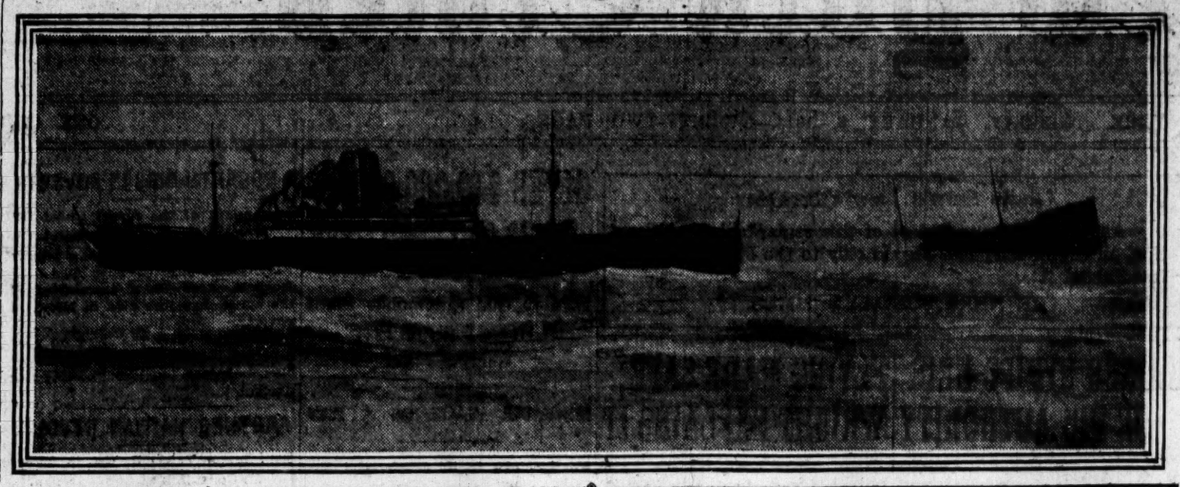
I am perfectly satisfied that the Oklahoma disappeared when the Bavaria was about a mile and a half away proceeding on her course. When we abandoned the wreck the forward part was projecting from the water almost perpendicularly.

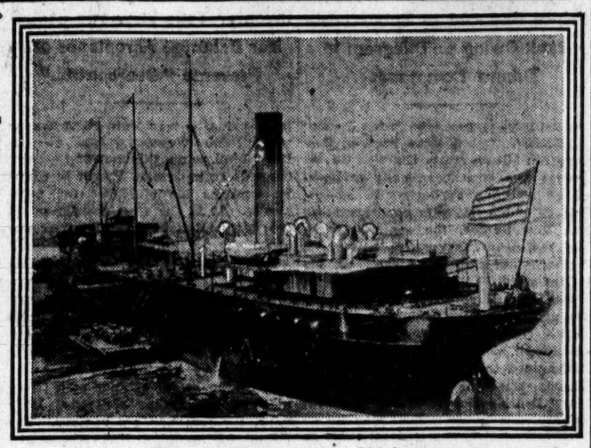
John Kennedy, Superintendent of the marine department of the Gulf Refining Company, said he could not account for the loss of the Oklahoma. The ship was in perfect condition, he said, when she left Bayonne on Saturday. It was announced last night that a revenue cutter would be sent to tow the bow of the Oklahoma into port or destroy it if it was still afloat.

"I have no idea what happened to the ship," said the Superintendent. "She was an excellent seagoing craft, built six years ago, within the full requirements of the oil tank vessels, at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J. The Oklahoma made several trips across the Atlantic, and, in fact, had returned from England before she left Bayonne. Capt. Gunter is one of the oldest Captains in our service, and a capable and reliable man. He often spoke of the magnificent way the Oklahoma behaved in a heavy seaway. I shall have to see him before I can say anthing definite regarding this accident."

The Oklahoma was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., in 1908. She was of steel construction, 419 feet in length, 55 feet 2 inches in beam, and 28 feet 2 inches in depth. She had a capacity of 3,700 tons.

Steamship Oklahoma Sinking, With Bavaria Standing By





Wrecked Oil Steamship Oklahoma.

REBELS FALL BACK FROM OJINAGA

Ortega's Exhausted Forces Withdraw to Rest and Wait for Villa.

OUTWITTED BY FEDERALS

Gen. Salazar's Flanking Movement Discourages Besiegers and Elates Huerta Forces.

BATTLE WILL BE RENEWED

Villa Expected To-morrow with Reinforcements and Fresh Supplies of Food and Ammunition.

Special to The New York Times.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Jan. 5, (Via Army Telephone to Marfa.)—Three thin lines were seen to weave and wind across the desert at sundown to-night to merge into one, and drag wearily up the mountain trail toward La Mula Pass. It was the rebel fighting force which has been battering away at the battlements of Huerta's last stronghold in the North since a week ago last Sunday. Baffled, but not defeated, the rebels retreated to await the coming of their leader, "Pancho" Villa the victorious. Until he comes they will rest in their camp southwest of Ojinaga, near the big bend of the Rio Grande.

Victory, loot, cheers, and praise mean nothing to these tired fighters, who have been engaging the enemy with the odds against them. All they wish is rest and sleep and to forget the awful roar of the battle. On the way from Chihuahua City, with fresh troops, more ammunition, and the magnetic personality that wins battles, Villa, the bandit, is hurrying to rally his men and lead them in person. He will reach Falomir to-night, La Mula Wednesday, and again the battle will be taken up where it was broken off by the blast of a battered rebel bugle just before sundown to-night.

Leading the temporary retreat is a little man with a tired and anxious look on his face. He is Toribio Ortega, dubbed "the terrible" by his men for his physical bravery. Upon him has devolved the painful duty of explaining why the assault failed and why the rebel troops are not in the Federal trenches to-night and the bands playing the national air in their honor. But Villa is generous in defeat, and his threat against Ortega will be forgotten by the man who, on the battlefield of Tierra Blanca, gave his coat to a wounded Federal soldier, who was shaking with the palsy of slow death.

Worn out and disheartened by the struggle which they had been waging for more than a week with no rest and with little food, the rebels were seen to waver and fall back early this afternoon, and the Federals gained courage and went out to harry the enemy that they had learned was not invincible. Nothing succeeds like a Mexican Federal success in Mexico. The cigarette-smoking, smoke-grimed Mexican fighting man has no heart for adversity. Had Villa's lightning-like charge at the crest of the Ojinaga plateau last Sunday night, the Federal ranks probably would have broken and beaten a headless retreat to the American side of the Rio Grande. But when they saw that the strength of their position was no better defense than the machine guns on the crest of the mesa line, they grinned back defiance and fought as their fathers under Benito Juarez and Porfirio Diaz fought the French invaders of the republic.

Flanking Discourages Rebels.

It was late Sunday night that Gen. Salazar's squadron left the Federal position in an effort to flank the rebels. Ortega, with his lack of military knowledge, had given the Federal irregular his chance by failing to cover the advance to the west with a rear guard. Through this gap in the hitherto impregnable line Salazar and his 2,000 men tried what had been vainly attempted before, and succeeded in flanking the rebels from the southwest. The giant Federal leader led the charge in person and sent his straw-natted cavalrymen flying across the plain toward the rebel positions between the Conchos and the Rio Grande.

Like a gigantic snake, the Federal column wound across the irrigated alfalfa field at Rancho San Francisco, struck at Ortega's rear, withdrew, coiled, struck again at Rodriguez's men, and then withdrew under cover of the darkness, down the Conchos and back to the plateau, with small loss of life, but with a great increase of Federal prestige, as the rebels seemed bewildered by the rapid succession of attacks from an unexpected quarter.

Salazar, a copper miner in Lordsburg, N. M., two years ago, will be made a General of Division, they say, for this exploit, if he lives through the siege.

Strange freaks of chance have been seen on the plateau in and around Ojinaga. Donald Hubbard, an American moving-picture operator, was making a motion-picture of the Federal file which was taking positions in the trenches when a shrapnel shell burst in front of him and smashed his camera. The operator was unhurt, but retired in disorder.

Robert Horman, a commercial photographer from El Paso, had his sweater coat torn from his back by an exploding shell. His camera was not broken, and by some accident the shutter was sprung to show the shell exploding in the air.

At the Federal headquarters, Gen. Mercado was in conference with his commanders when a bullet sung past the group, spat on the table, passed through an inkwell, and punctured the field map at a point near La Mula Pass. This was considered a good omen by the superstitious Generals, and was believed to be an announcement of the rebel retreat, which occurred later in the afternoon.

Gen. Francisco Castro was wounded in the right arm while watching the fighting. His arm is in a sling, but he retains his command and directed the operations against the retreating army this afternoon.

Luis Terrazas Cuilty, a son of a wealthy Chihuahua family, was killed in the Federal trenches.

During the heavy fighting of Sunday night a rebel shell hit a 75-millimeter gun, killing seven of the gun crew and leaving only one man unhurt. He dragged his dead comrade from the loading device, threw a shell into the breach, and sent a shot back into the rebel lines which mowed down a dozen rebels and killed several horses.

Rebels Were Outgeneraled.

It was conceded by military experts that the Federals clearly outgeneraled the rebels on the Sunday night engagement and showed their superior training in military matters. The rebels failed at three different times to storm the works, and were finally forced to withdraw out of range.

Gen. Castro receives much of the credit for this success, as he is the most experienced among the Federal Generals, and has fought his way up from the ranks as a peon to the command of one northern war zone. Pitted against him were Ortega, the cowman, and Natera, who had done no manoeuvring since the Madero revolution. Trinidad Rodriguez, the other rebel leader, is a miner and knows nothing of military science. Even the Federal irregulars, who have had no military training, behaved like seasoned campaigners, and the American Army officers have only praise for the Federal commanders during the last day of hard fighting.

A detachment of the rebel reinforcements which Gen. Villa dispatched from Chihuahua was intercepted by the Federals, it was learned to-night. It was in this action that Lieut. Rosa and the two rebel Captains executed to-day were captured, with two automobiles loaded with ammunition.

MEXICO SHORT OF CHANGE.

Merchants Find It Difficult to Do Business.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5.—The financial situation continues to worry business men, there being a great scarcity of small change, which makes retailing difficult. There was some talk to-day of an issue of Government greenbacks to relieve this demand. The American Smelting & Refining Company has put into circulation small denomination bonds for the purpose of paying their employes, these being redeemable at the National Bank. It is believed that other concerns employing large numbers of men will be forced to take similar action.

A large mining company at El Oro was unable on Saturday to obtain small bills and so it paid the men in groups, forcing them to make change as best they could. This caused considerable discontent among the miners, who are threatening a general strike. The manager of the company has been forced to flee, fearing an attempt on his life.

Business men of the capital held a meeting to-day to consider the question of making change. Several plans were suggested and a committee was appointed to consider the matter. One plan suggested was that stores be allowed to issue small paper currency, guaranteed at par by first mortgages on their real estate, the banks to take this security from the stores and issue currency with which business men could meet their needs.

It was also suggested that business between wholesale and retail traders might be conducted by certificates similar to those used by the Clearing House and that the Chamber of Commerce could issue them.

Francisco Olaguibel, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, has been asked to take the office of Attorney General, and it is believed he will accept. This may have a marked effect on the foreign policy or the manner of transacting diplomatic business, since he had much to do with this recently.

MORE RESIGNATION RUMORS.

Gerostieta, and Then Trevino, to be President, Mexico City Hears.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5.—That Gen. Huerta intends to resign from the Presidency in the near future—a report often denied by him in the most emphatic terms—is again being persistently rumored in the capital. It is said that he will take the field in person against the rebels, after yielding the Presidential office. Enrique Gerostieta, Minister of Justice, is the man who will be selected as his successor, according to the understanding.

Señor Gerostieta has asked to be relieved of his portfolio, which is regarded as lending color to the report, of which confirmation from any authoritative source has been impossible so far. Gerostieta is said to have had the offer of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, in succession to Querido Moheno, with the understanding that he assume the Presidency, and has consented to the plan only on condition that the Deputies imprisoned by Huerta on the dissolution of Congress last October be set at liberty. He had many friends among the Deputies and has never been in sympathy with Gen. Huerta's treatment of them.

Under this plan Señor Gerostieta would hold the Presidency only for a limited period, turning it over to Gen. Geronimo Trevino of Monterey, one of the oldest of the army officers, who on previous occasions has been talked of as a possible successor to Huerta, and to whom, it is urged, Washington could have no objection. Gen. Trevino was the friend of Porfirio Diaz. Until recently he was chief of the military zone of which Monterey was the headquarters and has kept aloof from the political development of the last three years.

The release of twenty-six Deputies on New Year's Day and the announcement of the early release of practically all the others now in prison are pointed to as further evidence of the possible truth of the report. Persons close to President Huerta are quoted as saying that his failure to obtain funds in Europe is shaking the faith of the President in his ability to cope with the situation, and that he appears less reluctant to listen to the suggestion of friends on the subject of his resignation.

WILSON'S POLICY UNCHANGED.

Officials Deny Reports That He Has Set a Time Limit for Huerta.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Nothing came to light in Washington to-day to confirm reports that President Wilson had decided to serve notice on President Huerta until March 1 to restore order in Mexico. There was a flat denial by John Bassett Moore, the Counselor of the State Department and Acting Secretary of State, of any knowledge of such a decision. At the Navy Department all officers in authority, from Secretary Daniels down, declared that no naval preparations had been made or were contemplated with reference to the emergency that an ultimatum of the character reported would produce.

Although it is never safe under present conditions to accept without qualification denials of contemplated measures concerning Mexico, it appears to be the fact that, whatever new policy President Wilson may have in mind, he has not communicated it to officials of the Administration here. Some irritation exists over the lack of knowledge among those who believe they have a right to be informed of what took place between the President and John Lind, his special representative in Mexico, on board the United States scout cruiser Chester off Ship Island, Miss., last week. The President's reasons for calling Mr. Lind from Vera Cruz to this country for a three hours' conference have not been communicated, it is said, to his advisers here, and officials profess to be as much in the dark as the general public, not only as to the outcome of the conference, but as to the particular reason for holding it.

A disposition on the part of officials to attribute the latest sensational group of rumors in regard to the Mexican plans of the United States Government to the profound secrecy that has surrounded Mr. Lind's visit was noticeable to-day. Their view is that, if the conference had to do merely with general consideration of affairs in Mexico, the fact should have been made known in some authoritative way here, and that if it was of that character or concerned a plan of future action, the responsible officers of the Government here should have been informed.

If one may judge from the responses of officials to many questions based upon the reported intention to serve an ultimatum upon Gen. Huerta, no change has been made in President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" which he enunciated in his annual address to Congress on Dec. 1. At Pass Christian the President indicated to newspaper reporters that Mr. Lind's visit was merely for the purpose of giving to the President an intimate account of conditions in Mexico. Nothing known here, so far as can be ascertained, justifies the belief that the Administration's programme is to be altered. A policy of letting the situation take care of itself, based upon confident feeling that Gen. Huerta's downfall cannot be long delayed, seems to embrace all that the Administration has in mind for the present.

SEES NO END OF WARFARE.

Oklahoman Views Mexican Situation from a Neighbor's Standpoint.

Ross N. Lillard, a lawyer of Oklahoma City, who was at the Hotel Wolcott yesterday, discussed the situation in Mexico from the standpoint of a near neighbor of the warring country. Mr. Lillard said that the fighting in Mexico was between two lawless factions which would never consent to peace until they were suppressed by a power stronger than themselves. Mr. Lillard said that he did not favor either the Federals or the Constitutionalists, but believed that each side was seeking its own advantage regardless of the prosperity of the country.

"We in Oklahoma are so close to Mexico," said Mr. Lillard, "that we see things that you do not see here in New York. We see that neither the Huerta faction nor the Carranza faction will accept defeat and work for the good of Mexico.

"As soon as one side gets into power the other begins a guerrilla warfare that attracts the large lawless element of the country and keeps things disturbed without doing any good. If Carranaz wins, Huerta or some of his crowd will start another revolution. Intervention and aggressive insistence upon peace by the United States are the only measures that will restore order."

Storm May Delay Lind's Landing.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 5.—The heaviest norther of the season prevails along the coast, and will make it difficult for the United States scout cruiser Chester to enter the harbor. John Lind is on the Chester, and is expected to land to-morrow. Owing to the storm Rear Admiral Fletcher has countermanded orders for squadron drill.

Art Collection Sales To-day.

There are miniature patch bpxes, a Chinese Buddha and shrine, a bronz Venus, a lot of small Dresden figures, antique stirrups, bits, and spurs, an antique spinning wheel, and a large Etruscan vase in collections of Mrs. Virginia C. Benedict and Lady Victor A. W. Drummond at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The sales, beginning to-day, will continue morning and afternoon through the 10th.

To Remove Rampolla Seals Jan. 12.

ROME, Jan. 5.—The removal of the seals placed on the apartments occupied by the late Cardinal Rampolla and the taking of inventory of his effects have been fixed for Jan. 12, on which date all the interested parties have been summoned to be present.

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RAILROAD CRASH AS STORM ABATES

Trains Collide in Blinding Snow Near Passaic—Derelict Barge Shifts $1,000,000 Bridge.

DAMAGE ON COAST GROWS

Tottering Houses Fall Before Wind Changes—Seabright Appeals for Aid for Homeless.

The storm which swept the New Jersey and Long Island coasts on Saturday and Sunday moderated yesterday. The wind fell and shifted from northeast to due north and the heavy seas which were heaped up against the coast by the gale blowing shoreward receded gradually. Last night the tide was back almost within its normal bounds.

The damage caused by the storm will amount to more than $1,000,000. Seabright, which was the greatest sufferer, met with a loss estimated at considerably more than $500,000. The loss at Arverne and Far Rockaway is at least $250,000; at Atlantic City and adjoining towns, $150,000, and in other villages on the coast of New Jersey, $100,000 or more. In addition to these figures, there will be a heavy loss in the destruction of launches and other craft which were wrecked by the storm along the Long Island and New Jersey coasts and as far up the Hudson River as Haverstraw, N. Y.

One of the last incidents of the storm delayed commuters from Passaic and New Jersey cities along the Lackawanna Line several hours yesterday morning. A fast freight train from Scranton, with produce and other freight, sideswiped a coal train that was running out of a switch near Passaic at 6 o'clock.

The signals, it was said, were set against the fast train. Facing a driving snowstorm John Gurkin, the engineer, was unaware of the danger until his train was upon the coal train. He and the fireman, Desmond McNamara, jumped before the collison came.

Ten of the fourteen cars of the freight train were derailed and smashed, their contents being strewn along the tracks for 200 yards. A tool shed near the tracks took fire from sparks from the wrecked engine and burned until the flames were extinguished by the Passaic Fire Department. It was three hours before the tracks were cleared to allow traffic to resume. Engineer Gurkin suffered a dislocated shoulder and McNamara was severely bruised.

Great Bridge Shifted.

All traffic on the New York & Long Branch Railroad below Perth Amboy was suspended for many hours when an old iron hulk full of second-hand steamboat boilers which generally lies half buried in the mud flats of Gregory's graveyard for worn-out ships was lifted from its bed under the stress of the gale charged across the narrow space between it and the new $1,000,000 railroad drawbridge between South Amboy and Perth Amboy and began a continuous bombardment of the structure under each succeeding billow.

The hammering began before sunset on Saturday night and the railroad folk sought vainly to fight the monster off but no tugs were available and efforts to lasso it and make it fast were futile. The theatre train from New York to all points along the North Jersey Coast passed over safely shortly before 1 o'clock Sunday morning, but soon afterward one of the spans shifted about four feet to the westward under the terrific pounding and the fast express which leaves New York at 4 A. M. carrying Sunday newspapers and mails was held up for nearly five hours and all early morning northbound trains for lesser periods. A wrecking train hauled the mass of steel back into position and a tug dragged the cargo of junk back to its bed.

Dynamiters made an attempt to destroy this bridge when it was nearing completion.

Seabright Appeals for Aid.

The town of Seabright, which is siding nearly 500 fishermen and their families, whose homes now form a part of the driftwood along the New Jersey shore, made an appeal yesterday for State and Federal aid. The resolution of the Seabright Board of Trade said that the loss inflicted on the people of the town by the tidal storm made it impossible for them to raise the money for future protection of the town's four miles of water front. The resolution was addressed to the State Legislature and to the [illegible] Senators and Representatives [illegible] is asked to give aid as it has [illegible] because banks.

Seabright is on the only direct land route to the fortifications at Sandy Hook.

It is thought probable that the plan adopted will be to fill in riprap out toward the open ocean instead of depending on the line of piling and jetties near the shore to stand the full force of the ocean. It is believed that the breakwater should be out a mile from the Seabright water front to prevent injury from the violent surf along the Seabright beach.

Congressman Thomas J. Scully presented Mayor Elliott with a check of $250 to be added to the fund for the refugees, and said on the topic of the resolution:

"I will introduce a resolution into Congress next month authorizing the Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison, whose Summer home at Normandie is in danger of toppling into the sea, to make a survey of the ocean front at Seabright for the purpose of building a substantial bulkhead at the expense of the Government.

"I do not think," he added, "that we need to fear an adverse report from the Government engineer, who is a Jersey resident and owns property near Seabright. The Seabright folks are also fortunate in having a New Jersey President and a Senator from Monmouth County."

While the ocean grew calmer at Seabright in the afternoon, it continued its mischief for a while in the morning. The Pannot Pavilion and a score or more bathing houses, already weakened, were wrecked yesterday morning. The sea cut under the bulkhead protecting the East View cottage, owned by E. Hall Parker, and left it in such a position that a slight wind might topple it into the sea. The porch surrounding the L. F. Ross cottage gave way before the waves yesterday morning.

George M. Sandt, owner of the 400-room Octagon Hotel, which was carried out to sea on Sunday, said yesterday that the loss had ruined him and that he could not rebuild. Before this storm the hotel had been considered in a safe position, and there was no insurance on it against the ocean. Mr. Sandt said that his loss was $150,000.

Houses Ruined by Water.

It was found yesterday that many Summer homes and cottages which remained intact at Seabright did not escape heavy damage. Waves which were too near the end of their career to carry much battering power struck the base of scores of buildings some distance inland and spouted up to the eaves and over the roofs. In consequence many places which showed no external damage from the sea were found to be nearly ruined by the salt water, which had washed away the plaster from the ceilings and walls.

With the sea fast abating yesterday afternoon, many who had lost their homes went about from house to house collecting their furniture, which had been stored in places further inland when the sea threatened the buildings along the water front. Many of the fishermen, who had moved their light wooden houses out of harm's way when the storm arose on Saturday, transported them by rollers and wheels over the sand spit yesterday afternoon, when the water was quieter, and then floated them over to the Rumson shore on flatboats and barges. Many of the fishermen who were able to save their houses lost most of their gear.

One thing that is dreaded at Seabright is that some of the Summer residents, who have lost cottages, lawns, and walks, into which they had put considerable sums of money, will decide not to rebuild.

The Moss cottage, at Galilee, went into the ocean at about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and Grippman's cottage, at North Long Branch, was also swept away.

The storm along the shore of Long Island abated yesterday. No further damage was done by the surf except in breaking to pieces a few buildings which had been dislodged from pile foundations when the storm was at its worst. Those who have suffered loss of property from the storm have appealed for prompt rebuilding of the bulkheads and the use of concrete instead of wood in construction of this kind.

BEACH RESORT WASHED AWAY.

Coast of Washington State Swept by Terrific Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

HOQUIAM, Wash., Jan. 5.—Where Moclips, Wash., was there are only mountainous waves to-day. The big hotel which, with its surrounding cottages, made Moclips a resort which was visited by thousands every Summer has been washed away and save for the wreckage thrown about by incoming and receding waves the townsite differs in no way from the miles of beach north and south.

The high winds of the past three days drove the waves high up the beach and the hotel, gradually undermined, finally collapsed some time Saturday or Sunday. During the Winter months there are no residents at Moclips.

A terrific chinook storm which has been raging in the Grays Harbor country for the past fifty hours also did damage at Westport and to railroads and telephone and telegraph lines. The Moclips River course has been cut half a mile to the south through the townsite of Moclips. The Chehalis and Hoquiam Rivers are overflowing their

DEATH ABOARD TANK SHIP.

One Killed and Several Injured in Explosion on the Geestermunde.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Frank Ostermann, chief steward, a native of Hamburg, was killed and George P. Pfaendtner of Newark, N. J., was injured fatally, his legs being blown off, by an explosion to-day aboard the German tank steamer Geestermunde, bound from Baton Rouge for Tampico. Several other persons were injured. The explosion occurred just as the vessel was passing through the most crowded part of the local harbor, and caused a panic among shipping.

Three thousand gallons of oil in the port tanks blew up, tearing a hole more than 100 feet long in the deck, smashing boats and bulkheads, and setting fire to the vessel.

Without hesitating a second, Capt. George Boler plunged into the smoking hold, dragged out Ostermann, and returned to fight the flames. To various members of the crew he gave hurried instructions to see to the safety of the ship, and, returning to the hold, rescued Pfaendtner.

A harbor tug put out the fire. The damage is estimated between $25,000 and $50,000.

Cutter Androscoggin Refloated.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The revenue cutter Androscoggin, which went ashore near Cove Point in the Chesapeake Bay this morning, was floated this afternoon by the cutter Apache. The Androscoggin was not damaged.

BRYAN ON "THE NEW ERA."

Refers to Morgan Resignations as a First Step Toward It.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 5.—William J. Bryan made the principal address at the Democratic State banquet here to-night, his subject being "The New Era." He called attention to a remark credited to J. P. Morgan when the question of dissolving large corporations was agitated a few years ago, and Mr. Morgan was quoted as asking:

"Can you unscramble eggs?"

It was Mr. Morgan's firm, the Secretary said, that took the first steps toward actually "unscrambling the eggs" by the action taken three days ago when the Morgan Directors withdrew from twenty-seven corporations.

Mr. Bryan said the President was the man to thank for spurring the big business men into carrying out the ideas they had had in mind.

"The next stage in this new era is to carry out the anti-trust law," Mr. Bryan said. "The President has been so busy with the work that has just been completed that he has not yet formulated the details of this movement, but I have heard him say a 'private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable.' The President's use of English is so concise and accurate that I feel justified in saying that if it is indefensible he will not defend it, and if it is intolerable he will not tolerate it."

HOLD-UP IN RESTAURANT.

Proprietor and Patrons Lined Up and Robbed—Fugitive Captured.

Three men entered the restaurant of Strul Liebowitz in the basement of 56 Rivington Street shortly before midnight last night and ordered coffee and cake. While they were being served one of the three men drew a revolver and ordered the proprietor and six other customers to line up against the wall. From Liebowitz $15 was taken and small change from the others.

As the three hold-up men were leaving the place, Isidor Holler of Hartford, Conn., a friend, who was being entertained by the proprietor, sprang at the man with the revolver and struck him in the face. After a scuffle on the stairs leading to the street, the three men escaped.

Policeman Coleman of the Clinton Street Station, who responded to the police whistle blown by Liebowitz, chased and caught a man in Allen Street. The prisoner said he was Harry Brinkman, 952 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, and denied that he had taken part in the hold-up. He was identified by Liebowitz, however, as one of the robbers.

WOMEN OUT OF POST OFFICE

Destroyed Anti-Catholic Papers Refused by Addressees.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. J., Jan. 5.—Miss Teresa McCormack, assistant Postmistress, and Miss Anna Glynn, a clerk, have been removed because of the destruction in the Post Office last February of copies of The Menace, an anti-Catholic paper. Miss McCormack and Miss Glynn admitted they destroyed the papers, but said the copies had been refused by those to whom they had been addressed, and they thought there was no harm in destroying them.

It was said at that time that the case which had been investigated by the postal authorities had been dropped, but it was again brought up recently and the dismissal of the young women followed.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE on every box. For Colds, Coughs, La Grippe. 25c.—Adv.

FIND CORPORATION CHECK TO N. E. MACK

Continued from Page 1.

uty Highway Commissioner under Reel. That was at Reel's suggestion, he said.

"What did Foley do for you?" asked Mr. Clark.

Foley said: 'If you want a contract you'll have to have a heeler behind you,'" replied the witness.

"What is a heeler?" asked the Assistant District Attorney.

"A heeler is a State Committeeman," answered Reardon.

In his anxiety to get a repair contract, Reardon testified, he went to his old school friend, Gov. Dix, who heard his appeal, but didn't do anything for him. When he saw him a second time the Governor just waved his hand when the subject was mentioned. Reardon never got a repair contract.

"Did you contribute any money at all?" asked Mr. Clark.

"I sent $25 to William J. Morrissey of Saratoga Springs," replied Reardon, much to Mr. Clark's surprise.

Mr. Clark had heard of Morrissey before. He is a Deputy Commissioner in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works. Dudley E. Van Wirt, a member of the Flood & Van Wirt Engineering and Construction Company, testified that in December Morrissey asked him for a $1,500 contribution four days before a barge canal contract went to the Flood & Van Wirt Company. Morrissey's name had not been brought out since Van Wirt was on the stand.

"Did Morrissey ask you for the $25?" asked Mr. Clark.

"Well, Morrissey and a man named Dunn came to me. Dunn asked me to make out a check to Morrissey, which I did."

Another interesting witness was Edward J. Doyle, a young contractor from Herkimer, head of the contracting firm of E. J. Doyle & Co. of Albany. Doyle is a Progressive in politics, the first Progressive that has appeared in the graft investigation thus far. He left the Republican Party to become a Progressive.

Says Republicans Collected Too.

Doyle's memory was fairly good. It recalled campaign contributions way back in 1905 when the Republicans were in power. There was a regular system of collecting in vogue then, he said.

"In 1905 a man named Davis came to me and took $35 of my money," said Doyle. "Davis was employed by the State on barge canal work. I was Assistant Engineer in the State Highway Department at the time. Davis told me the State employes were all paying 5 per cent. of their annual salary as the campaign toll. I understood that the payment of this 5 per cent. effected promotions."

In 1906, the witness said, he sent a campaign contribution of $7 to George R. Sheldon. Doyle produced the check. It is the smallest check which has come into the District Attorney's possession in the course of the graft hunt.

In reference to other campaign contributions Doyle said that in 1911 a bagman whose name he believed was Dennison called on him in Albany and showed letters from various Democratic State Committeemen.

"This man wanted," he said, "3 per cent. on all the work I had under construction at the time. I had about $30,000 worth of contracts. I had already paid $25, and I didn't pay any more."

Doyle went on to say that his final road payments were held up. He saw Reel, Foley, and Paul McCloud, Highway Engineer of the Albany division. When he made his complaint to McCloud the latter went to a telephone booth and called some one. Then he returned to Doyle and said: "Come back to-morrow."

"Did you go back?"

"I did not," replied Doyle. "I sent my attorney and he didn't succeed in getting into the office, but I got my money. I felt that an attempt had been made to shake me down."

Doyle said that he was harassed about his road work. Inspectors, he said, made trouble by threatening to hold up his payments. Two of them, he said, had asked his brother to place them on the pay roll of Doyle's company so that they might draw double salaries. Doyle said that he was forced to "kick them off the job."

Ludlow L. Melius, a contractor of this city, appeared before Chief Magistrate McAdoo at his own request to reply to charges made against him in the Osborne investigation in Albany on Saturday. The charges had reference to changes made in a Columbia County highway contract on the solicitation of Melius, who held the contract.

The change in specifications, Melius said, was made because the old specifications called for a road which would not have been satisfactory. The change caused him a loss of $6,000 or $10,000, he said. About $40,000 of his money was still tied up, he said.

"Did you promise a man a pair of horses in return for his influence?" asked Mr. Clark, referring to the testimony of a farmer named Conners.

"I did not," replied Melius. "I did give him a couple of bottles of whisky once when I was dickering with him for the purchase of some stone."

When he was in the State Highway Department some ten years ago, Melius testified, it was the common custom for the party in power to take 5 per cent. of the annual salary of every State employe out of his salary check. The practice continued, he said, until the second Hughes administration.

Melius in the course of his testimony said that when he was in the State Highway Department some ten years ago it was the custom for the party in power to take 5 per cent. of the annual salary of every State employe out of his salary check. The practice continued, he said, until the second Hughes administration.

One of the witnesses who appeared yesterday, John J. Hurlihy of Albany, refused to waive immunity and was not permitted to testify.

NOT SO, SAYS MORRISSEY.

Public Works Deputy Denies Truth of Reardon's Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—William J. Morrissey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, when he was informed at his home, in Saratoga Springs, of the testimony of Cornelius J. Reardon regarding a $25 contribution, said:

"It is not so. There is not a word of truth in Reardon's statement."

Peter J. Manweller, private secretary to Supt. of Public Works Keck, was the confidential secretary of David B. Hill from the time he was Governor until his death, and was the chief beneficiary under Senator Hill's will.

Mr. Manweller said that he did not know Contractor Sherrill, and that it was not among his duties to collect campaign contributions. He denied that he had ever received a contribution from Contractor Sherrill.

Norman E. Mack Is Silent.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—Norman E. Mack would make no statement to-night regarding the check George Sherrill, the contractor, says he gave as a campaign contribution. Mr. Mack would not discuss the incident in any way.

13,052,846 JEWS IN WORLD.

Estimate in the Jewish Year Book—2,194,061 in America.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—According to the forthcoming issue of The Jewish Year Book, the number of Jews in the world is now 13,052,846. The figures have been compiled by the Rev. Isidore Harris. His tabulation is as follows:

Europe	9,050,175
Asia	484,359
Africa	404,836
America	2,194,061
Australasia	19,415
Total	13,052,846

According to Mr. Harris, previous estimates in regard to the Jewish population have been far below the actual figures, owing to the adoption of the 1897 census estimate for Russia—5,215,805. The latest census returns for Russia show the number of Jews there to be 6,064,415, indicating that the great exodus of Jews to America and elsewhere has been more than offset by the internal increase of the population.

Judge Holt's Resignation In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The resignation of Judge George Holt as Federal District Judge for the Southern District of New York was received to-day at the White House, to take effect Jan. 15. Judge Holt gave as his reason for resigning his desire to return to the practice of law. He was appointed to the Federal Bench by President Roosevelt.

FRENCH HEARING DEFERRED.

Newport Divorce Petition May Go Over Until March.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 5.—Throughout the morning and afternoon sessions of the Superior Court to-day many spectators were on hand to hear the depositions in the petition for divorce brought more than a month ago by Mrs. Pauline LeRoy French against her husband, Amos Tuck French, charging desertion and non-support. All were doomed to disappointment, as Justice Charles F. Stearns, presiding, had so much to engage his attention, what with the motion docket and a case in equity, that he could devote no time to the divorce petition.

It is possible that it may be heard to-morrow; if not, there are no prospects of its coming up again until March.

Charles H. Koehne,

Stevens-Duryea

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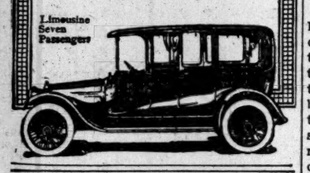

CARDEN REMOVED FROM MEXICAN POST

Continued from Page 1.

tended transfer to Brazil when the news was conveyed him this afternoon by The Associated Press. He expressed doubt as to the authenticity of the announcement on the ground that the appointment of a new Minister to Mexico would constitute a reaffirmation of the recognition of President Huerta by Great Britain—a course which he seemed to think it doubtful that his Government would pursue.

Brazil, the Minister explained, was his original appointment. The choice of the Mexican and Brazilian posts had been offered him and he had chosen the latter, but had been persuaded to come to Mexico temporarily because of his knowledge of the country and people. He thought it possible that his transfer—if that were to take place—might be intended as a step calculated to conciliate Washington.

It is no secret that Sir Lionel Carden's ideas, since he came here six months ago, have been at variance with President Wilson's policy of the non-recognition of Huerta. He did not hesitate openly to express his opposition. On the occasion of John Lind's last visit to the capital, the President's representative and the British Minister had several long conferences, after which Mr. Lind said that their views with respect to the treatment of the Mexican question were widely divergent.

Sir Lionel regards as far from hopeless the ultimate domination of the situation by Gen. Huerta. It was ridiculous to suppose, he said, that a country as rich as Mexico was now reduced to financial straits. There were thousands of wealthy Mexicans who had as yet contributed nothing to the pacification of the country, and who could and should be reached. The expense of maintaining the army and carrying on the war appeared to him only nominal as compared to the country's resources.

The British people, rich and poor, he continued, had been compelled to stand the cost of the Boer War. Why, then, should not the wealthy Mexicans be obliged to contribute to the cost of putting down the rebellion? He believed that when the Administration was convinced of the impossibility of obtaining foreign loans for carrying on the war, it would find little difficulty in arranging for financing it at home.

Washington Denies Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Little comment on the transfer of Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico, to a similar diplomatic mission in Brazil was obtainable in official circles to-day. At the State Department it was said that it was a matter that did not concern the United States, and, furthermore, that nothing that had been said or done by this Government was in any degree responsible for the decision to send Sir Lionel Carden from Mexico City to Rio de Janeiro.

In connection with this disclaimer it was declared that there had never been any ground for assertion that Sir Lionel Carden had incurred the ill-will of the Wilson Administration through the statements made by him in newspaper interviews concerning President Wilson's Mexican policy. One of these statements was that the policy was weak. To-day's assertion does not agree, however, with the knowledge that the Washington Government authorities were greatly irritated over the remarks attributed to Sir Lionel.

The interviews followed his action in presenting his credentials to his Majesty's plenipotentiary to President Huerta, thus giving British official recognition to the Huerta Government at a time when President Wilson was insistent that it was unconstitutional and, therefore, not entitled to be recognized.

That President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were provoked and chagrined over the British recognition is well understood. Their feeling could not be properly directed against Sir Lionel Carden, however, as he presumably acted under instructions from the British Foreign Office. Immediately after the presentation of his credentials there were interviews between Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and these were attributed to the irritation felt here over the recognition of Huerta. The British Foreign Office issued a diplomatic disclaimer of the interviews attributed to Sir Lionel, but he himself, while disclaiming any intention of reflecting upon President Wilson or the United States, did not specifically repudiate the interviews.

The accusation has been made that Sir Lionel Carden's appointment as Minister to Mexico was due to the interest of Lord Cowdray, head of the Pearson Syndicate, which has extensive investments in Mexico. It has been asserted also that Sir Lionel was unfriendly to the United States and American citizens. But, according to what was said in official circles to-day, this Government made no representations that might have furnished grounds for his prospective transfer to Brazil. No official notice of the transfer has been received at the State Department.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Jan. 5.—President Wilson to-night read with interest press dispatches announcing that Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico, would be transferred to Brazil. The President had no comment to make, formal or otherwise. It is known, however, that he had no advance information concerning the transfer, obtaining his only advices through the press.

DANCING WINS THE WOLCOTT

Another Hotel Sees Trend of Events and Yields to the Craze.

One more hotel has yielded to the dancing craze and opened its doors to the tea dance. It is the Hotel Wolcott, where, until yesterday afternoon, the slipping and sliding of dancers' feet had never been heard. The management now has changed its policy however, and there will be weekly dancing in the hotel.

The hostess yesterday afternoon was Mrs. John S. Teale, of Portland, Ore., who gave a dance to her daughter, Miss Katherine Teale. Miss Teale returns to boarding school to-day, and the dance in her honor was to mark the end of her holiday.

TO EMPLOYERS.

The New York Times carries the highest class Situation Wanted advertisements. Has it ever occurred to you what quality of office seekers advertise in the want columns of The Times? See part to last

HOW YOU MUST PAY YOUR INCOME TAX

Treasury Issues Form 1,040, Which Individuals Must Fill Out and File by March 1.

WARNING OF PENALTIES

Elaborate Instructions Given for Computing Income and Making Deductions Permitted by Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The long-heralded blank form to be used by individuals required by the new income tax law to make an annual return of their net annual income was issued at the Treasury Department to-day. This blank form will be of more interest to the "man in the street" who may have sufficient net income to be hit by the new law than any previously issued income tax blank or regulation. It is known as form 1,040. The penalty for failuure to have this return in the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenue on or before March 1, 1914, ranges from $20 to $1,000.

Regulations covering the payment of the income tax by individuals, as distinguished from payment of the tax "at the source," have been delayed, but soon will be promulgated. The blank form 1,040, promulgated to-day, must be used under the forthcoming regulations and in accordance with "instructions." The latter were issued to-day as follows:

Instructions with Form 1,040.

1. This return shall be made by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and by every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, having a net income of $3,000 or over for the taxable year, and also by every non-resident alien deriving income from property owned, and business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by him.

2. When an individual, by reason of minority, sickness, or other disability or absence from the United States, is unable to make his own return it may be made for him by his duly authorized representative.

3. The normal tax of 1 per cent. shall be assessed on the total net income, less the specific exemption of $3,000 or $4,000, as the case may be. (For the year 1913 the specific exemption allowable is $2,500 or $3,333.33, as the case may be.) If, however, the normal tax has been deducted and withheld on any part of the income at the source, or if any part of the income is received as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of any corporation, &c., which is taxable upon its net income, such income shall be deducted from the individual's total net income for the purpose of calculating the amount of income on which individual is liable for the normal tax of 1 per cent. by virtue of this return.

4. The additional or super tax shall be calculated as stated.

5. This return shall be filled with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the individual resides if he has no other place of business, otherwise in the district, where he has personal place of business; or in case the person resides in a foreign country, then with the Collector for the district in which his personal business is carried on in the United States.

6. This return must be filed on or before the first day of March succeeding the close of the calendar year for which return is made.

7. The penalty for failure to file the return within the time specified by law is $20 to $1,000. In case of refusal or neglect to render the return within the required time, except in cases of sickness or absence, 50 per cent. shall be added to amount of tax assessed. In case of false or fraudulent return, 100 per cent. shall be added to such tax, and any person required by law to make, render, sign, or verify any return who makes any false or fraudulent return or statement with intent to defeat or evade the assessment required by this section to be made shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding $2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, with the costs of prosecution.

An Extension of Time.

8. When the return is not filed within the required time by reason of sickness or absence of the individual an extension of time, not exceeding thirty days from March 1, within which to file such return may be granted by the Collector, provided an application therefor is made by the individual within the period for which such extension is desired.

9. This return, properly filled out, must be made under oath or affirmation. Affidavits may be made before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths. If before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate not using a seal a certificate of the clerk of the court as to the authority of such officer to administer oaths should be attached to the return.

10. Expense for medical attendance, store accounts, family supplies, wages of domestic servants, cost of board, room, or house rent for family or personal use, are not expenses that can be deducted from gross income. In case an individual owns his own residence he cannot deduct the estimated value of his rent. Neither shall he be required to include such estimated rental of his home as income.

11. The farmer, in computing the net income from his farm for his annual return, shall include all moneys received for produce and animals sold, and for the wool and hides of animals slaughtered, provided such wool and hides are sold, and he shall deduct therefrom the sums actually paid as purchase money for the animals sold or slaughtered during the year. When animals were raised by the owner and are sold or slaughtered he shall not deduct their value as expenses or loss. He may deduct the amount of money actually paid as expense for producing any farm products, live stock, &c. In deducting expenses for repairs on farm property the amount deducted must not exceed the amount actually expended for such repairs during the year for which the return is made. The cost of replacing tools or machinery is a deductible expense to the extent that the cost of the new articles does not exceed the value of the old.

12. In calculating losses only such losses as shall have been actually sustained, and the amount of which has been definitely ascertained during the year covered by the return can be deducted.

13. Persons receiving fees or emoluments for professional or other services, as in the case of physicians or lawyers, should include all actual receipts for services rendered in the year for which return is made, together with all unpaid accounts, charges for services or contingent income due for that year, if good and collectible.

Deduction of Bad Debts.

14. Debts which were contracted during the year for which return is made, but found in said year to be worthless, may be deducted from gross income for said year, but such debts cannot be regarded as worthless until after legal proceedings to recover the same have proved fruitless, or it clearly appears that the debtor is insolvent. If debts contracted prior to the year for which return is made were included as income in return for year in which said debts were contracted, and such debts shall subsequently prove to be worthless, they may be deducted under the head of losses in the return for the year in which such debts were charged off as worthless.

15. Amounts due or accrued to the individual members of a partnership from the net earnings of the partnership, whether apportioned and distributed or not, shall be included in the annual return of the individual.

16. The United States pensions shall be included as income.

17. Estimated advance in value of real estate is not required to be reported as income unless the increased value is taken up on the books of the individual as an increase of assets.

18. Costs of suits and other legal proceedings arising from ordinary business may be treated as an expense of such business, and may be deducted from gross income for the year in which such costs were paid.

19. An unmarried individual or a married individual not living with wife or husband shall be allowed an exemption of $3,000. When husband and wife live together they shall be allowed jointly a total exemption of only $4,000 on their aggregate income. They may make a joint return, both subscribing thereto, or, if they have separate incomes, they may make separate returns; but in no case shall they jointly claim more than $4,000 exemption of their aggregate income.

20. In computing net income there shall be excluded the compensation of all officers and employes of a State or any political sub-division thereof, except when such compensation is paid by the United States Government.

The income tax experts of the Government assert their belief that with blank Form 1,040 in hand no person subject to the tax should have any difficulty in making the return of annual net income as required by the new law. The blank spaces to be filled in Form 1,040 cover three pages. The first page contains a summary of the individual's gross income, general deductions to be allowed, net income, deductions and exemptions allowed in computing income subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent., a statement of the taxable income on which the normal tax is to be calculated and provision for calculating the additional or super-tax on incomes that exceed $20,000.

The spaces on the first page of Form 1,040 are to be filled only after entries have been made on the other two pages, but this is because the first page is a summary of totals on the other pages and based upon the calculations that must be made in filling out the other pages. The second page of Form 1,040 is arranged so as to aid the individual in making return of his "gross income," which statement must show in the proper spaces the entire amount of gains, profits, and income received by or accrued to the individual from all sources during the year.

Description of Income.

The individual's income is to be described as follows:

1. Total amount derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid.

2. Total amount derived from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce, or sales or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property, including bonds, stocks, &c.

3. Total amount derived from rents and from interest on notes, mortgages, and securities (other than reported on lines 5 and 6).

4. Total amount of gains and profits derived from partnership business, whether the same be divided and distributed or not.

5. Total amount of fixed and determinable annual gains, profits, and income derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust, or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, whether payable annually or at shorter or longer periods.

6. Total amount of income derived from coupons, checks, or bills of exchange for or in payment of interest upon bonds issued in foreign countries and upon foreign mortgages or like obligations (not payable in the United States,) and also from coupons, checks, or bills of exchange for or in payment of any dividends upon the stock or interest upon the obligations of foreign corporations, associations and insurance companies engaged in business in foreign countries.

7. Total amount of income received from fiduciaries.

8. Total amount of income derived from any source whatever not specified or entered elsewhere on this page.

All of the above income that may have been deducted and withheld at the source is to be itemized in one column, and all of the above on which the tax has not been withheld at the source is to be shown in a separate parallel column. The aggregate of these columns must be added the total amount of income derived from dividends on the stock or from net earnings of corporations, joint stock companies, associations, or insurance companies subject to the tax, and the result will be designated as the "total gross income."

The third page of the blank form promulgated to-day is arranged so as to indicate the "general deductions" to be allowed to the individual. These "general deductions" are enumerated as:

General Deductions.

1. Amount of necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on business, but not including business expenses or partnerships and not including personal, living, or family expenses.

2. All interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness of the taxpayer.

3. All national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year, not including those assessed against local benefits.

4. Losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms, or shipwrecks, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

5. Debts due which have been actually ascertained to be worthless and which have been charged off within the year.

6. Amount representing a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in the business, not to exceed, in the case of mines, 5 per cent. of the gross value at the mine of the output for the year for which the computation is made, but no deduction is to be made for any amount of expense of restoring property or making good the exhaustion thereof, for which an allowance is or has been made.

After having ascertained his "gross income," and the amount of the "general deductions," as thus outlined, the individual would make these entries on the front page of Form 1040, subtract the "general deductions" from the "gross income," thereby ascertaining the "net income." From this "net income" must be eliminated certain deductions and exemptions allowed in computing the income subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent. These deductions are:

1. Dividends and net earnings received or accrued of corporations, &c., subject to like tax.

2. Amount of income on which the normal tax has been deducted and withheld at the source.

3. Specific exemption of $3,000 or $4,000, as the case may be.

When these deductions have been made from the "net income" the result is described as the "taxable income on which the normal tax of 1 per cent. is to be calculated." When the net income exceeds $20,000 the additional tax must be calculated according to Form 1,040. The addition of the total "additional" or "super" tax to the total "normal" tax of 1 per cent. will give the total tax liability.

WHERE TO GET TAX BLANKS.

Districts in New York City, Their Boundaries, and Offices.

Residents of New York who live in the Second Internal Revenue District may obtain their blanks from Charles W. Anderson, Collector, at the Custom House; those of the Third District from Frederick L. Marshall, at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street; those of the Fourteenth District, from B. Davis, 391 East 149th Street, and those of the Borough of Brooklyn from W. J. Maxwell, at the Brooklyn Post Office Building.

The Second District includes the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and parts of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards and Porto Rico. The wards, all of which are in this district, are bounded as follows:

First—By Battery, East River, Maiden Lane, Liberty and West Streets. Second—By Maiden Lane and Liberty, Broadway, Park Row, Spruce, Ferry, Peck Slip, and East River. Third—By Liberty, West, Reade and Broadway. Fourth—By Spruce, Ferry, Peck Slip, South, Catherine and Park Row. Fifth—By Reade, West, Canal and Broadway. Sixth—By Park Row, Bowery, Walker, Canal and Broadway. Eighth—By Canal, West, West Houston and Broadway. Ninth—By West Houston, Cottage Place, Bleecker, Carmine, Sixth Avenue, West Fourteenth and North River. Fifteenth—By West and East Houston, Cottage Place, Bleecker, Carmine, Sixth Avenue, East and West Fourteenth Street, the Bowery and Fourth Avenue.

The Third District includes the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and parts of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards, Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Island.

The wards are bounded as follows: Seventh—By Catharine, Division, Grand, East River and South Street. Tenth—By Bowery, Rivington, Norfolk, Division. Eleventh—By Avenue B, Clinton, Rivington, East River, East Fourteenth Twelfth—By East and West Eighty-sixth Street, North River, East River, including Ward's and Randall's Islands, Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Thirteenth—Rivington, Clinton, Avenue B, East Fourteenth, Bowery and Fourth Avenue. Eighteenth—East and West Fourteenth, East River, East and West Twenty-sixth and Sixth Avenue. Nineteenth—East and West Eighty-sixth Street, East River, East and West Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue. Twentieth—By West Fortieth, Sixth Avenue, West Twenty-sixth and North River. Twenty-first—By East and West Fortieth, East River, East and West Twenty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue. Twenty-second — West Eighty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, Fortieth Street and North River.

The Fourteenth District, Seventh Division, extends from the Harlem River north to the city line, including the Borough of the Bronx.

The Brooklyn Borough District embraces all of Long Island and Richmond Borough, (Staten Island.)

COL. JOHN W. WOODS KILLED

Salesman Struck by Long Island Train at Edgemere.

Col. John W. Woods, 60 years old, managing salesman of the West Rockaway Land Company, went from his home at Newport and Dover Avenues, Belle Harbor, yesterday afternoon to view the ravages of the storm at Edgemere, L. I., where his company owns the Edgemere Club Hotel and other property. He was ready to go home at about 8 o'clock last night.

There are four parallel tracks at Edgemere. Two are used by the Long Island Railroad and the other two by the trolley company. Col. Woods had to cross the Long Island's tracks in order to catch the Edgemere trolley at the Channel Avenue crossing. A Long Island express, due at Far Rockaway at 8:07 P. M., struck him and hurled him to the trolley tracks. A few minutes later a trolley car came along and the motorman stopped just in time to avoid running over his body. The body was later removed to Belle Harbor.

Col. Woods was a brother-in-law of Bryan L. Kennelly, the real estate operator. His widow and one son, Courtney Woods, survive him.

Typhus on the Liner Roma.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 5.—The steamship Roma, from Marseilles and Lisbon for New York, was quarantined here to-day with about 200 of her steerage passengers when it was discovered that a Turkish immigrant on board was suffering from typhus fever. The Roma carried 668 passengers, all but 21 of whom were bound here. Owing to inadequate facilities the local quarantine officials telegraphed to Surgeon General Blue at Washington for permission to send the Roma to New York or Boston, where she can be fumigated and the passengers kept under observation ashore.

M'ANENY URGES NEW ALDERMEN TO WORK

A "Radical Remedy," He Says, Will Follow Failure to Do Things Expected.

WANTS NEW BUILDING CODE

Fusion Majority Carries Out Plans and Elects Esterbrook as Vice President—Curran Is Made Leader.

A revision of rules regarding its committee meetings, permitting greater publicity, and an address by President George McAneny, in which he warned the members that they must make themselves useful to the city or face the prospect of going out of existence, marked the reorganization of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The members of the Fusion majority easily carried through all their plans for reform. O. Grant Esterbrook of Brooklyn, a Republican, was elected Vice President of the board to succeed Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, and Henry H. Curran, also a Republican, was elected Chairman of the Finance Committee. As such he will be leader of the majority.

President McAneny, who was cheered loudly when he called the new board to order, outlined some of the work before the board. This included, he said, a proper revision of the Building Code, an amendment of the Sanitary Code and allied ordinances, a revision of the ordinance relating to the use of the streets, and the codification of existing city ordinances. President McAneny said in part:

I have not been one of those who in the past have advocated the abolition of this board, or who have believed that the representative municipal assembly, as part of the system of City Government, has outgrown its usefulness. I have believed that in any plan of general charter revision improvement might be made in the plan of the board itself, as well as in the framing of its functions. I am willing now to concede, as I think we all should, that if it cannot be brought to serve its proper part in the government of the city, or if it cannot, through increased activity and efficiency, meet the constantly increasing demand for home rule in the conduct of city affairs, something better and more serviceable should be put in its place.

The City of New York, both in the number of its people and in the volume of its wealth, is greater than many States of the union—greater, in fact, than many National States in either the Old or the New World. Its Legislature should find a place of corresponding dignity. It is true that our city legislature must remain, in large degree, subordinate to that at Albany; but under the Charter, which is the city's Constitution, and under the broader powers conferred by the recently enacted Home Rule bill, our field is a wide one, and opportunity for really constructive legislative work is great.

The use that we shall make of that opportunity during the next several months, and during the period when the Charter itself is undergoing revision, will, I do not doubt, determine the final attitude of the people of the city toward the Board of Aldermen as an institution. If we fail to accomplish what is now expected of us, we may expect a radical remedy.

During the past four years, throughout which I have had the honor to sit in the board as President of the Borough of Manhattan, I have observed that constant tendency toward greater efficiency that must have impressed us all, and a constant tendency to legislate for the benefit of the people in situations where real courage is required.

The record of constructive ordinance making has been a growing one. The powers of the board with relation to financial measures, held concurrently with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, have been used with increasing wisdom and conservatism. There has been less of obstruction and greater fairness in the relations between majority and minority.

I do not propose to lay down a programme of things to be done. Such a programme, no doubt, will soon be developed through the agreement of the members of the board themselves, and, I trust, without unnecessary drawing of party lines.

Mr. McAneny said he thought that the most important matter for the board to consider was the proper revision of a building code. He said he hoped that proper building laws would be enacted within the early months of the year. President McAneny said that he expected to be the direct representative of the Aldermen in the Board of Estimate.

There was a profusion of flowers in the Chamber, presents of friends of new members. Several of the new members of the board, Aldermen Caroline, who was re-elected from Brooklyn, and was appointed a Tax Commissioner by Mayor Mitchel, resigned after expressing his good wishes to the members of the board. His successor is August Ferrand of 218 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

The resignation of Aldermen Ralph Folks of the Thirtieth Aldermanic District, who was appointed Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan by Borough President Marks, was also received, and Lauren Carroll, a lawyer of 4 East Sixty-fourth Street, was elected his successor.

President McAneny announced the appointment of Henry Jay Case as examiner in the office of President of the board. Mr. Case has served for the last four years as Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works.

SUE FOR $289,016 DIVIDENDS

Coffee Company Says Directors Voted for Unearned Payments.

The German-American Coffee Company, through its attorneys, Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel William F. Johnston, a Director of the company and its former President, and Daniel Sanley and Clarence A. Diehl, former Directors, to return to the treasury of the company $289,016.75, which it contends was illegally paid out at various times to the stockholders as dividends when the company had not only not earned any dividends but was actually facing a deficit. The company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in July, 1903, and a certificate was filed in this State.

Diehl is also charged with making a contract with a company that the coffee company finally got control of to the financial loss of the latter, and the company seeks to recover additionally from him whatever amount the courts may find the company lost because of this contract.

The complaint says that all the defendants were Directors when the alleged illegal dividends were paid, and that the law provides that the Directors responsible for the payments of dividends not earned can be sued for the money individually and collectively.

JEWEL'S BODY NOT FOUND.

Clothing of Corpse Washed Up at Edgemere Shows It Is Not Aviator.

Mrs. Albert J. Jewel of Mariner Harbor, S. I., widow of the young aviator who was lost with his monoplane on Oct. 13 last as he was flying to Staten Island to enter THE TIMES Aerial Derby around Manhattan Island, examined yesterday the fragments of clothing found on the body of the drowned man washed up on Sunday at Edgemere, L. I., and said that they were not of the material which her husband had worn the last day that he was seen.

Only bits of the trousers and underwear remained on the torso which was found on the beach at Edgemere during the storm. Mrs. Jewel, who paid a visit yesterday to Trudden's morgue at Edgemere, carried with her the belt of the khaki Norfolk suit which her husband was wearing on Oct. 13. It did not match any of the garments on the drowned body.

The bits of cloth hanging to the belt on the remains in Trudden's morgue were of a dark material with a white stripe. Mrs. Jewel said that her husband had never worn trousers of that pattern.

Automobile Salon

THE ultra in motor styles means more than good workmanship. It means the smart, snappy distinctiveness of the foreign hand. Masterpieces of European coach craft, styles which will generally be adopted here a year hence, are now to be seen in the Astor Ballroom. Are you going?

Exhibitors

Bugatti — Marshall-Arter
DeDion Bouton — Mercedes
Delaunay Belleville — Minerva
Fiat — Peugeot
Isotta Fraschini — S. G. V.
Lancia — Simplex

BODIES
Brewster & Co. The Holbrook Co.

Makers of High Class Accessories

January 2-10
Grand Ballroom
Hotel Astor

MEANT TO IMITATE BONNOT.

Quick Action of Paris Police Prevents Outrages by Gang.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—On Saturday night, while the driver of a private Paris motor car was drinking with a friend, a man jumped on the seat of the car and drove off at high speed. A number of motor cars started in pursuit of the thief, but without success. The police, however, were furnished with a detailed description of the man, owing to which he was arrested last night.

This prompt arrest apparently saved France a repetition of the sensational motor bandit crimes of 1912. From statements made by the arrested man, it would appear that another series of Anarchist outrages in the style of those of the Bonnot gang had been planned by a number of ruffians who were all more or less connected with that gang.

With the help of the motor car stolen on Saturday night a bank clerk was to be waylaid near Meaux to-day. The gang then intended to motor across to the Belgian frontier and hold up a bank in imitation of Bonnot's raid on the Chantilly branch of the Société Générale.

Fortunately the audacious scheme was completely upset by the successful action of the police. The stolen car has been recovered and three of the gang, one of whom was carrying a loaded revolver, are under lock and key. The police are on the track of four other members of the band, and news of their arrest is expected at any moment.

The stolen car was lodged in a shed in the Lilas district at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 1 o'clock this morning three men came to remove it. They were, however, unable to get the engine to work and abandoned the car in a blind alley, where it was found by the police to-day, with its tires badly cut and covered with mud, and its spirit tank absolutely dry. The three men who were arrested refuse to state where the car took them on Saturday night.

MME. AMAND GETS DIVORCE.

American in Paris Says Dutchman Married Her for Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Paris courts to-day granted to an American woman resident here, Mme. Amand (née Coleman) a native of New York State and widow of an American, John R. Bennett, a divorce from Adolphe Amand, a Dutchman.

The couple were married in August, 1911, in London, and came to Paris and took a mansion in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. The evidence for the wife was to the effect that Amand married her for her money, which he demanded with threats. He sold the furniture and ill-used his wife. Finally, he offered to accept money for a separation.

LEISHMAN LOSES SUIT.

Pennsylvania Court Revives $70,000 Stock Deal Attachment.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 5.—Stock market dealings of John G. A. Leishman, formerly Ambassador to Germany, figured in an appeal decided by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to-day, when his bankers and brokers succeeded in reinstating an attachment for $70,000, a balance alleged to be due on Mr. Leishman's account.

The transactions, it was alleged, took place in the latter part of 1912 on the London market, while Mr. Leishman was filling the diplomatic post at Berlin. Raymond, Pynchon & Co., bankers and brokers of New York, Paris, and London, were the plaintiffs.

A Pittsburgh court dissolved the attachment as being an improper proceeding, and Pynchon & Co. appealed to the Supreme Court. The question was whether Mr. Leishman was a "person not residing or domiciled in the Commonwealth at the time the foreign attachment had been issued."

Justice Mestrezat, who wrote the opinion of the higher court reinstating the attachment, pointed out that it was held in the lower court that residence was synonymous with domicile. He discussed the legal meaning of the two terms, and then said: "The purpose of foreign attachment is to reach a debtor who is beyond ordinary process of the court. There can be no substantial or controlling reason why an Ambassador residing at a foreign Court should not be subject to the act like any other debtor, who, by his absence, becomes amenable to the writ."

$10,000 NECKLACE FOUND.

Mrs. Blumenthal Dropped Valuable Jewels on Floor of Car.

A pearl and diamond necklace valued at $10,000, which was lost in Columbus Avenu, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, on Dec. 3 by Mrs. Gustav Blumenthal of 42 West Seventieth Street was recovered by her last night. Mrs. Blumenthal had boarded a surface car at the corner near her home, and the necklace dropped to the floor. It was found by Mrs. Henry Lloyd of 246 West 146th Street, who boarded the same car at Eighty-eighth Street. She took the necklace home and carefully watched the papers for an advertisement.

Hoping to escape any publicity over the loss, however, Mrs. Blumenthal had a confidential alarm sent out by the police and also notified the Eastern Detective Agency of 55 John Street. Circulars containing a description of the necklace, which was composed of two strands, each of eighty-five pearls, with a diamond cluster as a clasp, were sent to the pawnbrokers, and yesterday the news of Mrs. Blumenthal's loss was also published in the newspapers. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd read these stories, and last night Mr. Lloyd returned the necklace to Mrs. Blumenthal. He received a substantial reward.

John F. Baxter Dead.

John F. Baxter, President of the Baxter Wrecking Company of 308 West Street, died yesterday in his seventy-seventh year after a short illness at his residence, 453 West 148th Street. He was the son of Col. John C. Baxter and Lydia Odell Baxter, writer of "Gates Ajar" and other hymns. The first New York fireboat, the John Fuller, was owned by Mr. Baxter.

Ball for Shanley's Employes.

The second annual reception and ball of the employes of Shanley's restaurants was held last night at the Amsterdam Opera House. The grand march was led by Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Shanley. The music for dancing was furnished by Van Baar's Orchestra.

Women's
$40 Motor Coats
$50 Motor Coats
$60 Motor Coats
reduced today
to $19.50

We realize that these reductions sound incredible—but we cannot do more than state the facts.

¶ About 200 garments in all. The left-overs or stay-at-homes from the early Fall. Broken assortments, but their variety is wonderful. Coats of cut velour, chamois cloth, Persian boucle, pebble cheviot, broadtail cloth and English mixtures. Beautifully made—and bargains pure and simple at today's extraordinary figure.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Here's the Individual Income Tax Blank

Form 1040

INCOME TAX.

The Penalty.

For failure to have this return in the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenue on or before March 1 is $20 to $1,000. (See instructions on Page 4.)

To be filled in by Collector. List No. ..... District of ..... Date Received .....

To be filled in by Internal Revenue Bureau. File No. ..... Assessment List ..... Page ..... Line .....

United States Internal Revenue.

RETURN OF ANNUAL NET INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS.

(As provided by Act of Congress, Approved October 3, 1913.)

Return of Net Income Received or Accrued During the Year Ended December 31, 191..

(For the year 1913, from March 1, to December 31.)

Filed by (or for) ..... of .....
(Full name of individual.) *(Street and number.)*

In the City, Town or Post Office of ..... State of .....
(Fill in Pages 2 and 3 before making entries below.)

	Income.	Tax.
1—Gross Income (See Page 2, Line 12)	$	
2—General Deductions (See Page 3, Line 7)	$	
3—Net Income	$	

Deductions and exemptions allowed in computing income subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent.

4—Dividends and net earnings received or accrued, of corporations, etc., subject to like tax (See Page 2 Line 11)	$	
5—Amount of income on which the normal tax has been deducted and withheld at the source (See Page 2 Line 9, Column A)	$	
6—Specific exemption of $3,000 or $4,000, as the case may be (See Instructions 3 and 19). (Total deductions and exemptions.) (Items 4, 5, and 6)	$	
7—Taxable income on which the normal tax of 1 per cent. is to be calculated (See Instruction 3)	$	

8—When the Net Income shown above on line 3 exceeds $20,000, the additional tax thereon must be calculated as per schedule below:

	Income.	Tax.
1 per cent. on amount over $20,000 and not exceeding $50,000	$	
2 per cent. on amount over $50,000 and not exceeding $75,000	$	
3 per cent. on amount over $75,000 and not exceeding $100,000	$	
4 per cent. on amount over $100,000 and not exceeding $250,000	$	
5 per cent. on amount over $250,000 and not exceeding $500,000	$	
6 per cent. on amount over $500,000	$	
Total additional or super tax	$	
Total normal tax (1 per cent. of amount entered on Line 7)	$	
Total tax liability	$	

Individual Income Tax Blank Return—Page 2.

GROSS INCOME.

This statement must show in the proper spaces the entire amount of gains, profits and income received by or accrued to the individual from all sources during the year specified on Page. 1.

Description of Income.	A. Amount of Income on Which Tax Has Been Deducted and Withheld at the Source.	B. Amount of Income on Which Tax Has Not Been Deducted and Witheld at the Source.
1.—Total amount derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid	$.....	$.....
2.—Total amount derived from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce or sales or dealings in property whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property, including bonds, stocks, &c.	.....	.....
3.—Total amount derived from rents and from interest on notes, mortgages, and securities (other than reported on Lines 5 and 6)	.....	.....
4—Total amount of gains and profits derived from partnership business, whether the same be divided and distributed or not.	.....	.....
5—Total amount of fixed and determinable annual gains, profits, and income derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust, or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, whether payable annually or at shorter or longer periods	.....	.....
6—Total amount of income derived from coupons, checks, or bills of exchange for or in payment of interest upon bonds issued in foreign countries and upon foreign mortgages or like obligations (not payable in the United States,) and also from coupons, checks, or bills of exchange for or in payment of any dividends upon the stock or interest upon the obligations of foreign corporations, associations and insurance companies engaged in business in foreign countries	.....	.....
7—Total amount of income received from fiduciaries	.....	.....
8—Total amount of income derived from any source whatever not specified or entered elsewhere, on this page	.....	.....
9—.....Totals	.....	.....
(NOTE.—Enter total of column A on Line 5 of First Page.)		
10—AGGREGATE TOTALS OF COLUMNS A and B	$.....	$.....
11—Total amount of income derived from dividends on the stock or from the net earnings of corporations, joint stock companies, associations, or insurance companies subject to like tax *(To be entered on Line 4 of First Page.)*	.....	.....
12—TOTAL GROSS INCOME (to be entered on Line 1 of First Page)	.....	.....

Individual Income Tax Blank Return—Page 3.

GENERAL DEDUCTIONS.

1—The amount of necessary expenses actually paid in—carrying on business, but not including business expenses of partnerships and not including personal, living or family expenses.	$.....
2—All interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness of tax payer	$.....
3—All national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year (not including those assessed against local benefits)	$.....
4—Losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise	$.....
5—Debts due which have been actually ascertained to be worthless and which have been charged off within the year	$.....
6—Amount representing a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in the business, not to exceed, in the case of mines, 5 per cent. of the gross value at the mine of the output for the year for which the computation is made, but no deduction shall be made for any amount of expense of restoring property or making good the exhaustion thereof, for which an allowance is or has been made	$.....
7—Total "General Deductions" (to be entered on Line 2 of First Page)	$.....

Affidavit to be Executed by Individual Making His Own Return.

I solemnly swear (or affirm) that the foregoing return, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains a true and complete statement of all gains, profits and income received by

THE LONG RUN

In the long run, it is always best to patronize a house with an established reputation.

The very fact that a house has an established reputation is the surest guarantee you can get as to the dependability of what you buy.

Many an owner comes to us without even considering anyone else, on the perfectly sensible theory that an established reputation is the surest safeguard of his interests.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

OUR TRUST PROBLEM STILL UNSETTLED

London Times Thinks Good Sense and Good-Will Alone Can Solve It.

MUST BE CO-OPERATION

Is Almost Impossible Now to Carry On Big Business and Keep Within the Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.—The London Times, in an editorial article on the position of the trusts in America, says they have been very largely brought under public control that is certainly not remarkable for its leniency. Unhappily, this change from almost complete autocracy to almost complete subjection has not been effected by co-operation, but by conflict.

"Few, very few of the business leaders," it continues, "had the prevision to welcome Governmental regulation or to concede its necessity and concentrate on the task of converting it into an instrument of reconciliation between themselves and the people. With hardly an exception they resisted it had been forced upon them.

"Still fewer, on the other hand, of the representatives of the people in Congress or in the State Legislatures, addressed themselves to the problem of bringing the trusts under control in any spirit but that of vindictive, unreasoning animosity. They treated railways and great corporations as though they were merely public enemies. Almost every step in this controversy has been an act of war and the statute book is studded with enactments like the Sherman act so punitive, so little related to present-day tendencies and actualities, that it is all but impossible in the United States to carry on business on a large scale and at the same time keep within the law.

"Wild empirics and a blind spirit of destructiveness on the one side and resentment and evasion on the other side had far too much to do with a problem that can never be brought even within sight of a satisfactory solution except by good sense, goodwill, and the most candid recognition by the trusts of the public rights and by legislators of economic facts."

'PARSIFAL' SUNG FOR GERMAN EMPEROR

A Superb Performance at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, of Wagner's Opera.

EFFECT OUTDOES BAIREUTH

Stage Management and Lighting Never Surpassed There—Kaiserin and Crown Prince Present.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—"Parsifal" was performed at the Royal Opera House to-night, the Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and a most distinguished audience being present.

The proscenium boxes were built over as part of the Grail Temple scene, greatly heightening the solemn effect, the picture in general artistic quality outdoing that at Bayreuth. There were, however, few essential changes from the Bayreuth performance musically.

The conductor was Leo Bleebs, and his work was a triumph. The orchestra was perfect.

Leffler Burkhard as Kundry was most impressive. Kirschhoff as Parsifal had little vocal charm, but was histrionically satisfying. Knuepfer was an impressive and sympathetic Gurnemenz. The Swedish baritone, Forsell, was a powerful Amfortas. The male chorus was massive and firm, and the flower girls were evenly excellent.

The stage management and lighting effects had never been surpassed in Berlin. The audience was deeply impressed. At the conclusion an attempt at applause was hissed down.

TO SEE LUZZATTI.

Rosenwald Will Discuss Working of Loan Banks in Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 5.—Julius Rosenwald, who is staying at St. Moritz, has planned to visit Rome on his way to Egypt to discuss with Signor Luzzatti the project of establishing loan banks for workingmen in the United States.

Mr. Rosenwald also wants to see their practical working in Italy.

KILLS FAMILY AND SELF.

Spaniard in Quarrel Over Will Shoots Mother, Sister, and Brother.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—Mariano Palacios, son of a wealthy land owner of Berbegal, in the province of Huesca, shot and killed his mother, brother, and sister to-day and committed suicide. He had become enraged because by the will of his father, who died recently, the bulk of the family fortune of $600,000 had been bequeathed to the younger son, Francisco.

KING INTERESTED IN FAIR.

Italian Monarch Discusses the Exposition with Ira N. Morris.

ROME, Jan. 5.—King Victor Emmanuel showed the deepest interest in the Panama-Pacific Exposition when it was discussed with him yesterday by Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago. Mr. Morris afterward said:

"What particularly impressed me during my audience was the unusual interest in and knowledge of American affairs and conditions displayed by the King. He evinced great solicitude for the progress of Italians in the United States and appeared to think that the presence of so many of his subjects there brought about a very close connection between the two nations, which, he said, had naturally much in common.

"When I left his Majesty he expressed the hope that my conferences with the Italian Ministers would have a result satisfactory to all concerned."

DREADNOUGHT FOR GREECE.

Kingdom Negotiating for One Owing to the Purchase by Turkey.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—With a view to equaling Turkey's naval strength, which will be augmented by the acquisition of the new battleship Rio de Janeiro, Greece, it is understood, has begun negotiations for the purchase of the dreadnought new being built in England for the Chilean Republic.

A Dinner Secret

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SALE THIS WEEK

Big Lamps at Specially Low Prices. From $5 Up. Exclusive Quality.

THE KIMBERLY, 1 East 46th St.

URGES SPELLING REFORM.

English Society Wants the Government to Summon a Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Regarding it as a matter of great importance that the English standard of speech should be clearly defined, the Simplified Spelling Society at its annual meeting at the University of London to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Education to summon a conference for that purpose.

Sir William Ramsay presided over the meeting. Prof. Gilbert Murray sent a letter in which he said:

"My belief in the need of spelling reform grows yearly stronger. We must face the facts that (1) our alphabet is a far from perfect instrument for recording our language and (2) that, instead of using this instrument effectively for what it is worth according to some simple scientific system, we wander in the chaos of traditional rules as complicated as they are inconsistent.

"I can have little doubt that sooner or later speakers of English will feel themselves strong enough to grapple successfully with the dangers of decay that lie in our unreformed spelling."

Sir William Ramsay said English would be the language of the world, were its spelling reasonable.

Prof. Rippmann also spoke. He advocated the calling of a conference representing various sections of the community and different parts of the empire and the United States.

Dr. Wesley Mills suggested some arrangement with the United States.

WOULD LIKE A POLAR RACE.

Shackleton Says American Competition Would Be a Compliment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, in a statement to a newspaper representative to-day said:

"I have no fear of American competition or of any rival scheme. I have many very excellent American friends, and it would be more interesting if the two nations were competing for the honor which I am seeking to achieve for Great Britain. I certainly have no objection even if the plans which I have published are adopted by others. The Antarctic regions do not belong to me and it would be a compliment if my ideas were adopted by others.

"If anything in the nature of a race takes place, all I can say is I shall do my best to win with the British expedition, and it will stimulate my wish and determination to be first."

MONGOLIAN MISSION FAILS.

Russia Refuses to Supply the Money and Arms That Were Sought.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—The Mongolian mission, which has been in St. Petersburg for some weeks, started for home to-day, having failed to obtain from the Russian Government the money and arms which it sought.

Russia refused to comply with the request of the mission on the ground that such action on her part would endanger friendship with China and Japan.

WANTS EARLE PUNISHED.

Mme. Fischbacher Not Satisfied with Recovering Her Child.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Mme. Fischbacher, asked by a newspaper representative to-day if she intended to drop legal proceedings against Ferdinand Pinney Earle and remain satisfied with the recovery of her child, said she wanted to see Earle extradited from Norway, delivered up to French justice, and receive the punishment he merited.

The boy Harold, further questioned regarding his experiences, told the reporter he had enjoyed himself very well, but did not like continually being on the move, because his "papa feared he would be arrested with the lady who was with him." He added: "We intended to leave for Kapt and were waiting only for some money from grandmother in America, so that we could sail for the United States, but after breakfast a Police Commissioner came and told father he would have to remain in prison."

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Jan. 5.—Paul Herman, whose foster-daughter, Charlotte Herman, is believed to be under arrest in Norway with Ferdinand Pinney Earle for the kidnapping of Harold Erwin Earle, is completing plans to go to Europe to bring his daughter home.

"I am sure that Charlotte is under Earle's hypnotic influence," Herman said to-day at his home in this place. "Able counsel have been retained by me here and in Europe to defend Charlotte, and I shall go to Europe just as soon as I can get positive information from my legal representative there about the possibility of prosecuting Earle. Every possible thing will be done to take care of my foster-daughter's interests."

Mr. Herman hopes the young woman will repent of her association with Earle and will return to her home here.

CHURCH, PEERAGE, O. K. THE TANGO

Selected London Gathering Votes Dance Not Immodest by 741 to 21.

FIRST SAW EXPERTS DANCE

Duchesses and Bishops Invited and Maybe Some Were There—Dance So Decent It "Bored" Spectator.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The severe strictures recently passed upon the tango by the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady De Ramsey, Lady Layland Barratt, and other leading hostesses, to the effect that it was an "immodest and suggestive dance," led to an interesting experiment to-day. The management of the Queen's Theatre invited the "Peerage and Church" to witness the dance and express their opinion of it.

Many Duchesses and other Peeresses and the Bishops of London and Kensington were invited, and many Peeresses may have been present. Unfortunately, however, they did not disclose their identity either at the box office or on the cards on which every member of the audience was asked to say "yes" or "no" to the question, "Is the tango immodest?"

Anyway, the prospect of rubbing shoulders with real Duchesses brought hundreds of women to the theatre. Demonstrations of the tango were given by experts, and if enthusiasm counted for anything the audience was clearly not shocked.

There were 741 noes to 21 ayes to the question, with qualifications. Some amusing returns were sent in; one member of the audience wrote, "It is so modest that it bored me to tears."

BAN ON TANGO RAISED?

It Was Danced at the Friedlander—Fuld-Mitford Wedding Eve Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The civil marriage took place to-day of the Hon. John Freeman Mitford and Fräulein Marie Anne von Friedländer-Fuld. It preceded the religious ceremony in Trinity Church to-morrow afternoon.

Last night's wedding eve party, which did not terminate until dawn, will be much discussed in Berlin on account of the freedom with which the tango was danced. People are asking whether the Kaiser's famous embargo has been raised or at least relaxed.

It as understood that the tango was strictly tabooed at houses frequented by army officers or members of Court society. Among those who watched it danced last night were Gen. von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff; the Berlin Police President, Herr von Jagow; Countess von Schlieffen, Chief Mistress of the Robes; three Cabinet Ministers, several Viceroys of Prussian provinces, six Ambassadors, and many other distinguished official and unofficial personages.

The New Dances for Working Girls.

The first of the weekly hops will take place at the new Vacation Headquarters, 88 West Thirty-ninth Street, tomorrow evening. There will be general dancing to which the depositors and their men friends may be admitted upon the payment of 10 cents. This is to be the first practical demonstration of the proper directing of modern dancing in social centres and in working girls' clubs. The floor will be under the supervision of William Seabury. Mr. Seabury is 18 years old and believes that there is a large field of usefulness in teaching refined modern dancing, so he will devote his evenings showing working girls and boys how to dance the one-step, the hesitation waltz, the tango, and the Maxixe without objectionable features.

TOY EXHIBIT FOR THE FAIR.

The Manufacturers of Sonneberg, Germany, Are Organizing One.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—According to a telegram to the Lokal Anzeiger, the toymakers of Sonneberg, a small town in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, intend to organize among themselves a joint section for the Panama-Pacific Exhibition, and are raising a private subscription. It is said that they will ask for financial support from the ducal Government.

The Sonneberg toy industry was represented at the Brussels Exhibition. Its yearly turnover amounts to about $10,000,000.

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For the Voice
Among public speakers and singers the most popular throat remedy. Convenient and promptly effective. 25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.
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HE puts the guarantee of his Customs Stamp on each box of JOSE VILA CIGARS because they are made in a U. S. Bonded Cigar Factory, under government supervision. Thus you get a real Havana Cigar—made by Spanish method—at a saving of 25%. Further, it protects you from adulterations that may be injurious to health.

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Boys' Wash Suits, Regularly up to $8.50 } SALE PRICE $3.50 and $4.50

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Embracing the entire stock of made-up Fur Coats, Sets, Separate Neckpieces and Muffs in the season's newest models.

An extraordinary offering of high-class models made from choice prime-skin furs, which will particularly appeal to women of fastidious tastes.

Sale prices average

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ALSO CONTINUE

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Sale, Today, of Men's and Youths'

FINEST $20, $25, $30, $35 and $40 All-Wool, Hand-Tailored Kirschbaum Clothes

Suits and Overcoats, at $15

All of these suits and overcoats are smart and novel "Kirschbaum" models. Bear that in mind. So handsome are they, so splendidly tailored and so well fitting that New York's best-dressed men are all wearing them. Values to $40, $15 today, at

The Big Store's Clothing Department announces a Sale that most likely will not be matched during 1914.

The remarkable assortments for your choice at this extraordinarily nominal price comprise

AN ENORMOUS PURCHASE OF THE FINEST WINTER OVERCOATS AND SUITS FROM A. B. KIRSCHBAUM CO., OF PHILADELPHIA.

It's an absolute fact that from the important standpoints of style, material, trimmings and workmanship, these garments are actually better than those produced by many of New York's "high-class" custom tailors.

"Kirschbaum" Suits, Today, at $15

$20 to $35 Silk-lined Suits
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$20 to $35 Handsome Worsted Suits
$20 to $35 Very Choicest Cassimere Suits
$20 to $35 Fancy Cheviot Suits For Young Men

Come in and take your choice, today, of these splendid suits; values $35; at $15

"Kirschbaum" Overcoats, at $15

$20 to $35 Chinchilla Overcoats
$25 to $40 Plaid-Back Overcoats
$30 Double-Breasted Overcoats For Young Men
$20 and $25 Silk and Worsted-Lined Overcoats
$25 to $40 English Model Overcoats
$25 and $35 Belted-Back Overcoats
$20 and $25 Black and Gray Overcoats

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Men's, Women's and Children's RUBBERS Specially Priced For Today

Men's $1 Rubbers—good quality, storm and self-acting; all sizes, 6 to 11, Today, at . . . 59c

Women's $2.50 Four-Buckle Arctics—good quality jersey cloth; extra high cut; sizes 2½ to 8; today, at $1.69

Misses' $2 Four-Buckle Arctics—sizes 11 to 2; today, at $1.49

Children's $1.75 Four-Buckle Arctics—sizes 6 to 10½; today at $1.29

Men's $4.50 "Storm King" Boots—dull finish; heavy soles; sizes 6 to 12; today, at $3.95

Men's $3.50 Short Boots—dull finish; heavy soles; sizes 6 to 12; today, at $2.75

Boys' $3.50 "Storm King" Boots—dull finish; extra high cut; heavy soles; sizes 1 to 5; today, at $2.75

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Women's and Misses' $16.50 to $25 Suits, today, at $8.95

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Double Green Trading Stamps With Purchases Made Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

BAN ON DUELISTS MAY VEX DIPLOMATS

Exclusion of Zerkowitz for Affair with Pirnitzer Threatens Many Complications.

PIRNITZER ON WAY HERE

His Government Is Interested in His Case and Ambassadors May Intercede for Him.

Complications have arisen as the result of the action of the United States immigration authorities in barring from these shores Emil Zerkowitz, former Royal Hungarian Inspector of Immigration in this city, under the direction of the Department of the Interior of the Austro-Hungarian Government.

It is quite possible that the Government in the end will have to settle the status in this country of the duel as it is fought in European countries. Mr. Zerkowitz's opponent, Julius Pirnitzer, in the bloodless affair of honor, which led to his exclusion, now is on his way here. If he also is excluded there is likelihood that the Government will be asked to consider the cases of various diplomats and members of legations who, as is the custom, have fought duels in their own lands. It is held by the friends of Zerkowitz and Pirnitzer that the Government should be consistent. On the other hand, it is pointed out in Washington that diplomats are not amenable to the immigration law. Few of them, it is said, have made reputations as duelists. The matter, however, may be made vexatious to several diplomats.

Mr. Zerkowitz, who is at present associated with the Austro-American Steamship Line and is chief director of the American business of three important Budapest banks, arrived here as a first cabin passenger on the Campania on Dec. 28. In accordance with instruction received by the immigration authorities from Washington he was not permitted to land, and was taken to Ellis Island.

At a hearing before a Board of Special Inquiry he acknowledged having fought a pistol duel on Dec. 2 in Budapest with Pirnitzer, who is President of the Transatlantic Trust Company of New York. Thereupon his deportation was ordered under the section of the immigration laws which excludes "any person who has been convicted of or admits having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude."

Mr. Zerkowitz appealed his case to Washington and asked that he be permitted to land on the ground that he did not intend to remain in the United States, and that he merely had come on a business errand. The Department of Labor upheld the decision of the board of special inquiry, but permitted Mr. Zerkowitz to land after he had given a bond of $500 that he would leave at the expiration of thirty days.

Mr. Pirnitzer, the opponent of Mr. Zerkowitz in the duel, who now is on his way to this country, expects to establish a permanent residence here. Temporary admission under bond in his case, therefore, would avail nothing. As a result it is certain that a test case, which may go to the United States courts for final decision, will be brought to establish whether or not participation in a duel constitutes "moral turpitude."

As the Hungarian Government is interested in the success of the Transatlantic Trust Company, of which Mr. Pirnitzer will take charge if he is admitted to the country, Ambassador Frederick Courtland Penfield at Vienna has been asked by the representative of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office to interest himself in the matter, it is said, and at the request of his own Government Ambassador Konstantin Theodor Dumba is said to have appealed to the State Department at Washington in behalf of Mr. Pirnitzer.

Friends of Mr. Pirnitzer in this country are threatening that in the event of his exclusion and deportation they will demand that the Department of Labor take similar action against other aliens now in this country who have fought duels. Among such aliens is Count Laszlo Szechenyi, who married Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who has fought, in all, half a dozen duels with deadly weapons.

A well-known Hungarian said yesterday:

"If participation in an affair of honor in accordance with the code which still prevails in many European countries constitutes 'moral turpitude' in the eyes of American law, there are now at Washington distinguished diplomats and members of various legations, who, if they came to the United States in an unofficial capacity, would be deported.

"In order to be consistent, the Federal Government should notify the various European foreign offices that duellists are not acceptable as diplomatic representatives at Washington."

Regarding the duel between Mr. Zerkowitz and Mr. Pirnitzer a story has been circulated in the Hungarian colony, which now is split into pro-Zerkowitz and pro-Pirnitzer camps. This story, which Mr. Zerkowitz yesterday afternoon pronounced to be inspired, is to the effect that Zerkowitz had aspired to the appointment as President of the Transatlantic Trust Company, and when disappointed in this ambition had sent to Pirnitzer, his successful rival, through the medium of Baron Kornfeld, Director of the Hungarian Credit Bank of Budapest, a so-called blacklist of Hungarians living in New York City, with the caution to be on his guard in dealing with them.

Pirnitzer, according to the story, acted upon the advice, and became very unpopular with his fellow-countrymen in this city. Later, it is asserted, Pirnitzer discovered that Zerkowitz was maintaining friendly relations with the persons against whom he, Pirnitzer, had been warned, and the result was the duel.

When Mr. Zerkowitz was informed of the report yesterday at the Hotel Belmont, he pronounced the story "a malicious and deliberate falsehood." He said that all of those who it was asserted had been "blacklisted" by him were intimate and valued friends. In a formal reply to the attack made upon him he said:

"It is an absolute falsehood that the duel between Mr. Pirnitzer and myself took place on account of my desire to oust Mr. Pirnitzer from his office as President of the Transatlantic Trust Company. It is the first time that I ever wanted to be President of the bank. I am the chief of the American office of those Budapest banks which jointly organized the Transatlantic Trust Company in New York.

"The real cause of the duel was that Mr. Pirnitzer, in his reports to his superiors in Budapest, used derogatory language about me and my work in connection with the bank. Thereupon I challenged him to a duel after having reported my reasons for doing so to my directors.

"It is an unmitigated lie that I furnished a blacklist of some of the Hungarians in this city. This accusation has been circulated for no other purpose than to estrange me from some of my best friends and make my stay in this city unbearable. I will take steps to deal vigorously with those responsible for this attempt to besmirch my character.

"As to my deportation I can only say that I am endeavoring to get satisfaction through my embassy and hope that, as a Hungarian citizen, I will be vindicated for having been made the target of a test case. When the United States Government invites European people to the San Francisco Exposition, the authorities should append to such invitations the warning that those who have fought duels in Europe are not wanted."

NOT EXCLUDED FOR DUELING.

Immigration Law Does Not Affect Foreign Diplomatic Envoys.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The regulations of Immigration officials barring from the United States any person who has fought a duel will not affect diplomatic representatives of foreign countries. Ambassadors, Ministers, and their attachés would be exempt, as they are now from other regulations of a similar sort. Even the searching customs laws are set aside as a courtesy to international emissaries, and they are immune from most of the police regulations of the country to which they are accredited.

So well has this principle been established that it is believed to apply to a Minister passing through one country to reach another to which he is accredited.

"The inviolability of a public Minister in this case," cites the International Law Digest of John Bassett Moore, counselor of the Department of State, "depends upon the same principle with that of his sovereign, coming into the territory of a friendly State, by the permission, express or implied, of the local Government. Both are equally entitled to the protection of that Government against every act of violence and every species of restraint inconsistent with their sacred character."

Few members of the present Diplomatic Corps in Washington have reputations as duelists. The late Count Cassini, Russian envoy to the United States, was reputed to have some experience on the field of honor, but of late years, even in countries where the duel is recognized as a proper settlement of personal disputes, it would be considered a blot on a diplomat's record to have an armed encounter. The criticism in such cases would not be directed against fighting the duel, but against becoming involved in the controversy of which the duel was the natural solution.

KILLS HERSELF FOR LOVE.

Lillian Sinnott Ends Life on Day of Betrothed's Burial.

Lillian Sinnott, a young actress, who was better known in other cities than she was in New York, killed herself early yesterday morning at the home of her mother, Mrs. Louise Sinnott, at 512 West 123d Street, a few hours before the time set for the funeral of Leslie Kenyon, an English actor, who was to have married her after obtaining a divorce from his wife. Kenyon, who was stricken with apoplexy at the Lambs Club last Thursday night, died at Miss Alston's Sanitarium on Saturday morning. He was buried from The Little Church Around the Corner yesterday morning.

Miss Sinnott, who was 24 years of age, had been appearing in a company playing "Baby Mine" on the road. When she heard of Mr. Kenyon's illness she hurried to New York, but the actor died without recovering consciousness. Early yesterday morning Mrs. Sinnott, who is a cripple as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident a year ago, found her daughter sitting in the dining room of their apartment writing letters. The young actress declared that she was not able to sleep, but that she was all right, and was simply attending to some correspondence. At breakfast time, when she looked for her daughter, Mrs. Sinnott found the dead body of the young woman in the bath tub with her throat and wrist cut.

Miss Sinnott left two notes. One simply said that she left all of her effects to her mother. The other read:

Dear Mother: Forgive me for doing this, for you know how I loved Les. A fortnight before his death he was not well, and said he would be glad to go if I went with him.

You have now won your case. They are now going to appeal it, but there is not an honest Judge that won't notice that you are a cripple for life and dependent on Florence, (a married daughter of Mrs. Sinnott.) But she, I know, will give you the best of care. Good-bye, dear. God bless you. Your daughter,

LILLIAN SINNOTT.

Miss Sinnott's mother is in a serious condition as a result of the shock following her daughter's death.

'SHANGHAI' SYSTEM AT ITS WORST HERE

Enactment of Seamen's Bill Needed to End Abuses, Says Head of Sailors' Union.

QUIT SEA SAFETY CONGRESS

Big Liners Not Ready for Emergency, He Asserts—Shipping Interests Oppose Bill.

Andrew Furuseth, President of the National Seamen's Union of America, who arrived yesterday on the Carmania from London, where he had gone as a delegate, by appointment of President Wilson, to the International Congress for Safety at Sea, said when he landed that New York was the most notorious "shanghai port" in the world. Mr. Furuseth resigned as an American delegate to the Safety at Sea Congress because, as he put it yesterday, he could not consistently vote for any proposal put forward by the other delegates.

Among the opinions expressed by Mr. Furuseth were the following:

Another Titanic disaster may happen at any moment because of the unfitness of vessels to cope with such an emergency as confronted that vessel.

Foreign competition, with its cheaper labor, will ruin the American Mercantile Marine if the Seamen's Bill, now in Congress, is not enacted into law.

Stewards and other incompetents now man lifeboats that should be manned by trained sailors.

Steamship and steamboat companies do not guarantee safety to passengers, while the insurance companies guarantee the companies, and the traveling public is at the mercy of greedy companies who do not want to pay a higher wage for protection to their passengers.

"The sessions of the Safety at Sea Congress," said Mr. Furuseth, "were private and I am not at liberty to discuss them until after I have made a report to President Wilson. When I have done that I shall have something to say, and I will say it in a voice that can be heard for a long distance.

"At the present time New York is the worst 'shanghai' port in the world, and sailors who get into debt to boarding house keepers are bought and sold like slaves. Under the bill in Congress such conditions would not exist, for the wages paid here and the protection guaranteed all sailors of whatever nationality would attract sailors from all over the world, and they would put an end to the 'shanghai' system. This protection would also help rather than injure the American marine, for it would have its pick of men who could leave their ships and take up American posts at a higher wage.

"The steamship companies are fighting the bill because they are protected by their insurance, and care nothing for their passengers. They are satisfied to have stewards to man their lifeboats rather than pay competent seamen to do the work. In my opinion the Safety Congress accomplished nothing of importance."

A committee representing various shipping interests filed a protest yesterday against the enactment of the Seamen's bill as it now stands. The committee that made public the sentiment of the various steamship companies was composed of Paul Gotthelf, of Funch, Edye & Co., Chairman; P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President International Mercantile Marine; W. G. Sickel, representing Transatlantic lines; Herbert Barbor and William Boyd, representing the "long voyage" lines; A. F. Outerbridge, representing the Caribbean lines, and W. Hartfield, representing the Mediterranean lines.

The committee states that it is not opposed to the bill in its spirit, which would seem to seek the safety and comfort of all, but to its form. It protests against that section of the bill which calls for two able seamen for every lifeboat, and defines an able seaman as one who has spent three years on deck, either on the ocean or the Great Lakes. The committee says that three years spent in scrubbing decks does not impart special fitness for manning a lifeboat. It then goes on to say that the bill would make it necessary to carry on deck three times as many men as there is real work for, with three-fourths of them able to understand the language of the officers. These provisions, the committee says, would add greatly to the cost of transportation, would operate to divert trade from American to Canadian ports on the Atlantic, and on the Pacific would throw trade entirely in the hands of the Japanese.

By a few amendments, the committee says, the bill could be so changed as to serve its purpose without discouraging trade.

WOMAN, 67, HELD AS THIEF.

Of Refined Appearance, She Has Been Charged with Many Crimes.

Charged by Mrs. Catherine Carmody of 208 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, with having taken her pocketbook from her bag while she was shopping yesterday afternoon in a Sixth Avenue store, a gray-haired woman dressed all in black was arrested by the store detective. She was so apparently a woman of good breeding and good address that the detective had some misgivings, but, according to his report, the pocketbook was found on her and when the police took her to the Identification Bureau at Headquarters they came upon a long, dark record as a shoplifter and a string of aliases.

The woman, who gave her age as 67 years, said she was Miss Adelaide Zeisler of Morristown, N. J., but the police have her down as Miss Becker, Miss Beckar, Miss Gromeir, Miss Stangel, Miss Muller, Miss Linden and by other names. They say that she had jumped her bail on various occasions; that she was sent to the Island in 1909, and that, after a conviction in Philadelphia in 1911, sentence was suspended on condition that she return to her native Germany. She did not return.

Miss Zeisler scrutinized the various police officers composedly through her gold-rimmed spectacles and never for one moment lost her serenity. Nor would she talk.

GIRLS AS PICTURE GUIDES.

Two Artists Exhibit at Washington Irving High School.

Pictures by two American artists are in the exhibition, the fourth of the series, which opened yesterday at the Washington Irving High School.

Frank Wilbert Stokes, a native of Tennessee and a member of the Swedish antarctic expedition led by Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, shows scenes in the far North, such as an arctic night and icebergs, and has twenty-three pictures in all. C. P. Townsley of Missouri exhibits French and Venetian scenes, a still life and a New York picture, "Grant's Tomb."

The exhibition is open from Monday to Friday from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M., on Saturday from 9 to 12 and on Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M. It will continue until Jan. 17. During school hours there are always Washington Irving girls on hand who will be glad to act as guides to the pictures. On the big settles in the great fireplace of the entrance hall different classes take their study periods, and one of these girls will tender the hospitality of the place if desired.

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The Oldest State Bank in New York
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Capital $2,050,000
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114 Years at 40 Wall Street

NOTHING TO SHOW MURDER.

New Investigation Into Death of Policeman and Woman.

An investigation was begun yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Seymour Mork of Bronx County into the deaths of Policeman James Bradley and Mrs. Laura Marsh Gibson, whose bodies were found in the policeman's house on Dec. 5 of last year. After the autopsy made at the time the Coroner's verdict was that the couple had committed suicide by drinking a solution of hydrocyanic acid.

The new investigation was started because of reports that suspicious circumstances pointing to murder had been discovered. Nothing to support the murder theory was brought to light yesterday. One fact that the examination brought out was that hydrocyanic acid, or prussic acid, cannot be bought at retail drug stores without a prescription, though it can be sold by a wholesale druggist in quantities of an ounce or more. The examination also showed that no receptacle which had contained the acid was found in the apartments, although the acid is the deadliest known and the couple must have died almost instantly after taking it. The witnesses examined yesterday were chiefly the relatives of the dead man and woman.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

ANNOUNCE THEIR

Annual Sale

FRENCH UNDERWEAR
CHILDREN'S WEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Night Gowns, . . . from $3.50
Combinations, . . . from 3.25

Hand made and hand embroidered

538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.
308 FIFTH AVENUE, at 32nd St.

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TWO REASONS

For the Fine Savings
That Abound in the Annual
JANUARY CLEARAWAY

(1) CLEARAWAY OF OUR OWN SPLENDID WINTER MERCHANDISE—priced in a manner to insure easy stock-taking at the end of January.

(2) IMPORTANT PURCHASES OF OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS from makers and importers who are clearing *their* stocks —just like ourselves.

And then, of course, the JANUARY WHITE SALE—a separate proposition; and more attractive than ever in its merchandise—newly and specially made for GIMBELS—and its economies.

Taking Advantage of Every Good Market Opportunity

Is what keeps GIMBELS so interesting nowadays, and brings so many people to shop in this store that is ALWAYS BUSY!

You Can Catch Glimpses Of the NEW THINGS Here

that are arriving in all parts of the Store for the Spring season.

Plan to come to GIMBELS today!

Off with a Flying Start!
A Sizeable Collection of

The Suits and Overcoats That Men Want NOW

In $22 and $25 Qualities

All **Today At $15**

There Are Only 1325 Suits and 865 Overcoats

Not as many as the huge quantities that are, and will be, advertised here and there as the season goes on.

Neither, for that matter, are they the odds and ends and undesirable patterns, that are usually found in big aggregations. But—

Chosen---Every Suit & Overcoat in the Lot--- As Being of GIMBEL Quality & Desirability

40 Per Cent. of the Suits, for Instance, Are in Plain Blue

Rough widewale cheviots and unfinished worsteds; heavy weights for now; and medium weights that can be comfortably worn until late in the season. Some double-breasted.

Plenty of plain blacks, too, and grays and browns, and enough overplaids, checks, and mixtures to give ample choice to the man who wants them.

Several Hundred Chinchilla Overcoats

of the blizzard-repelling type. Great-coat style, double-breasted, with comfortable collar, also some Chesterfields. Mostly blue and gray; a few in brown.

300 Fine Black Chesterfield Overcoats

The type for business or dress; velvet collars, silk sleeve linings, serge body linings. And many styles of fancy or novelty effects.

The Point We Especially Want to Make

is that the clothing is IN EVERY WAY up to our regular selling standards for $22 to $25 grades.

And thousands of men in and about New York already know what unusually high qualities prevail in GIMBEL clothing at this price.

The Price Today Is $15

and for the short time that the fine lots will last. It's clothing news worth heeding! Fourth Floor

Our Annual Sale of Furs
Is the Pre-Eminent Occasion of Its Kind Of the Season and In All New York

Because the furs are in the authentic modes that fashionable women are now wearing and because quality is guaranteed by us in every instance—but particularly because

Prices Average Normal Wholesale Quotations

Fur Coats
$29.50 to $350
include
Ponyskin $29.50
Caracul $35 and $50
Flat Caracul $75
Arctic seal (dyed coney) $38.50 and $57.50
Moleskin $110
Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), $85
Fur-lined Coats $37.50 to $65

The Broadtail Caracul Wrap illustrated is an original Georgette model, at $450, instead of $850.

Sets of Furs
$6.50 to $295
include
Russian Fitch $35 to $45
Moleskin $14.50 and $27.50
Black Fox $25 and $30
Ermine $62.50 and $75
Skunk $37.50
Moufflon $14.50
Silver Wolf $35 and $37.50

Model Fur Wraps and Sets of Furs at Much Reduced Prices
Third Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

HACKETT CARHART'S FIRST STORE CLOSES *IN* 5 DAYS

The Closing of the First of Our Four Stores Marks
THE BEGINNING OF THE END

Retiring from business, the four Hackett Carhart stores must close out their stocks within a very limited time. The store at 125th Street closes for good January 10th. The others must close shortly thereafter, and this stupendous sale, epoch making in its widespread and tremendous reductions on men's clothing, will be the last of the Hackett Carhart stores.

Values represent a saving of considerably more than half on every purchase and cannot be matched anywhere. Only seeing is believing. Come into the stores now. Secure clothing, not only for immediate use, but for next Spring, Summer and Fall use. It will pay you to lay by a supply for several seasons to come. Such values will not appear on the market again in a lifetime.

VALUES CANNOT BE MATCHED ANYWHERE

ONLY 3 STORES LEFT
$8.50 O'COATS AND SUITS for MEN AND YOUNG MEN
VALUES $15.00 to $20.00

LAST DAYS
O'COATS AND SUITS for MEN AND YOUNG MEN $16.50
VALUES $28.00 to $35.00

Underwear
$1.85 value Rib Medium Weight Natural Wool ... 65c
$1.50 value Standard Extra Quality Natural Wool ... 85c
$2.50 value Mid-Shrinkable Silk all fashion ... $1.35

$2.00 Hackett, Carhart & Co. make plain and silk striped Madras Shirts, soft and laundered cuffs, all sizes ... 79c

Collars, 45c Dozen
Arrow, Redman, Friable, Coon and H. C. Brands. All sizes, 13½ to 20. Sold in dozen lots only at 45c.

Neckwear
75c and $1.00 cut silk Neckwear, wide open ends, finest of silk fabrics 25c

Boys' and Children's Clothes
At Our 125th St. and Harlem Stores Only
Boys' Reefers and Overcoats $6 and $7 Reefers and Overcoats, $3.75
$7.50 & $8.50 Reefers & Overcoats, $4.75

HARLEM STORE CLOSES IN 5 DAYS
$12.50 O'COATS AND SUITS for MEN and YOUNG MEN
VALUES $22.50 to $30.00

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
O'COATS AND SUITS for MEN and YOUNG MEN $19.00
VALUES $32.50 to $45.00

The first consideration of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, is the satisfaction of its customers. Any merchandise purchased which is not satisfactory may be exchanged or money will be refunded.

253 Broadway, Nr. Chambers St., Opp. City Hall | 841 Broadway at 13th Street, Nr. Union Sq. | **Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail** | 119 W. 42d St. Near Broadway Open Evenings | 154 E. 125th St. Near 3d Avenue Open Evenings Until 9 P.M.

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Don't experiment with harsh purgatives, they injure the bowels and aggravate your condition. Take the perfect remedy, Hunyadi Janos Pills, and avoid irreparable injury. 1 or 2 pills at night bring certain relief. Get a box of

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at any up-to-date Drug Store, or if he has not got it, send 25 cents in stamps NOW by mail to Andreas Saxlehner, New York

MISS ADAMS CHARMS IN NEW BARRIE PLAY

Exquisitely Appealing as the Quaint Heroine in "The Legend of Leonora."

TRAVESTY RICH IN HUMOR

Though Spun Rather Thin, It Contains Much to be Grateful For—Splendid Cast.

THE LEGEND OF LEONORA, a comedy in four acts by J. M. Barrie. At the Empire Theatre.

Mr. Justice Grimdyke	Arthur Lewis
Sir Roderick Perfidty	Morton Selten
Captain Rattray, R. N.	Aubrey Smith
Mr. Tovey	Fred Tyler
Mr. Lebetter	R. Peyton Carter
Tallway Guard	Byron Silvers
Foreman of Jury	Arthur Fitzgerald
Juryman	Wallace Jackson
Juryman	James L. Carhart
Messenger	Edwin Wilson
Clerk	Willard Bartow
Usher	Stafford Windsor
Policeman	George B. Hubbard
Leonora	Maude Adams
Lady Peripety	Elise Clarens
Mrs. Tovey	Leonora Chippendale
Maid	Mary Murray

It is doubtful whether J. M. Barrie has ever been more extravagant than in certain portions of his play, "The Legend of Leonora," acted at the Empire last evening. Equally certain is it that he has never been more whimsical and humorous than in other portions of it. Wherefore, though the thread of his inspiration is somtimes spun out so fine that it almost ceases to be anything at all, the general result is an evening of most exceptional and charming entertainment.

And to this result no small part was contributed by Miss Maude Adams in an exquisite performance of a rôle more admirably suited to ther tender, appealing, gentle, and sympathetic art and personality than anything she has had since "What Every Woman Knows."

Furthermore, there were the contributing excellencies of an exceptionally fine cast.

Unless we are mistaken, Mr. Barrie has added a peculiarly delightful short last act since the play was orginally done in London by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. And both this and the first act are really little more than duologues for the chief characters of the story. It is a peculiar fact, too, that the first act, and certainly the second, might each pass for a little play in itself. So that sitting through "The Legend of Leonora" is, in spite of the central theme and the main figure, not so very unlike seeing a bill of one-act plays.

When the play was first given in London under the title of "The Adored One," there appeared to be some doubts in the minds of the reviewers as to exactly what Mr. Barrie's principal motive might be. But here, with the speech delivered by Mr. Justice Grimdyke, the keynote of the chief character as well as the general purpose would seem to be sufficiently clear.

"You are one of those," he says to Leonora, "around whom legends grow even in their lifetime. * * * their lifetime.

This is the sort of thing you might have done had your little girl had a cold. And this is how we might have acted had you done it. * * *

"You are not of to-day—foolish, wayward, unself-conscious, communicative Leonora. The ladies of to-day are different and—wiser. But as we look longingly at you we see again in their habit as they lived, those out-of-date, unreasoning, womanish creatures, our mothers and grandmothers and other dear one long ago loved and lost—and as if you were the last woman, Leonora, we bid you hail and farewell."

It is a beautiful little speech, and as it is read most admirably by Arthur Lewis, with Miss Adams in the prisoner's dock most affectingly bathed in tears, it provides a touching final passage to what, for the greater part, has been more like travesty than tragedy. And yet it would be difficult to believe that Mr. Barrie, viewing those wiser women of to-day and contrasting them with the "unreasoning womanish creatures loved and lost," looked through his usual rosy lenses. That, however, is to discuss quite seriously what is chiefly humorous in effect.

It begins when Capt. Rattray, R. N., home from Patagonia after heroic deeds, arrives half an hour too early at a dinner party given in his honor, and is left by his host to receive the guests after they have been described to him in detail. There is to be among them a woman with no humor, a woman with too much humor, a suffragette—"the kind of woman who spills things, and you daren't pick up her handkerchief for fear of giving her offense." Then there is a woman—"just a mother," the kind you'll find in Trollope's novels—a coquette, and finally—a murderess. The last has broken another engagement for the sake of meeting Capt. Rattray. And while he, poor plain simple sailor man, is struggling with all this information, woman number one arrives, and he must entertain her.

But which of the lot is she?

What follows is as delicious a series of passages in humor as could possibly be imagined. From one guess to another he flusters, alternately charmed and dreading, only to learn presently that this is Leonora, that she is the murderess, that, moreover, she is all the other women as well. It's a small dinner party after all. And she tries to justify the murder—she is a mother; a brute man opened the window in the railway carriage in which she was traveling, her little girl had a cold, she pushed him out and he fell on the tracks and was killed. Then, mumbles, Rattray plunges into criticism of the act, and brings down general reproaches on his head. For, as you shall learn presently, Leonora did all this and Leonora can do no wrong.

The second and third acts carry the story into Old Bailey, with Leonora on trial for her murder, and Judge, jury, prosecuting attorney, and everybody else about the place insistently trying to show how she couldn't possibly have committed the murder when she herself expressly delights in reiterating how and when and why she did it.

At the start Leonora is not in the dock. She has gone out to take a cup of tea. When she returns she expresses a polite hope that she will be able to catch the 6:30. Capt. Rattray, having exchanged the splendors of a post Captain for wig and gown, is for the defense.

Leonora's friends perjure themselves. The solicitor for the crown goes into the box and invents a wonderful tale to prove that he had been golfing with the dead man after the death. Leonora herself gives evidence, and is sublimely anxious to tell the truth. She is forcibly suppressed. Captain Rattray protests that he was himself the murderer. The Attorney General proves to the satisfaction of the Judge that the supposed motive—"my little girl had a cold"—was absurd. The Judge sums up since Mr. Attorney had proved there was no motive, no motive could there be. And who ever heard of a motiveless murder? For that matter, who ever heard a quainter mockery of the impartiality of the bench? So Leonora goes off to sit with the jury while they deliberate on hanging her, and they come back each with a flower from her bouquet to acquit her.

Then, finally, Mr. Justice Grimdyke, in the speech already quoted, pays his tribute to Leonora, and arm in arm they leave the courtroom.

Capt. Rattray, with Leonora's assistance, has proved a peculiarly incompetent attorney for the defense, but, as the lady might say, he tried hard. Wherefore there is no reason why in the last act he should not have the quiet joy of seeing her shell peas and of planting a chaste kiss upon her cheek, though she plaintively reminds him that she is a widow, and her children number seven.

It is a play that may easily prove awkward to the general, but there is much in it for which to raise our voice in thanks.

And not the least for the exquisitely appealing acting of Miss Adams, who has never played with finer touches of delicate and penetrating humor, or richer glimpses of real womanliness and tenderness, so that the general adoration seems the most natural thing imaginable.

Splendid, too, were Aubrey Smith as Rattray and Arthur Lewis as the Justice, a rôle played originally by Sir John Hare. And Robert Peyton Carter contributed greatly to the richness of the fun. Morton Selten and Fred Tyler each added a share to the general enjoyment, and Arthur Fitzgerald made much of little. In fact, the entire cast was capital, and the jury looked human, which is most unusual for stage juries.

JACQUES THIBAUD PLAYS.

A French Violinist Reappears in New York After Ten Years.

Jacques Thibaud, a French violinist, made his first appearance in New York some ten years ago; he was admired for the poetic and gracious qualities that his playing showed, and for executive skill. Since then he has grown in reputation in Europe and has made himself one of the foremost French violinists. He has returned to New York with his enhanced reputation, and his greater artistic maturity, and gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, where a large audience listened and admired.

He has, indeed, gained in artistic maturity; he still possesses the qualities that characterized his more youthful days, but showed perhaps something less of the youthful buoyancy and insouciance that those who heard him then will remember. His temperament still is more poetic and gracious than impassioned or impetuous. His playing is truly serious and sincere, without affectation or the display of a mere virtuoso, and there are warmth and spontaneity in it. Elegance and refinement are clearly among his essential characteristics.

The most significant pieces of his programme yesterday were Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," the chaconne from Bach's D minor solo sonata, Ernest Chausson's "Poème." He closed with Saint Saens's "Havanaise" and "Rondo Capriccioso."

His conception of the chaconne was one of introspective, almost elegiac tenderness. There was Gallic elegance in certain of its variations. These do not altogether comport with the essential ruggedness of the piece, and in places they do not at all fit it. Nevertheless, this performance was one of singular interest and charm. He played it as a piece of music expressing something, not as a difficult feat of performance. He had a definite plan for the development of the successive sections, for the building up of a climax; and it was an intelligible and artistically valid one. It made his performance one of unusual individuality.

Unfortunately Mr. Thibaud did not wholly master the technical difficulties which the music presents, especially in the matter of correct intonation; and this is a fundamental that cannot be dispensed with. And there were passages where the tone was not of beautiful quality, but was somewhat scraped. There was to be praised in his performance an unmistakable rhythmic sense and a fine elasticity of bowing.

It should be said that in other music Mr. Thibaud showed not only a more assured intonation but also a tone of unusual beauty, a certain searching and poignant quality, a wide range of shading. He seemed to be at his best in Ernest Chausson's "Poème," a piece that has been made well known here in previous seasons by Mr. Ysaye. He played it with especial sympathy, a certain fervor, even rapture, that raised the music to a higher power of poetic eloquence. It is written for orchestral accompaniment, and the orchestra is sadly missed when it is given as it was yesterday with a pianoforte transcription of that accompaniment; for the composer counted much upon the orchestral color as the background for the violin.

Mr. Thibaud made it clear that he is an artist of unusual gifts, of qualities that are none too frequently displayed; and his further performances will be of interest.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following are the offerings in the theatres where the programme is changed each week: Jane Cowl and "Within the Law" are at the West End Theatre. "The Girl and the Pennant" is at the Harlem Opera House. "Mendel Beilis" is at the Cecil Spooner Theatre. Rose Stahl in "Maggie Pepper" is at the Grand Opera House. "What Happened to Mary" is at the Academy of Music. Primrose and Dockstader are at the Bronx Opera House. "Girls of the Great White Way" are at Miner's People's Theatre. Harry Hastings's company is at the Columbia, and the Behman show is at the Murray Hill Theatre.

Hammerstein's Victoria has a bill of twenty-two acts this week, and the matinees start at 1:45, and the evening performances at 7:45. The programme is made up of Florence Tempest, John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, appearing for the first time in a new farce called "Mary and John"; Melville and Higgins in "The Height of Hilarity," Haviland and Thornton, Willy Zimmerman, Trovate, Cooper and Robinson, Jack Gardner, "The Three of Paris," photo play; Beaumont and Arnold, Herman Timberg, the Cabaret Trio, Seldom's living pictures, Harry Breen, Madden and Fitzpatrick, the Educated Seal, the Tango Duo, the Morse Trio, the Ralph trio, Charley Case, and Revolving Collins.

At Keith's Union Square is Paul Armstrong's one-act play, "Just to Save One Girl"; Mrs. Gene Hughes presents the sketch called "Youth," Tom Watess, late star of "The Candy Shop," who is making his appearance again in vaudeville with an original piano specialty; James Hussey and Al Lee will present a comedy skit called "The New Chauffeur," George W. Day and company's playlet entitled "In Dutch," Enrico Elsinor, Laurence Semon, the cartoonist of The Evening Sun; The Harms trio of balancers, and Florette in a novel exhibition.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre is Liane Carrera, Anna Held's daughter; Belle Baker, B. A. Rolfe's new musical fantasy, "The Porch Party"; Marie and Billy Hart in "The Circus Girl"; Mme. Marzy's "Greatest Show on Earth," Foster Ball and Ford West in "The Days of '61," Lee Barth, Conway and Leland, Clifford and Douglas, Great Ringling, Mr. and Mrs. Pasquale Marlo, and Proctor's photo plays.

Topping the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre is "The Seven Mischief Makers," a tabloid musical comedy. Others are George Mack, comedian; Zelda Marshall and company in a dramatic sketch, Two Kitties, instrumentalists; Brice and Brazo, comedy skit; Bert Lennon, character comedian; The Boudins, acrobats, and black and white photo plays.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre are Hines and Bemhgton, James R. Carrigan and company in a comedy sketch; Edgardo and Earle, musical novelty; Harold Yates, comedian; Morello Brothers, comedy knockabouts; Three Newmans, whirlwind bicyclists, and black and white photo plays.

Twelve acts headed by "The 13 Girls in Blue," a military spectacle, are in evidence at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre. Others are Clara and Roselie Knott in a new comedy sketch, Maleus and Gartelle, comedians; Arthur Morris, magician; William P. Walsh and company, comedy sketch; Howe and Mason, colored comedians; Florence Mascotte, comedienne; Burton's Dog Circus, Yerick and Penna, variety skit; Musical Hylands, instrumental novelty; Duke Darling, comedian, and black and white photo plays.

At the Palace Theatre, in addition to Mlle. Rochanara, the Indian dancer, is Louis Mann in a tabloid version of "Elevating a Husband," in which he is supported by Emily Ann Wellman, Jack Norworth, Doris Wilson and company in "Through the Looking Glass"; Will Rogers, the Oklahoma cowboy; Dooty and Lorenz, Freeman and Dunham, and Joseph Cole and Gertrude Denahy, who present a series of dances now in vogue in their native California.

Nell Kenyon tops the bill at Keith's Colonial Theatre. This was his first appearance in America. He appears in Scotch character studies. Others include Joseph E. Howard and Mabel McCane in a song repertoire; Jesse L. Lasky's "Clowland," a fantasy in black and white; Ed Vinton and Bustay, the dog mimic; Elsie Janis Trio, playing "Three in One"; Fisher and Green as "The Partners," Claude Golden, the Australian card expert; Four Harveys in a daring wire act, and the Mori Brothers, Japan's premier entertainers.

At Keith's Alhambra Theatre are Charles J. Ross and Mabel Fenton in a burlesque of Cleopatra, Maggie Cline, "The Irish Queen"; Paul Armstrong's comedy, "Woman Proposes"; Madge Terry in "Words Without Song," Milt Collins, "The Speaker of the House"; John and Mae Burke presenting "A Ragtime Soldier," Hanlon and Clifton doing "The Unexpected," Billy and Edith Adams, songs and dances; Jack Taylor, "The Favorite Entertainer"; Bradna and Derrick, the Aerial Shaws, and the Berrens in a musical novelty. Performances this week begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M.

Keith's Bronx Theatre will have a twelve-act bill for the coming week, as follows: Amelia Stone and Armand Kaliat in "Mon Desir," Frederick V. Bowers and company, Raymond and Caverly, "Wizards of Joy"; "Wrong from the Start," a burlesque "mellerdrammer"; Prince Lai Mon Kim, the Chinese tenor; Vina Bailey and Fred Fischer in a song repertoire, Winsch and Poore presenting "No Trespassing," Edwin George, Bert Beyer and company in a cycling novelty, Moore and Young, the Randalls offering "Seventeen Minutes in Arizona," and the Jordan Girls on the trapeze. Performances for this week will begin each day at 1:45 and 7:45 P. M. The usual concerts will be given on Sunday.

CHARMING COMEDY IS 'YOUNG WISDOM'

Gales of Laughter Greet Rachel Crothers's Play, with Mabel and Edith Taliaferro.

TELLS OF TRIAL MARRIAGE

Elopements of Sisters Also Figure in Story Prettily Acted at Criterion Theatre.

YOUNG WISDOM, a comedy in three acts, by Rachel Crothers. At the Criterion Theatre.

Victoria Claffenden	Mabel Taliaferro
Gail Claffenden	Edith Taliaferro
Judge Claffenden	Aubrey Beattie
Mrs. Claffenden	Mabel Bert
Barry Claffenden	Junius Matthews
Christopher Bruce	Hayward Ginn
Peter Van Horn	Richard Sterling
Max Norton	Regan Hughston
Jean	Louis La Bey

Mabel and Edith Taliaferro made their first appearance as joint stars in New York last night when they appeared at the Criterion Theatre in "Young Wisdom," a charming and delightful comedy in three acts by Rachel Crothers. The first-night audience was in roars of laughter most of the time and thoroughly enjoyed the entire performance.

"Young Wisdom" opens on the eve of the wedding of Gail Claffenden, Edith Taliaferro, and Peter Van Horn, Richard Sterling, a wealthy young man in a small Eastern town. Victoria Claffenden, Mabel Taliaferro, Gail's older sister, has just come home from college with a head full of new ideas about women's rights and something which is a few years further advanced than trial marriage. The younger sister falls very quickly into her sister's beliefs, and persuades Van Horn, a very matter-of-fact and, as he explains it, orthodox young man, to run away with her to see if they really love each other. If they find they are entirely suited they will be married some time in the future.

They start off in Van Horn's automobile, followed by Victoria Claffenden and her sweetheart, Christopher Bruce, played by Hayward Ginn. Left behind is the father of the two girls, a stern old Judge, who is a father of the school who believes in everything which is old-fashioned, and the girls' mother, played spendidly by Mabel Bert. There is also a young brother, also capitally portrayed by Junius Mattthews.

The two couples meet at midnight in a farmhouse, which has been turned into a studio by Max Norton, an artist, played by Regan Hughston. Despite his calling, Norton is the most level-headed of the crowd, and sends them all back home. Gail refuses to go and Norton carries her to the automobile and then drives them all back to town.

In the final act, just at daybreak in the Claffenden home, there are several stormy scenes with Judge Claffenden, but in the end, while the Judge is sending for a minister to marry Van Horn and Gail at once, the younger daughter and Norton elope. With them go Victoria and her sweetheart, also to be married, and, to make things more regular, they all bundle the mother into the automobile with them. The driver of the car is young Van Horn, who has found Gail entirely too strenuous and advanced for his ideas.

Richard Sterling shared the honors with the Misses Taliaferro.

There were many calls for Miss Crothers after the second act. The author was seated in a box and finally stood up and bowed, but did not make a speech.

In another box, instead of in the usual place in the orchestra, was Theodore Bendix's string quartet, and the programme of chamber music which the musicians offered was as much enjoyed as the play itself.

JULIA CULP'S RECITAL.

The Dutch Lieder Singer Makes Her Reappearance in New York.

Few European artists with established reputation disclosed so soon and so convincingly the grounds for it as Mme. Julia Culp did at her first appearance in New York—just about a year ago—or so soon won an established place in the esteem of lovers of good singing in her successive appearances. Now she comes again, and the large attendance at her first recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall showed that the memory of her beautiful art had not been lost. That art was again displayed in a most interesting series of songs delightfully sung. Her voice was again shown in its fine quality, the quality of a mezzo-soprano rather than of a true contralto, of altogether remarkable richness and silken smoothness, admirably equalized throughout its whole range, possessing great power and fullness, which she can modulate to the extreme of pianissimo. There are many technical excellencies in her employment of it; one of the most noteworthy is her breath control, which, with her artistic intelligence, enables her to do unusual things in the way of phrasing.

There is a wide range and variety in her power of expression, in her representation of the underlying mood of the songs she sings and the changing expression of every line. This power was amply brought into play in her programme. She sang four songs by Schubert, of which only one was generally familiar, "Die Forelle." The others, "Heimliches Lieben," "Des Fischers Liebesglück," and "Nacht und Traume" belong to that great treasury that has been scarcely more than touched by public singers. And yet it would not be every singer that would make these songs so interesting or so appealing as she made them, for they need her art and fine discrimination to make their beauties manifest.

Her songs by Brahms likewise included several not generally known, as "Muss es eine Trennung geben?" from the "Magelone" series; "Meerfahrt" and "Heimkehr," a song of fiery passion from the early set, Op. 7. She also sang a group of English songs, and five by Carl Loewe, one of which, "Der Asra," she made known here last season, the others being as good as unknown to most of this public. Mme. Culp's countryman, Mr. Coenraad V. Bos, was her accompanist, as he was at her previous visit, and played with exquisite art and sympathetic appreciation.

Kitty Cheatham's Matinee.

Kitty Cheatham gave the second and last of her holiday matinées of children's songs and stories at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon. There were several new numbers and many of the old favorites. Miss Cheatham pleased her audience, which contained representatives of all the seven ages of man—and woman. Her first group contained cradle songs of all nations, the second was comprised of an old Swedish saga, called "The Parable of Nature," and negro songs and stories, and the last contained child songs illustrating the first perceptions of the five senses, and several others, including Debussy's "The Little Shepherd" and songs by Floy L. Bartlett, John A. Carpenter, S. Rogers, and S. Hein. Flora MacDonald played the accompaniments understandingly.

HAMMERSTEIN GIVES UP HIS OPERA PLANS

Pays Off Chorus and Will Not Open New House Until Next September.

CONCERT TOUR INSTEAD

Says He Expects Dissolution of Injunction Obtained by Metropolitan Opera Company.

Oscar Hammerstein announced yesterday that he had abandoned this intention to produce opera this season at the new house being built at Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and that no performances would be given there by him until the first week in September. After he gave up his season of French and Italian opera in November, it was announced that the house would be opened on Jan. 15 for an engagement of grand opera in English. Yesterday's announcement nullifies this plan.

The statement did not come as much of a surprise to the musical world, for it has been commented upon for several weeks past that some of the steps preliminary to the opening of an opera season were not being taken, although they were due at that time, and were indispensible.

Mr. Hammerstein's statement said in effect that the building could not be completed until March, and that this made it inadvisable to open at all this season. He added that the proceedings now before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to dissolve the injunction obtained by the Metropolitan Opera Company, which keeps him out of grand opera, could not be heard until February, and that he was hopeful of obtaining a reversal of the decision which granted the injunction.

He also announced that several of the leading singers of his companay would be sent on a tour of the principal cities under the name of the Hammerstein Grand Opera Concert Company.

The statement of Mr. Hammerstein follows:

"Mr. Hammerstein to-day concluded to postpone the season of grand opera till the first week in September. The new opera house, which is of such gigantic proportions that even an army of mechanics and laborers under contractors working day and night will have difficulty in finishing it before March, will in all probability remain closed till September. The main cause of the delay was the impossibility of finding rock bottom, though the surveys and soundings taken before excavating disclosed firm ground, but when uncovered most of it proved enormous boulders, under which all was mud and water; in some parts large caissons to the depth of 50 or 60 feet had to be sunk till solid rock was found.

"The proceedings now before the Appellate Division to dissolve the injunction obtained by the Metropolitan Opera Company against Mr. Hammerstein cannot be heard before the middle of February, when Mr. Hammerstein expects a reversal of Justice Pendleton's decision, which in the main was based on the Justice's view that the theatrical or operatic business was really not a business, trade, or commerce, but an intellectual entertainment.

"To-day the chorus was paid off, to reassemble again for rehearsal in August. Several of the principals have been placed with other companies, and such artists as Orville Harrold, Marcus Kellermann, Alice Gentle, and Nina Morgana are to make a concert tour under the name of the Hammerstein Grand Opera Concert Company."

Lopoukowa at Jardin de Danse.

Lydia Lopoukowa, the Russian dancer, returned to Broadway last night as a special entertainer at the Jardin de Danse on the roof of the New York Theatre. She appeared in three "Dances de Salon," something entirely different from anything in which she had been seen in New York. Edmund Makalif, a young dancer, and a largely augmented orchestra under the leadership of Ur Erno Rapee, a Hungarian pianist, assisted Mlle. Lopoukowa.

Eyeglasses for Three Generations

There are grandparents who came to us for glasses as much as 27 years ago. Now they, with their children and some of their grandchildren, are still coming. Your Oculist approves our methods and our work. Ask him—then bring us his prescription.

J.W. & GEO. H. HAHN OPTICIANS
304 MADISON AVE, N. Y.
Below 42d St.

The Store is opened daily at 9 A. M.

B. Altman & Co.

will place on Sale this day (Tuesday)

Several Thousand Yards of 40-inch Silk Crepon

in black, white and the fashionable colors, regularly sold at $3.50 per yard,

at $1.78

A Special Sale of Women's Tailor-made Suits

at $20.00, $30.00 & $40.00

is now being held, affording an opportunity to secure Suits of superior quality at extraordinary concessions from original prices.

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Women's Cotton and Linen Dresses

on the Third Floor, is now showing, at moderate prices, a very attractive assortment of Dresses for Winter Resort wear, representing the most advanced style features and the newest materials.

The display inculdes Morning Dresses of eponge in plain, colored plaid and striped effects, fancy cotton crepes, cotton duvetyn, golfine, cossack and crash; Afternoon Dresses modeled in cotton laces, and plain and fancy cotton nets with lingerie combinations; and a selection of imported hand-made, hand-embroidered Dresses and linen Coat Suits.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Brill Brothers' Famous Big Annual

CLEARANCE SALE of winter OVERCOATS

AT RADICAL PRICE REDUCTIONS

Commences This Morning at 8 o'Clock at All 5 Stores

An Enormous Clearance of All the Overcoats in the Brill Stores at Prices That Mean Record-Breaking Bargains for Men & Young Men

This sale has been famous for almost a score of years as New York's greatest Clothing Bargain Event. It takes place at this time every year—thousands of men wait for it. Every Overcoat in our stock must go. *Former Prices Are Ignored* in the effort to clean up our stock, as we carry nothing over.

Clearance Lot #1
$15.00 and $18.00 Winter Overcoats
at $9.50

Includes several hundred fine, well tailored Overcoats in a remarkable variety—single and double breasted; fly-front and button through; lined and fancy back coats; plain and belted, Chesterfield, three-quarter and full-length coats in hundreds of gray and brown mixtures, black kerseys and Oxford grays—the best Overcoats at $9.50 that you ever saw.

On Sale at 4 Stores Only—Not at 49th Street.

Clearance Lot #2
$20.00 and $25.00 Winter Overcoats
at $14.50

Chinchillas in blue, brown, gray, Oxford, tan and heather mixtures, with shawl or notch collars, plain or belted; lined or fancy back, big warm storm coats as well as shorter coats and lighter weights, some wonderfully smart, new Balmacaan coats, and a host of smart, neat gray and black kerseys, gray meltons and gray Shetlands. $14.50 never bought better coats than these. Come and see them.

Clearance Lot #3
$28.00 and $30.00 Winter Overcoats
at $19.50

Handsome chinchillas, velours, tweeds, cheviots, Meltons, Shetlands and vicunas of exceptional quality—the smartest and most distinctive models shown this season. Single and double breasted form-fitting coats, plain back models, belted coats with inverted pleats, coats with shawl collars, convertible collars, velvet collars and self-collars; coats for dress wear, semi-dress wear, auto and street wear.

Clearance Lot #4
$35.00 and $40.00 Winter Overcoats
at $23.50

Some of the finest and most handsomely tailored overcoats that ever came from a tailor's bench, made from wondrously fine woolens—beavers, velours, Shetlands and chinchillas, in blue, brown, gray and a host of mixtures and designs, this season's most distinctive and smartest models, with belts and plain, with shawl and notch collar, and for any and all occasions.

Special at Our Handsome New Store on Broadway at 49th Street
$45.00 and $50.00 Overcoats Now $32.50 | $55.00 and $60.00 Overcoats Now $37.50

Special Clearance Sale of Suits

$15 Winter Suits $7.50
Broken lots from all Stores collected and placed on sale at These Two Brill Stores only, Union Square and at 125th Street.

$25 Winter Suits at $15
Handsome Silk-Mixture Worsteds in Neat, Dark Patterns—remarkable values—at Two stores only, 279 Broadway and at 47 Chambers St.

Sale Starts THIS Morning at 8—No Charge for Alterations
Early Comers Will Be Rewarded With Best and Biggest Assortment

E. & W. Shirts on Sale at Big Reductions.

Brill Brothers

Big Sale of Hats at $1.00

279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Union Square, 14th Street, Near Broadway — Broadway, at 49th Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue — 47 Cortlandt Street, Near Greenwich

Spending Tens of Thousands of Dollars a Day

Business Men Astounded at Enormous Expenditure

It is estimated that this sum or more is spent almost daily in advertising six cylinder cars selling around $2000.

Telling you what?—Principally that these cars perform stunts, such as throttling down to two miles per hour on direct speed.

Extravagant statements try to lead you to believe that only cars of this kind sell: that anything else is obsolete.

Hammer and tongs sales schemes, ever varied, and millions of dollars have never before been required to sell anything true.

Juggled statistics are confusingly presented to your gaze.

Truth in its entirety seemingly has gone begging—temporarily.

* * * *

But truth will out:

Four cylinder cars are made by the thousands—that's the truth.

Six cylinder cars, by comparison, are made by the hundreds—that's the truth.

One manufacturer of four cylinder cars (selling around $2000) shows a national registration more than double that of two manufacturers selling six cylinder cars at about the same price—that's the truth.

The largest automobile factory in the world discarded the manufacture of sixes selling around this price, about 1905—that's the truth.

Other large manufacturers make only four cylinder cars; their factories turning out thousands of them yearly—that's the truth.

All Europe at the Paris show this year displayed 90 per cent four cylinder cars—that's the truth.

Only a few years ago these same manufacturers were trying to make small sixes—and that's the truth.

Here is the question:

Do you want imitations of high grade sixes or an honest, substantial, constant four.

Economy can be applied to every phase of life.

Motoring can be done economically.

Thousands and thousands and thousands of four cylinder cars are sold to automobilists who motor economically

Economize, honestly economize, is the watchword of the manufacturer who supplies the economical automobile.

His advertising is done truthfully and **economically.**

He advertises the mileage per gallon of gasoline.

Oil consumption he virtually guarantees to be not greater than a certain definite amount.

Superfluous cylinders are eliminated by manufacturers selling four cylinder cars around $2000 and under, for the sake of economy and best results.

Eight inches less wheel base in a four than in a six is required to supply the same seating capacity.

Long wheel base arguments are misleading.

Springs properly applied and built of the right materials make cars ride easy without unnecessary length of wheel base.

You hundreds of thousands of four cylinder car owners know these facts:

Your friends possibly don't; some of them probably have yet to purchase their first car.

Tell your friends your experience. It will be doing them an everlasting favor.

Manufacturers of four cylinder cars are not afraid of "word of mouth" advertising; they encourage it.

"Word of mouth" advertising can eventually make or break any concern.

* * * *

Imitation is the poorest kind of deceit.

Your neighbor knows if you are an imitator.

He can judge if you live within your means—by appearances.

The Lozier Motor Company Makes Sixes and Fours

Six cylinder cars honestly built are a luxury and many people can afford luxuries.

Lozier "Light Fours" are essentially made for those who delight in driving their own cars.

Luxuriously economical fittingly describes them.

Seven or five passengers are comfortably accommodated.

Lozier "Light Fours" have the beautiful Lozier body design and are made substantial and lasting—the Lozier way.

Easily operated tops are provided, so that ladies can raise or lower them with no effort.

Lozier "Light Fours" are upholstered throughout with first quality genuine leather—good springs and soft long hair.

Rear tonneau seats provide ample room for three large persons.

Spare seats fold neatly and flush in the rear of front seats.

Front seats have plenty of leg room for persons six feet tall and are adequately ventilated.

Dash equipment is right at your hand and every instrument used is reliable.

Lozier "Light Fours" are equipped with steering wheels and gears made in our own plants.

Radiator and hood our own exclusive design and the same material throughout as on our "Light Six".

Lozier "Light Four" Motor is made absolutely in our own plants, designed to be economical in every way.

Our own transmission carries with it our own factory guarantee.

Other parts are up to Lozier standard, made the Lozier way.

Four speeds forward allows for the most economical use of fuel with sixty miles an hour of speed if desired.

Starting and Lighting System, Gray & Davis, installed under the supervision and according to the approved plans of the Gray & Davis engineers.

Lozier "Light Fours" have Bosch Ignition (duplex form) giving great power to motor and positive starting in the coldest weather.

36 x 4½ tires mounted on very light, strong demountable rims are standard equipment.

Lozier "Light Fours" under favorable conditions show as great mileage as seventeen miles to a gallon.

This car is a true Lozier in every detail—it stays good.

A Lozier "Light Four" is a wonderful value for the price, $2100.

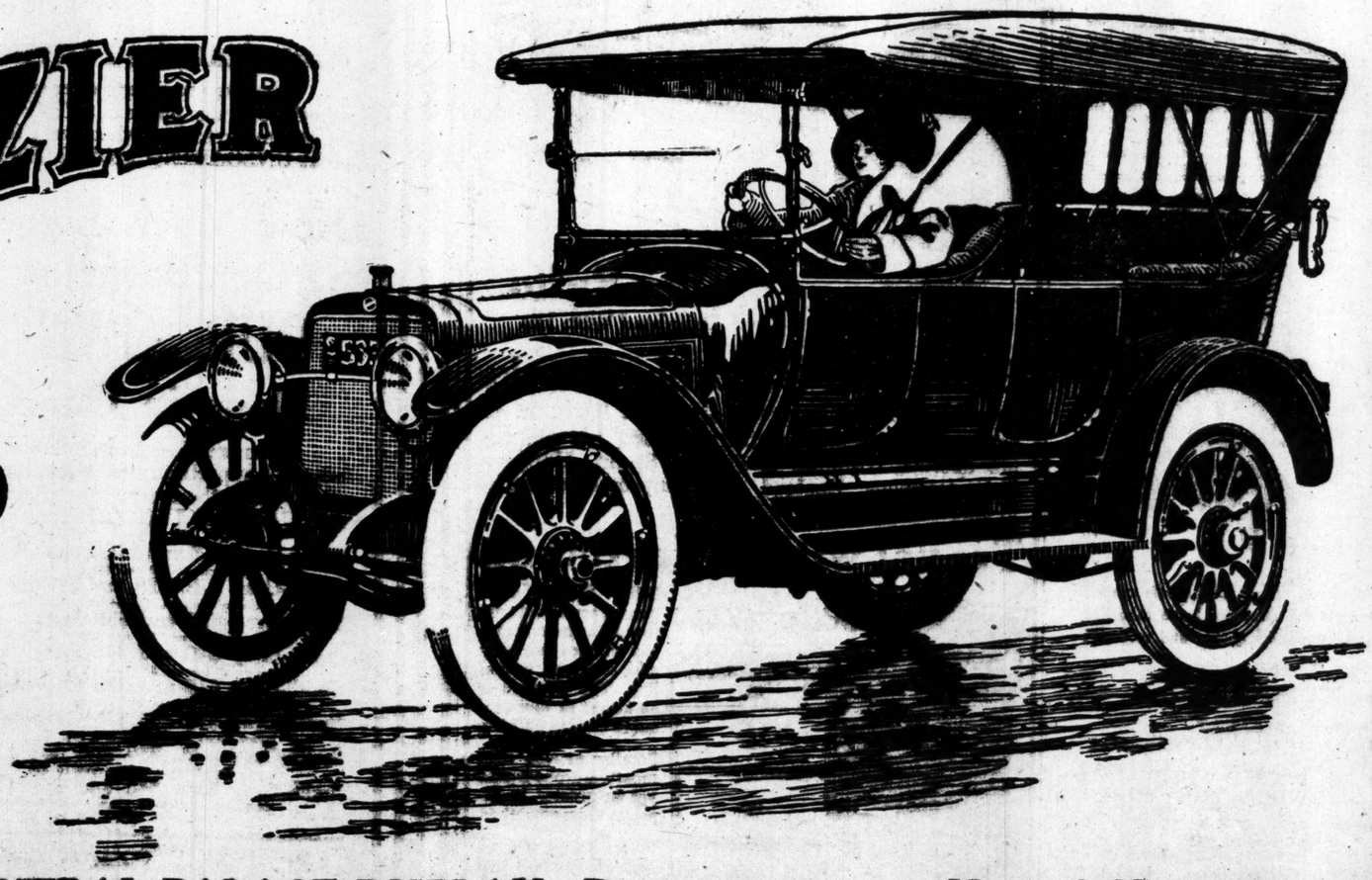
It is an honest and constant car and will please you permanently.

More miles per gallon is what you want and what you get when you own this car.

LOZIER

LIGHT FOUR $2100

"The Choice of Men Who Know"



Consider the long list of refinements which Lozier engineers have given you instead of superfluous cylinders in a moderate priced automobile.

- Special mountain climbing type Lozier motor
- 300 to 500 pounds saved in weight
- Four speed transmission with direct drive on third speed
- Tungsten steel valves
- Gun iron pistons
- Chrome-silico-manganese springs
- Silent floating rear axle
- New top—can be operated by a woman
- Quick acting side curtains
- One-hand operated windshield
- Silent chain engine drive
- Convex rounded fenders
- Tire pump—motor driven
- Electric headlight dimmers
- Instant locking rear tire carrier
- Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system
- Instrument board within easy reach of driver's hand
- Cleared running boards
- Original Lozier streamline body
- Corrugated hard rubber stearing wheel
- 36½ ft. turning radius
- Full seven or five passenger body with disappearing extra seats
- 36 x 4½ tires

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE DISPLAY. Demonstrations at Harry S. Houpt, Inc., 56th St. and Broadway

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RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital & Surplus, **$8,750,000**

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Propriety in Men's Clothes

We do not advise the man whose house is afire to wait to study the niceties of dress when peril is close and escape imperative.

Nor should one ape the aristocrats of the French Revolution, who went to the guillotine in grand toilet.

But we DO maintain that it is a heinous and inexpiable sartorial sin for a man to wear a morning, business, or afternoon suit on any formal occasion after 6 P. M.

Let us take a leaf from the book of the London club-man — (the best-dressed man in the world)—who dons Evening Dress at sunset as a matter of course.

Men's Evening Suits at $24.75

are hand-tailored for us by men who are artists in their chosen field. They are inferior in no point to "Custom" Clothes costing double or more.

Finer grades, of course, at $31.25 and up to $58.50.

Fifth Floor

Hungry? Cold? Get a cup of delicious

Huyler's COCOA

It warms you, satisfies hunger, gives you new energy. The food-drink everybody loves.

Served at Huyler's 26 stores in Greater New York.

Sold in 10c, 15c, 25c packages

At Your Grocer's

Annual Stock-taking Sale

ULMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

Beg to announce that during January and February they will make reductions of from 10 to 50 per cent. on a great number of Dinner Sets, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bric-a-Brac, Glass in Sets, odd Dozens and Single Pieces.

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

Porto Rico Coffee

100% Pure

is not cheap, because it's the highest grade in the world, but it's economical because it has such rich full flavor that it requires less to make a cup.

For sale by large dealers

FREE Send 4c postage for Free Sample Can of Coffee.

Government of Porto Rico Commercial Agency, 569 Fifth Avenue, New York

This Seal adopted by the Government

PORTO RICO ASSOCIATION GUARANTY

TO SWEEP THE CITY CLEAR OF CROOKS

McKay Organizes a Strong-Arm Squad to Make the Streets Clean and Safe.

VAGRANCY LAW TO BE USED

Pickpockets and Thieves with Records to be Arrested on Sight in Public Places.

To make life and property safer on the streets a Strong Arm Squad has been organized in the Police Department by Commissioner Douglas I. McKay. The squad of forty men started out on its crusade yesterday under the direction of Deputy Commissioner George S. Dougherty, who has been made its responsible head. The men have been instructed by Commissioner McKay to enforce the law against crooks, particularly as they are defined in Section 887, Paragraph 10, of the Penal Code, which relates to vagrants. The section describes the type of crook against whom the crusade is directed in this way:

A person who has been more than once convicted as a pickpocket, thief, or burglar, and having no visible means of support, found loitering about steamboat landings, railroad stations, banking institutions, crowded thoroughfares, cars, omnibuses, hotels, or any public gatherings or assembly, and unable to give a satisfactory explanation of his presence.

Some of the best men on the detective force have been picked for the work because they have an aptitude for scenting this type of criminal. At present the Strong Arm Squad, according to Commissioner McKay, is composed of about forty men, whose number will be increased or decreased from time to time, as the necessity becomes apparent. At the head of the squad will be Detective Lieut. Richard M. McKenna, who was promoted yesterday by the Commissioner from Acting Sergeant. Lieut. McKenna will report daily to Deputy Commissioner Dougherty.

"The Strong Arm Squad is going to keep the city sweet and clean," said Commissioner McKay yesterday, "but there will be nothing sensational about it. Complaints about pickpockets and idlers generally have been numerous, and it will be the business of the Strong Arm Squad to let this class of criminals know that they are not wanted here."

Commissioner McKay declined to discuss the plans of the Police Department any further, explaining that he was trying to keep silent in compliance with the Mayor's wishes. For the present, he said, there would be no change of policy in the police administration. He said he had held a conference with Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who assured the Police Commissioner that he would give his hearty co-operation in the crusade against crooks by committing them if they were found guilty of violating the vagrancy section of the Penal Code.

From Deputy Commissioner Dougherty it was learned that the present Strong Arm Squad has been organized with the view of having it under a centralized authority, where responsibility could be fixed directly. Such was not true of the old Strong Arm Squad, it was said. The detectives in the squad will be sent out each day to round up such pickpockets and vagrants as they may find loitering in public places and public conveyances. They will make a daily report to Lieut. McKenna, who will in turn make a report to the Deputy Commissioner. In this way, it is believed, the efficiency of the new Strong Arm Squad is assured.

Asked if he thought the squad would be able to enforce the vagrancy law as applied to crooks described in Section 887, Deputy Commissioner Dougherty said:

"I don't know whether my ideas are in conformity with the law or not, but, for instance, here is a man who has a criminal record, with no visible means of support. He is found loitering in company with other criminals upon public conveyances, about railway stations, steamboat landings, places of amusement, banks, &c. He is there undoubtedly for the purpose of plying his criminal vocation, and as such, believing from the company he keeps and his actions that he is about to commit a crime, he should under the law be committed, and continue to be committed, until such time as he is known to seek and procure legitimate occupation.

"Under no circumstances should anything be done by the police to a man who has a criminal record and who is endeavoring to earn an honest living, and who is known to be employed in a legitimate occupation. It is the professional criminal, with no means of existing except by stealing and living upon the proceeds of disorderly women, who is the menace to the public."

Mr. Dougherty said that those criminals against whom the Strong Arm Squad has begun a crusade no doubt would seek to obtain their release on writs of habeas corpus as soon as they were committed by a Magistrate. He pointed out that Washington was one of the cleanest cities in the country because the police there have an excellent crime record which enables them to identify men who have been arrested or convicted of crime. As a result, he said, a crook is identified in Washington as soon as he is rounded up by a policeman, and then he is sent for six months to work on the brick pile.

Lieut. McKenna, who is to be the right arm of Deputy Commissioner Dougherty in directing the work of the Strong Arm Squad, was promoted yesterday afternoon to the vacancy caused by the sudden death last week of Lieut. John Rooney in the Liberty Avenue Station in Brooklyn. He has been a member of the Department for eighteen years. He was appointed to the force on Dec. 28, 1895, by Theodore Roosevelt, and for ten years was a detective under Inspector Stephen O'Brien. He was promoted to Sergeant by Chief Magistrate McAdoo when he was Police Commissioner. In his seventeen years in the detective force he has received eight commendations for exceptionally good work. He was the partner of Detective Frank Cassassa, whose name is among those who are said to have been picked for the new Strong Arm Squad. Lieut. McKenna figured conspicuously in the arrest of the four gunmen in the Rosenthal murder. He played one of the principal parts in solving the Anna Aumueller murder mystery that resulted in the arrest of the priest, Hans Schmidt.

Members of the new Strong Arm Squad were summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday, where they received their instructions from Deputy Commissioner Dougherty. Among them were Detectives Tena, Londrigan, Forbes, Muggi, Gaynor, William Boyle, John Boyle, Allen, Griffen, Sheolin, and Finn.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who has assured the Police Commissioner of his co-operation, said:

"I am positively against fining pickpockets. If I were to fine one I would feel as if I had gone into partnership with him to rob the poor. Jail sentences should be dealt out in all cases where guilt is shown. The most dangerous criminal in the city to-day is the young tough between the ages of 16 and 25 years. Few of them are more than 23. They are like wolves roving the streets in the dark.

"There is always a set of lawyers who protect them. Their faces are known in every Magistrate's court. Many young women are members of the gangs. I call them a trust because all these young crooks seem to be together and to have the same lawyers. There is a condition that must be dealt with at once and severely. My advice as Magistrate and former Police Commissioner is to pick out forty or fifty policemen of known reputation and fitness to be assigned every night between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. to clear the streets of these nighthawks.

"A person found guilty of pocket picking, even if it a first offense, should be sent to a reformatory or prison. It is a cold-blooded offense, and must be dealt with harshly in the first instance. I have found that at the very beginning the young criminals join political and other district clubs for their protection. It is a curious thing that political clubs should harbor thieves and gangsters. Young criminals are developing fast, especially on the east side. If the plan of the new administration is to attack this condition in New York it is an excellent one, and cannot be started too soon. I am heartily in sympathy with it, and will give the full co-operation of my office. I cannot speak for other Magistrates, but I can speak for one, and his name is McAdoo."

Commissioner McKay had a brief conversation over the telephone with District Attorney Whitman late yesterday afternoon, and received assurance from Mr. Whitman that the Police Department would have the fullest co-operation of the District Attorney's office. The Police Commissioner and the District Attorney will meet in a few days to plan how best they can co-operate.

WOMAN'S ANNOYER TO JAIL.

Though Complainant Relents, Magistrate Freschi Gives Man Ten Days.

In sentencing Victor Neiss, 42 years old, of 307 West 150th Street, to the workhouse for ten days without the alternative of a fine, on the charge of annoying a woman with his attentions, Magistrate Freschi said yesterday in the Yorkville Court:

"Mayor Mitchel has made an order to suppress rowdyism in New York, so that a woman may walk through the streets without molestation by 'mashers.'"

Neiss is married and has a son 18 years old. For the last ten years he has been employed as a general utility man by Victor D. Leavitt. He was arrested on Jan. 2 on the charge of annoying Mrs. Helen Middleburg, 21 years old, of 327 West Forty-eighth Street, the wife of a traveling salesman. When the young woman complained to a policeman, Neiss ran into a department store, where he was arrested.

Probation Officer Charles H. Hamel reported to Magistrate Freschi yesterday that Neiss bore a good reputation. The prisoner's lawyer made a plea for him. During the proceedings the Magistrate received a postcard from Mrs. Middleburg, saying that she did not want to prosecute Neiss, since she had learned that he was a married man. It was found that Mrs. Neiss had appealed to Mrs. Middleburg to relent. Neither of these pleas nor the fact that Neiss had spent several days in a cell already had much weight with the Magistrate.

JUDGE DIKE BLAMES WALDO.

Will Ask for Restoration of Bureau of Identification.

County Judge Norman S. Dike, in Brooklyn yesterday, criticised the Police Department for abolishing the Bureau of Identification in Brooklyn, and taking the records to Manhattan. The court said that the Judges could not properly protect the public in sentencing prisoners if Brooklyn was to be left without a system of recording the identities and prison records of criminals.

Judge Dike practically placed the blame for the removal of the bureau on ex-Commissioner Waldo, referring to him as "the late but emphatically unlamented Commissioner." He said he would ask Commissioner McKay for a restoration of the bureau.

A man who was charged with assault in the second degree was allowed to plead guilty to assault in the third degree on his representation that he had never been in prison. By chance a probation officer found that the man had a record which included a ten-year term in Sing Sing. Judge Dike sent him to the penitentiary for one year.

TYSON & CO. HELD FOR GRAND LARCENY

Magistrate Orders the Opera Ticket Case Taken to the Grand Jury.

CORPORATION LAW INVOKED

No Precedent for Such a Charge Against a Corporation, Says Defense, but Is Overruled.

Tyson & Co., as a corporation, was held for the Grand Jury yesterday by Magistrate Deuel for grand larceny in the second degree. The charge grew out of the investigation into the hypothecation of Metropolitan Opera tickets by Tyson & Co. with the Metropolitan Trust Company to secure a loan of $100,000.

The complainant was Adolph E. Dick of 244 West Seventieth Street, a subscriber to season tickets through the agency. Mr. Dick charged in the complaint that Tyson & Co. "unlawfully, willfully, and feloniously misappropriated, as bailee, the sum of $151.80 (the price of two season tickets) and two season tickets for the Metropolitan Opera House." Mr. Dick was selected as the complainant because he paid for his tickets prior to the hypothecation with the trust company.

In Magistrate Deuel's decision, which was handed down yesterday in the Tombs Court, it is held that there is probable cause to believe the defendant guilty of grand larceny, and the motion for dismissal, made by Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, is denied. The case will probably go before the Grand Jury next week. Magistrate Duel said:

"The refinement of pleading and the technical differentiation of charges do not extend to the City Magistrate's Court, except in cases within its summary jurisdiction; and further, the tickets in question do not come within the classification of defendant's counsel—they are a specie of contract extending over a considerable period of time, at least the evidence of a contract completed on the part of the complaining witness whereby he is put in a position to enjoy the benefits for which he has paid an agreed price and identifying him to the other contracting party as entitled thereto. The evidence clearly shows that the market value of these contractural identifications was the precise sum of money paid therefor, (Sec. 1,305 P. L.) Certainly the fact that the defendant succeeded in securing a loan of $100,000 upon similar tickets, including those now in question, invests them with more value 'than any other piece of pasteboard of equal size,' as defendant's counsel now contends.

"Thus there is left but one legal question: Probable cause to believe the defendant guilty of grand larceny, a necessary element of which is an evil intent. The penal law definition of larceny is: 'A person who, with the intent to deprive or defraud the true owner of his property' does certain things enumerated in the section 'steals such property, and is guilty of larceny.' (Section 1,290) Changing this phraseology in accordance with the General Construction act, it becomes: 'A corporation which, with the intent to deprive or defraud,' &c. It is thus apparent that intent 'to deprive or defraud' is an indispensable factor of the crime.

"Counsel for the defendant strongly contends that of no corporation can this felonious intent be predicted, challenges the court to find a single conviction in this State of a corporation for grand larceny, and, for these reasons, demands a dismissal of the prosecution.

"The total lack of precedent is equally potent on either side of the question. Being a new legal problem by no means justifies dismissal; it simply compels the court by recourse to history, to existing State statutes, and to precedential reasoning to attempt a rational solution."

The decision then points out that on the civil side the responsibilities of corporations has been constantly expanding, so that it now includes torts.

"We can see how thin has become the film in these modern times that separates the civil and the criminal liabilities of corporations," says the Magistrate. "Is it still thick enough to relieve the corporation defendant from a prosecution for felony—grand larceny—a necessary ingredient of which is felonious intent? The laws of this State must furnish the answer."

Magistrate Deuel quotes Section 1,932 of the Penal law, which says:

In all cases where a corporation is convicted of an offense for the commission of which a natural person would be punishable with imprisonment, as for a felony, such corporation is punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000.

The decision concludes:

"The capacity of the defendant to commit the crime charged, follows from the acts constituting it; the corporation was capable of receiving an order for the seats in question; it was capable of receiving $150.80, the market value thereof; it was capable of procuring the identical tickets from the Opera Company; it was capable of using such tickets with others in procuring a loan of $100,000 from the Metropolitan Trust Company; it was capable of using that loan for its own corporate interests; was it incapable of knowing that the consequence of such acts was the appropriation to its own use of the property of this complainant? In connection with all the facts and provisions of law cited is the corrollary: A corporation capable of appraising probable gains from lawful acts must be presumed capable of avoiding the unlawful and be criminally responsible for their commission."

GEORGE H. MORGAN ESTATE.

Referee Levy's Report Orders Executor to Pay Bequests.

The report of Aaron J. Levy, as referee in the contest of the will of George H. Morgan, a cousin of the late J. P. Morgan, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Morgan, who died in Lenox, Mass., on April 28, 1911, named L. Laflin Kellogg as his executor. The referee decided that the executor should make an accounting of the estate and pay over to George James and Caroline Morgan, the decedent's children, the balance of the money due them. To each of them was left one-sixth of the residuary estate. They said that $10,000 had been paid to each of them as an advance on their interests.

Sallie Learned Morgan, Mr. Morgan's widow, it was decided, is entitled to receive interest on her share of her husband's estate computed from the date of his death. Under the will she received $200,000 in trust and $50,000 in bonds. Mr. Levy set aside $100,000 pending the outcome of a suit brought against the estate by Bertram L. Marks as ancillary executor of the estate of John P. Morgan, a brother of the decedent. Mr. Morgan received $75,000 under his brother's will, but it was not paid him on the ground that he owed the decedent an amount greater than that of the bequest. John P. Morgan was a clergyman in Paris.

The application of the special guardians of Sarah and Alexander Morgan to have their trust funds turned over to a general guardian rather than to their father was denied. To Alexander Morgan was left a trust fund of $20,000, and to Sarah Morgan a trust fund of $30,000. Their father, Junius S. Morgan, was appointed trustee.

ARREST REAL ESTATE MAN.

Buyer Says Meyers Didn't Own Property He Tried to Sell.

Harry J. Meyers, 38 years old, and well dressed, was arrested in the office of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in Brooklyn yesterday charged with selling property which did not belong to him. He is specifically accused of forgery and grand larceny. He gave his address as 3,440 Broadway, Manhattan. When arraigned before Magistrate Voorhies in the Adams Street Court later in the day he was held for a hearing.

Meyers received $200 from Edward Tauney of Westfield, N. J., a real estate operator, and had an appointment to receive the balance of $2,800 to complete the sale of property in Brownsville at the office of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company yesterday. Tauney looked up the records in the Register's Office and discovered, he says, that Meyers did not own the property. The prisoner said he acted alone in the transaction. He said he came from Chicago three months ago.

SCHENCK CASE MAY GO ON.

Demurrer Against Dead Girl's $50,000 Claim Overruled.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan decided yesterday that Florence S. Schenck, who died early yesterday morning at her father's home in Norfolk, Va., had stated sufficient facts to justify the hearing of her $50,000 damage suit against Charles H. Wilson before a jury. Wilson, who was formerly in charge of Alfred G. Vanderbilt's stable, demurred on the ground that the facts were insufficient. Justice Gavegan, in his decision, said:

"The complaint alleges in substance that the plantiff, when a girl 18 years of age, was induced under promise of marriage by the defendant, a man 45 years old, to leave her home in Norfolk, Va., and go with him to Richmond, Va., where, he said, and she believed, the marriage was to take place.

"The defendant then told plaintiff that he was already married, but that his wife had started an action for divorce; that she had legal grounds therefor, and that he would very shortly be free to marry plaintiff. As a matter of fact defendant's wife had not even commenced action for divorce.

"Whether the defendant will be able at a trial to successfully refute the allegations contained in the complaint is another matter, but to hold that he should not even be required to answer such allegations would be, in my opinion, not merely an error of law; with the facts alleged, presumed to be true, it would be denying justice to a woman, and placing a premium on the perfidy and infamy of a man."

The decision of Justice Gavegan was handed down before the court had been notified of Miss Schenck's death. The Justice yesterday would not express an opinion as to whether the case could now go on.

EXPRESS COMPANIES WIN.

City Ordinance Used Against Them in Strike Is Annulled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A series of express ordinances adopted by the City of New York in 1856 to license the express business, express drivers, and wagons so far as they were engaged in interstate commerce was annulled today as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The court held the ordinances interferred with interstate commerce, and were not designed to regulate traffic on the streets. The city first began to enforce the ordinances after the express drivers' strike of 1910.

In the express strike of 1910 the late Mayor Gaynor issued instructions that drivers of express wagons unable to show licenses be forbidden to drive through the streets of this city. These instructions followed an opinion by Assistant Corporation Counsel Crowell that the ordinances forbade the driving of such wagons by unlicensed drivers.

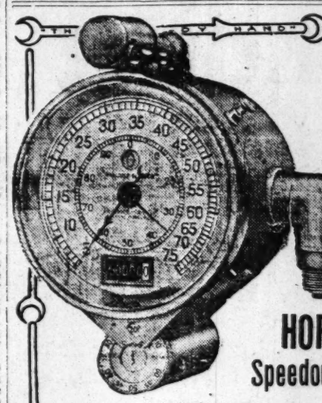
Three of the large express companies than obtained from Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court an order calling upon the City of New York, as a corporation, Mayor Gaynor as the city's Chief Magistrate, and Police Commissioner Cropsey to show cause why the express companies should not be exempt from the city ordinances requiring the licensing of express wagons and drivers, the express companies contending in their petition that as interstate carriers they should be so exempt. This case went to the highest court for decision.

POLICE CAPT. PRICE ILL.

Complications Follow Operation on Detective for Appendicitis.

Acting Capt. Samuel E. Price, one of the best known detectives of the Police Department, at present in charge of the Bronx Detective Bureau, is in a critical condition at St. Luke's Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. Capt. Price was taken to the hospital yesterday morning from his home at 756 Beck Street on the advice of the family physician, Dr. Nathan D. Van Etten. The operation, which was performed yesterday afternoon, showed that peritonitis had developed. His condition became so alarming that his sons, Albert and Edwin Price, were summoned.

Capt. Price was born on July 5, 1856, and has been in the New York Police Department since 1879. He has been especially successful in the solution of murder mysteries. He was attached for a time to the old Central Office, and also did work for the District Attorney's office. Capt. Price is a brother of the late Capt. J. K. Price, another well-known figure in the department. Capt. J. K. Price was stricken suddenly at the Hotel Astor while attending a reception on Jan. 25 last.



No Fines For Overspeeding

when your Automobile is equipped with the new

HOFFECKER-EVANS Speedometer and Speed-Lock

Speed-control Dial

Set speed control dial at any speed you wish and the car's speed is absolutely limited. Set it at zero and the car cannot be started at all.

No matter who is driving, whether you are in the car or your office, you control the speed of your car. Once you have locked the speed and put the key in your pocket, the Hoffecker-Evans guarantees you against unlawful speeding, danger to family or friends in your absence, "joy riding," or theft.

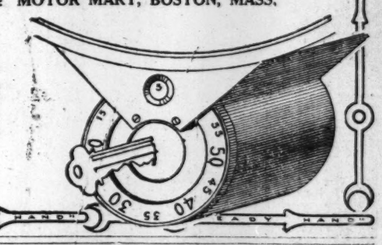
The speed-lock is positive evidence to support the testimony of any person arrested for speeding. In case the officer is mistaken it is incontrovertible proof of innocence.

See it at Booth No. C-61 at the Show, 3d floor, near main stairway. Or the New York office at 1779 Broadway. Let us show you how simply and positively the Hoffecker-Evans Speedometer and Speedlock operates at all speeds.

THE HOFFECKER COMPANY

Makers of "The Steady Hand" Speedometer

MAIN OFFICE: MOTOR MART, BOSTON, MASS.



When speed control dial is set at a given figure in the slot of the speed-lock, the removal of key locks it.

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The Famous California Brand

that leads the world in public favor. *More Del Monte* canned fruits and vegetables are used in the American home *than any other brand.* The reason: Uniform, high quality and moderate prices.

Ask your grocer today for DEL MONTE

ASPARAGUS PEACHES CHERRIES
APRICOTS RAISINS HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley has given Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables a star rating for quality. The Westfield, Mass. Board of Health has certified to their purity

The U. S. Army and Navy Hospitals use the Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables

PACKED WHERE AND WHEN THEY RIPEN THE DAY THEY'RE PICKED.

Del Monte fruits are tree-ripened, then picked and canned in scrupulously sanitary canneries, in the localities where grown—not fruit lacking flavor because prematurely picked and then shipped across the continent in refrigerating cars.

California Fruit Canners Association

Largest Canners of Fruits and Vegetables in the World.

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TITTA RUFFO

December 12, 1913.

The Hartmann Trunk Co.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:—

On my first visit to America a year ago, I secured several of your Wardrobe Trunks.

During the past year they have been my constant companions all over Europe. I use them for my costumes as well as my personal effects. My valet himself could not have kept their contents in better condition than your "RITE-HITE" and "BERTH-HIGH".

The astonishing ease with which one can pack and unpack your trunks, together with their roominess make them companions every traveler should be proud to have.

My trunks look like new today.

Sincerely yours,

Titta Ruffo

Photo by Matzene

Titta Ruffo

Delighted With His

Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks

During the past year the greatest baritone in the world has successfully carried his elaborate operatic costumes to France, Spain, Hungary, Italy, Germany, England, and many other countries in Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks.

Travel with a Hartmann

Patented in U. S. and Canada and other foreign countries.

The "padded" hinged top found only in the Hartmann holds the clothes securely and prevents wrinkling. The absence of all straps or tapes insures ease in packing.

Smaller in size than most wardrobe trunks yet far greater in capacity than any other.

Prices $25.00 and up. Men's, women's and combination styles.

You must see the Hartmann Rite-Hite to appreciate its superiority. Descriptive booklet on request.

For sale at the leading trunk and department stores

THE HARTMANN TRUNK CO.

Also manufacturers of the Hartmann Berth-High, the only practical steamer wardrobe trunk.

Chicago Racine New York

AGAIN TO-DAY

We are exceeding our other unprecedented reductions with

EVEN BIGGER BARGAINS in MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS

All this GREAT STIR that you have been reading about, in the announcements of

Smith Gray & Co.

means that these GREAT BIG STOCKS of Men's Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, Sweaters, etc.,

Must be Sold Down at Once and Merchandise turned into MONEY

When we are able to offer such bargains as we are advertising elsewhere in this paper in STETSON HATS, that we have to buy on the market; and when we PROVE the serious intent of this great UNLOADING MOVEMENT, by offering such a bargain on other merchandise,

How Much Bigger and Stronger Our Bargains Must Be on OUR OWN CLOTHING Made in Our Own Factory?

If you are likely to want a Suit or Overcoat this Winter, don't miss this opportunity to select from this splendid SMITH-GRAY stock, when there are such DRASTIC reductions as these, from ACTUAL SELLING PRICES:

Smith-Gray $15 and $18 Suits Usual retail values, $20 and $25	Now $12.00
Smith-Gray $22, $25 and $28 Suits Usual retail values, $30 to $35	Now $18.50
Smith-Gray $30 and $35 Suits Usual retail values, $40 and $45	Now $24.50
Smith-Gray $40 and $45 Suits Usual retail values, $50 and $55	Now $32.50
Smith-Gray $15 and $18 Overcoats Usual retail values, $22 and $25	Now $12.00
Smith-Gray $22 and $25 Overcoats Usual retail values, $30 and $35	Now $18.50
Smith-Gray $28, $30 and $35 Overcoats Usual retail values, $40 to $50	Now $24.50
Smith-Gray $40, $45 and $50 Overcoats Of luxurious Thibets, Vicunas and Some Fur-Trimmed Usual retail values, $50 to $75	Now $32.50

IMPORTANT NOTICE:—As this UNLOADING SALE has been inaugurated for the sole purpose of MAKING A QUICK TURN OF THIS STOCK INTO MONEY, we must decline to Charge Suits and Overcoats sold at these drastically CUT PRICES.

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST
5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST

4 STORES

BROOKLYN
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Our Brooklyn Stores are open Saturday evening until 9 P. M.

RADIUM PATIENTS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Reduction of the Cancer Area in Two Cases Treated by Dr. Hancock.

SURGEONS ARE DOUBTFUL

Dr. G. H. Earp-Thomas Tells More About the Tube Mme. Curie Sent Him in New Zealand.

The three patients being treated for cancer with a tube of the chloride salts of radium at the office of Dr. Charles Russell Hancock in West Fifty-second Street continued yesterday to show the marked improvement which characterised the earlier stages of the treatment.

Dr. Hancock is especially interested in determining whether the cases can be cured, because two of the three are cases in which cancer has recurred after operations, and a cure, therefore, would be in a field where the knife has failed.

One of the patients of Dr. Hancock came to him with an eye badly bulged from a cancerous growth behind the socket. The eye itself had been removed in an operation for cancer, but the cancer had recurred, and the eyelid had been pressed back from the growth until it could not be seen. When this patient, a young girl from the Bowery, came to Dr. Hancock's office yesterday the eye-lid was moving about freely and winked as naturally as the lid on the eye which was healthy.

The patient suffering from cancer of the breast had been unable to sleep for several months without the use of opiates, on account of the pain. The treatments so far have resulted in a reduction of the cancer's size and the elimination of pain to such an extent that the patient has abandoned opiates and is able to sleep normally. The patient's manner has completely changed toward a cheerfulness that was normal to her before the cancerous growth commenced.

An additional element of interest has come from the fact that the tube of radium used was prepared by Mme. Curie, and sent to Dr. G. H. Earp-Thomas in Australia before there was any popular interest in radium, and before its therapeutic possibilities were known. Since radium came into use in the medical world the bromide salts and not the chloride salts have been chiefly utilized, and in addition the impurity known as barium has been largely removed.

The experiments with Dr. Earp-Thomas's tube of radium chloride were permitted by him, he said yesterday, because he did not feel that he ought to be holding for use in his bacteriological laboratory a tube of radium amounting to more than a third of the entire supply in the United States if it was really capable of curing cancer, or even greatly retarding cancerous growths, as claimed by some surgeons, who do not go all the way with the more enthusiastic users of radium.

The reports printed in THE TIMES that a tube of radium containing at least ten grains, and possibly a whole gram, had turned up in America after cancer specialists had searched this country and Europe in vain for an adequate supply, caused many comments among surgeons, most of which were of a doubtful nature.

One cancer specialist said he thought it was doubtful that Dr. Earp-Thomas ever received a gift of radium from Mme. Curie, since he was not able to tell how much radium was in the tube. He said so careful a scientist as Mme. Curie never would have allowed a tube to leave her laboratory except with full particulars as to its exact contents.

Another cancer specialist, who has a bit of radium amounting to less than five milligrammes, suggested that Mme. Curie never would have permitted a radium tube to go all the way to New Zealand, with eminent scientists in Paris and London clamoring for it.

These expressions of doubt as to whether or not his radium supply was an actual and genuine one were submitted to Dr. Earp-Thomas by a TIMES reporter at his bacteriological laboratory in Bloomfield, N. J., last night. The doctor had just received a report of the day's progress in the cancer cases when THE TIMES reporter arrived.

"I am not surprised that there are doubters," he said, "for the fact that I have the radium was seriously doubted by the chemists of New Zealand in 1903, three years after I received it, when they first began to take an interest. I turned it over to the Society of Chemists, and they were satisfied.

"The reason I am not able to state how much radium I have is a very simple one. I can get at it very nearly, of course, but not exactly. The radium came in a hermetically sealed tube, and it has to be weighed with the tube. I recall that letter accompanying it from Mme. Curie expressed her regret that she couldn't let me have more of it, but insisted that she had given me as much as she could, as it was very hard to obtain. I do not recall any statement of the exact amount in the tube. I know I was terribly disappointed, because I had expected much more than came.

"The sealed glass tube, with its radium chloride contents and whatever impurities are in the radium, weighs 22 grains. I cannot tell exactly how thick the glass is. But I have made a duplicate tube of the same size as the tube containing the radium, and it weighed four grains. That gives me 18 grains of pure radium chloride and whatever barium may be in it. Mme. Curie spoke of a 'trace' of barium she had been unable to eliminate.

"I have since seen in books by eminent surgeons that the barium is no longer regarded as harmful, but that it actually increases the activity of the gamma rays of the radium.

"I explained when asked about my radium that it weighed from ten to fifteen grains, so that I would surely be on the conservative side, letting the statement stand as an understatement rather than its possibly becoming an overstatement.

"Of the five salts of radium produced by Mme. Curie—the bromide, chloride, nitrate, sulphate, and carbonate—the first three proved to be soluble in water, and the sulphate and carbonate proved to be insoluble. To collect the radium 'emanations' which were used at first in surgical cases, it was desirable to dissolve the radium, and for that reason, among others, the bromide salt was chiefly produced for use in surgery. Another reason was that the bromide salt seemed to have a more irritating effect upon the skin and so it was thought would attack cancers more vigorously. So for a number of years I did not consider my tube of chloride salts to be of service to surgeons, and I kept it for my bacteriological work.

"It turns out, however, that all the virtue of radium rests in the gamma rays. You can see these rays in action by passing radium rays between the prongs of an electric magnet. The alpha rays will deflect in one direction, the beta rays in the other direction, but the gamma rays will be deflected neither to the right or left.

"Since it is the gamma rays that do the work it makes no difference, I should suppose, whether the radium is a chloride or a bromide salt. At any rate, if cures are effected by this tube it will demonstrate whether it is of service in surgery or not, and I am simply allowing its use on that basis, without forecasting the result at all."

Dr. Earp-Thomas has rented a safe deposit box in a bank near Times Square, in which to keep the radium when it is not in use in Dr. Hancock's office.

3,820 New Jersey Workmen Hurt.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The State Bureau of Statistics report shows that in this State last year there were 3,820 accidents to working men, of which number 2,262 occurred on the railroads, 76 resulting in death.

CITY BREVITIES.

Miss Jennie Mannheimer will give three morning readings from modern dramas at the Plaza Hotel on Jan. 16, 23, and 30.

At a dinner of the Manhattan Club to be held on Friday, C. J. Blanchard, Statistician of the Department of the Interior, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Our Western Wonderland."

The annual meeting of the Pilgrims of the United States will be held in the Lawyers' Club at 115 Broadway on Jan. 28. The anniversary banquet will be held on Feb. 4 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Merchants' Association of New York will hold a meeting to-day at the Hotel Astor, at which Mayor Mitchel is expected to speak on the new Charter.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Dickie of Berlin will deliver a lecture on "Church and State in Germany" to-morrow evening in Milbank Chapel, Teachers College, Columbia University, under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America.

LEWIS'S CLERK INDICTED.

Illinois Senator Charges Moulthrop with Ring Theft and Forgery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—An indictment charging Sidney Moulthrop, former clerk to Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, with forging the name of the Senator to a check and with larceny was returned by the Grand Jury to-day. Moulthrop is in jail here. He was arrested in New York and came to Washington without insisting on extradition proceedings.

The indictment alleged that Senator Lewis entrusted to Moulthrop a diamond ring valued at $200 to be forwarded to a firm in Chicago. The police said that Moulthrop pawned the ring here.

The indictment of Moulthrop is a direct outcome of the publication of a letter purporting to have been written to Henry M. Pindell, a wealthy newspaper publisher of Peoria, Ill., in which the Senator is represented as having offered Mr. Pindell the appointment as Ambassador to Russia on condition that he resign in a year. The letter quoted Senator Lewis as saying that he was acting in behalf of Secretary Bryan in making the offer. Senator Lewis denounced the letter as spurious, and alleged that it had been concocted by a former employe and sold to a newspaper. The warrant for Moulthrop's arrest was sworn out soon after the publication of the letter.

Mr. Pindell's nomination for the Russian post is still hanging fire in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It was originally sent to the Senate after President Wilson and Secretary Bryan had discussed the alleged Pindell letter with Mr. Lewis and Mr. Pindell. A statement apparently exonerating Mr. Lewis and Mr. Pindell of complicity in any bargain relating to the Ambassadorship was issued by the State Department at the time. Owing to opposition the nomination was not confirmed at the recent extra session of Congress, and this omission made it necessary for the President to renominate Mr. Pindell after Congress again convened.

It is said that the opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Pindell's nomination is confined to Mr. Burton of Ohio. That, at least, is the understanding among Administration officials. Senator Burton is represented as insistent that there shall be a more comprehensive showing that no bargain was made or considered.

WM. R. ELLISON TOLD THEM.

Judges at Dinner Asked if He Was to be Corporation Counsel.

Comment on the absence of William R. Ellison's name in the political gossip connected with Mayor Mitchel's appointments may have been explained by the former Corporation Counsel himself in a reply he made to several Court of Appeals Judges and Supreme Court Justices after the dinner to Edgar M. Cullan, the retiring Chief Judge, at the Waldorf-Astoria last Saturday night.

Judge Nathan L. Miller, among others, asked Mr. Ellison if he was going to be Mayor Mitchel's Corporation Counsel. To this Mr. Ellison replied:

"I suppose when the Mayor has tried everybody else he will offer it to me."

FOR ONE PARK HEAD.

Employes Want a Commissioner and Deputies for the Boroughs.

At a meeting yesterday of employes of the Park Department, it was decided to have a bill introduced at Albany to amend the City Charter to provide that the Park Department be under one Park Commissioner for the entire city. The plan is to have the department administered like the Police Department, with deputies in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Richmond, instead of commissioners. The meeting was addressed by ex-Commissioner Louis F. La Roche, who is now Park Examiner, and by John H. Beatty, Superintendent. Assemblyman Mark Goldberg, who attended the conference, said he would introduce the resolution in the Legislature.

Those who spoke in favor of the proposed measure said that the present system was antiquated and that it cost the city more money than was necessary. It was pointed out that the salaries of several Commissioners would be dispensed with if there was one Commissioner and a deputy for each borough. Stress was laid on the fact that every other big department in the city was conducted on the proposed plan.

Beginning This Afternoon at 2:30

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE,

This Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Afternoons, at 2:30 o'clock

An Extraordinary Collection of

Antique Oriental Weaves

Of Rare Distinctive Quality

"Even the most sophisticated Rug Collectors and Amateurs will find pieces to astonish and delight them."—THE PRESS.

Beautiful Ispahan Palace Rugs,

Chinese, Ghiordez, Koula, Ladik and other specimens of the 16th, 17th & 18th Centuries,

Of desirable small and larger sizes

and several

Grand Palace Carpets

Of Unusually Large Size, Very Fine Texture & Artistic Design.

Suitable for Country Living Rooms, Banqueting Halls, and Libraries.

Fine Old Persian Faiences, Lacquers, Arms & Armor

Imperial Jewels and other Oriental Treasures.

ON FREE VIEW FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.

6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

A dance-frock especially designed for the artistic dances in vogue, is now being shown.

The gown is constructed on the true lines of the Grecian robe, which perfectly lend themselves to the desired effect of the graceful movements of modern dances.

During January orders will be taken at

$75.00.

Fourth Floor

Soft, White Hands

MOTHER'S CLEANSER

Acts just like fine toilet soap and leaves the hands soft and white.

Just think of it! Mother's Cleanser is so mild and neutral that it can be used to remove stains and grease from the hands. No other cleanser would do this without injury to the skin.

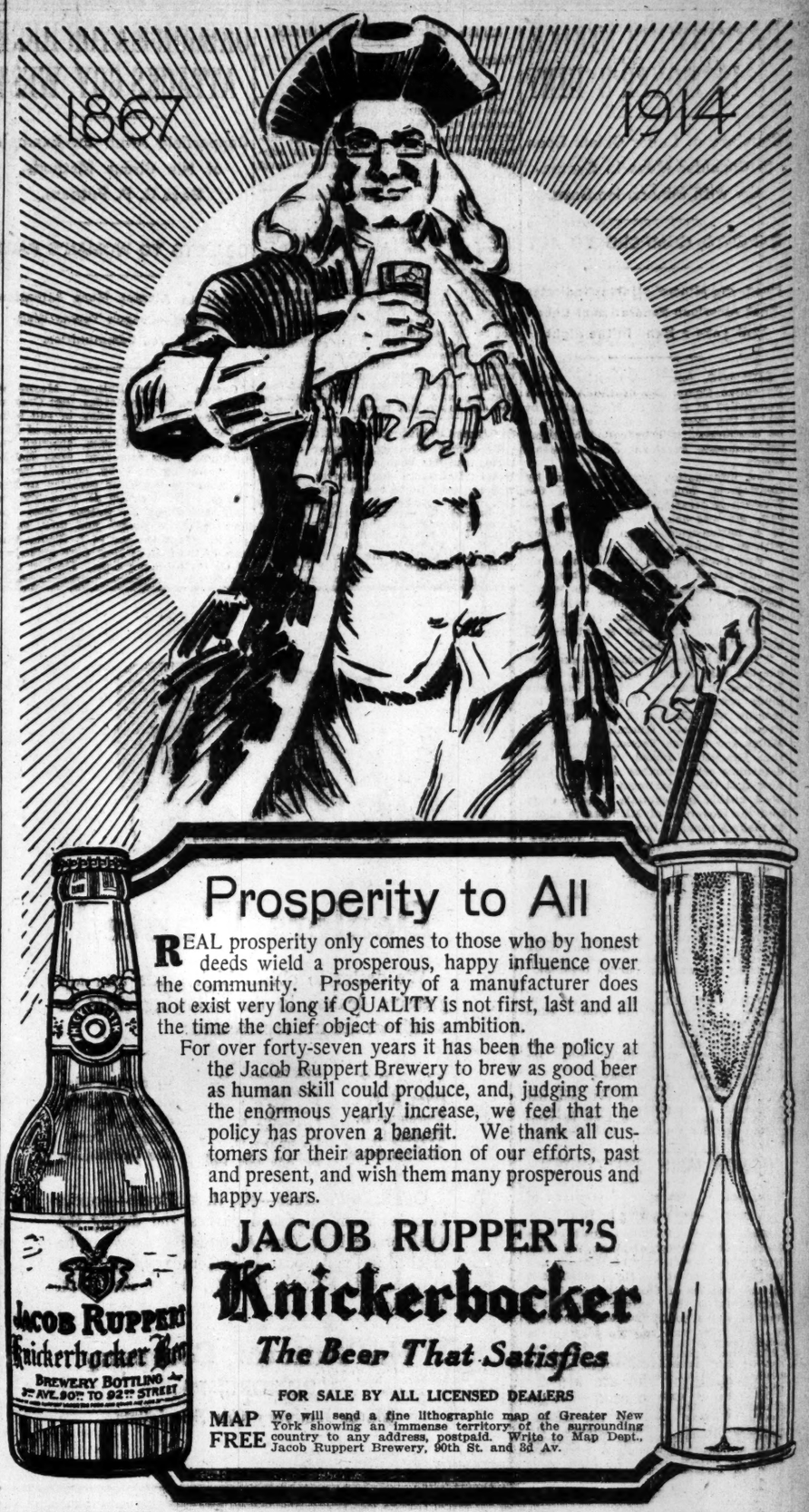
We want every housewife to know this because so frequently complaint is made that after using ordinary cleansers the hands are rough and red.

So when you use Mother's Cleanser for any of its many uses from washing floors to polishing glassware, don't be afraid of its effect upon your hands. It positively won't hurt them. We guarantee this and every tin of Mother's Cleanser is sold with this understanding.

W. J. DAWES & CO., 110-112 West 40th St., N. Y. City

Dawes Cash Certificates are given with Mother's Cleanser, Lasting Starch, Roger's Silver Polish, Soap and other well-known household Products.

2



Prosperity to All

REAL prosperity only comes to those who by honest deeds wield a prosperous, happy influence over the community. Prosperity of a manufacturer does not exist very long if QUALITY is not first, last and all the time the chief object of his ambition.

For over forty-seven years it has been the policy at the Jacob Ruppert Brewery to brew as good beer as human skill could produce, and, judging from the enormous yearly increase, we feel that the policy has proven a benefit. We thank all customers for their appreciation of our efforts, past and present, and wish them many prosperous and happy years.

JACOB RUPPERT'S

Knickerbocker

The Beer That Satisfies

FOR SALE BY ALL LICENSED DEALERS

MAP FREE We will send a fine lithographic map of Greater New York showing an immense territory of the surrounding country to any address, postpaid. Write to Map Dept., Jacob Ruppert Brewery, 90th St. and 3d Av.

Best & Co.

Annual Sales at Very Low Prices

Infants' Long and Short Dresses

Children's French & Domestic Muslin Underwear

"For 34 years our Infants' & Children's Wear has been the Standard by which all others are Judged."

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Trade Mark—Copyrighted

Women's, Misses' and Girls' Domestic and Hand-made French Lingerie, Blouses and Dresses

CLEARANCE SALES

Women's, Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Furs and Fur Coats, Suits, Dresses,

Wraps, Coats, Blouses and Hats

FIFTH AVENUE . . At Thirty-Fifth St.

PERSPECTIVE

Review of 1913

Horoscope of 1914

This week in

The New York Times

ANNALIST

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The Annalist, Times Square, New York

Still Plenty TO-DAY

In this $7,000.00 Stock of the Famous

STETSON HATS

Reduced 1/3 to 1/2

Of course, there was a STAMPEDE, at all our stores, yesterday. Men came in a hurry, for such an unprecedented bargain, in one of the BEST-KNOWN HATS in the world.

But, with $7,000.00 Worth to Sell—Plenty To-day.

You've never heard of Stetson's Hats being sold for less than regular prices, until we made our announcement—and you'll not be likely to hear of it soon again.

So, you'll need to come in a hurry NOW, for this bargain:

Stetson $3.50 Hats	This Season's $3.50 Models	NOW	$2.50	Soft Hats and Derbies
	All Other $3.50 Stetson's	NOW	$1.75	
Stetson $5.00 Hats	This Season's $5.00 Models	NOW	$3.50	Soft Hats and Derbies
	All Other $5.00 Stetson's	NOW	$2.50	

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK BROADWAY AT WARREN ST 5TH AVENUE ABOVE 23RD ST

4 STORES

BROOKLYN FULTON ST AT FLATBUSH AV BROADWAY AT HEWES AV

Our Brooklyn Stores are open Saturday evening until 9 P. M.

NATIONWIDE STRIKE IS MOYER'S HINT

Conclave of Labor Chiefs Soon to Consider Move in Sympathy with Miners, He Says.

EXPECTS GOMPERS TO ACT

Head of Miners' Union Indicates That American Federation of Labor Will Take a Hand in the Fight.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, at which the Michigan copper strike will be considered, will be called by Samuel Gompers, President of the organization.

The information was given out by Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, here today. He was asked concerning rumors of a nation-wide strike in sympathy with the Michigan and Colorado miners.

"Any such demand must be made on the American Federation of Labor," he replied, apparently choosing his words carefully. "If such a thing were considered it would be by that body."

"Have you asked for a nation-wide strike?" he was asked.

"There has been considerable pressure exerted that such a demand be made. However, it may be said that our own plans are in doubt. I will confer tomorrow with Charles E. Mahoney, Vice President of our federation; Guy A. Miller and Franco Terzich, members of the Executive Board, and we will determine what further action to take now that the Department of Labor has been unable to negotiate a peace plan and the Governor of Michigan is about to make a personal investigation. Moyer, who was shot when he was deported, left St. Luke's Hospital to-night.

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—W. D. Mahon of Detroit, President of the Union Street Car and Electric Railway Employes of America, believes that it will not be necessary to seriously consider the advisability of calling a nation-wide labor strike in sympathy with the Calumet miners. "I am one of those who think the Governor of Michigan will be able to bring the warring parties together," said he.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America, said to-day he had heard nothing of the plan of calling a nation-wide strike in sympathy with the copper miners in Michigan, when informed of the statement made by Charles H. Moyer n Chicago.

"We have in times past," said Mr. White, "been urged to call out our people in a sympathetic strike, but I do not know of such a plan contemplated in the Colorado and Michigan troubles."

HONOR MISS CHITTINDEN.

Trustees of Metropolitan College of Music Entertain Her at Dinner.

Miss Kate S. Chittinden, Dean of the Metropolitan College of Music, 212 West Fifty-ninth Street, was entertained last night at dinner at the Hotel Manhattan by the trustees of the college, and as a testimonial of their appreciation of her long service a gold purse was presented to her. It was announced that a scholarship to be known as the Kate S. Chittenden Scholarship is to be established, the proceeds of which will be applied as Miss Chittinden directs to aid worthy students.

Dr. John B. Calvert presided at the dinner, and the speakers were: Dr. George Colman Gow of the Musical Department of Vassar College, Dr. Wendell C. Phillips and Dr. Edward Judson. Musical selections were rendered by Sergei Klibansky, Miss Loeffler, C. Judson Bushnell and McCall Lanham.

EYES ON MOTHER JONES.

Troops Ordered to Arrest Her If She Returns to Trinidad.

DENVER, Jan. 5.—Labor union officials are preparing affidavits in connection with the deportation of several strikers from the Oak Creek coal district to be sent to Washington in support of an appeal for a Congressional investigation of the Colorado strike.

Other union officials were laying plans to-day to send Mother Jones back to Trinidad, whence she was deported by State troops yesterday. Adjt. Gen. Chase issued orders to the troops in the strike zone to arrest and imprison her if she appeared there. Gen. Chase said that deportation would not be attempted again, as the action of the military authorities yesterday was merely to warn her that her presence in the strike region would not be tolerated. Gov. Ammons indorsed the action of the military authorities in keeping her out of the strike region.

Union leaders advised all strikers to arm themselves in order that they might resist any attempt at deportation, and the threat that Mother Jones would return to Trinidad caused the fear that a clash between the authorities and the strikers might result.

Sir James Whitney's Condition Grave

Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, who has been seriously ill at the Hotel Manhattan for several weeks, was reported to be resting comfortably last night. Although no apprehension of immediate danger is felt by Sir James's physicians, the Premier's condition is acknowledged to be grave. Dr. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education of Ontario, and Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of New York are attending Sir James.

OREGON MAYOR HERE ATTACKS GOV. WEST

Copperfield Affair an Example of His Circus Methods, Says G. P. Putnam.

OBJECTS TO WOMAN'S PART

Meant to Attract More Attention, He Says—Oregon Towns Well-Behaved Communities.

George Palmer Putnam, Mayor of Bend, Ore., said yesterday that Oregonians were far from being in full sympathy with the reform activities of Gov. Oswald West of Oregon, through the medium of his secretary, Miss Hobbs, in "cleaning up" by martial law a town in the State, as reported in THE TIMES. Mr. Putnam is probably the only Mayor of an Oregon town "at large in New York" just now, as he put it. He is the son of J. Bishop Putnam of the firm of New York publishers of G. P. Putnam's Sons. He has little admiration for the publicity which is being granted his State through what he styles the "grand-stand administration" of its Executive.

"Alleging that city officials of Copperfield, a small Oregon town, were connected with saloons, and that the latter were being operated in defiance of law," said Mr. Putnam, "Gov. West has placed the town under martial law and ordered the confiscation of all saloon fixtures and stock. Instead of using a usual official for this work he deputized his secretary, Miss Fern Hobbs, to handle it, with the result that a great deal has appeared in the press concerning the 'little woman who is taming a wild town.'

"Ever since the inauguration of Gov. West, Oregon has been treated to a three-ring circus. Not only that, but Mr. West insists upon personally supervising every ring. He is a ring master par excellence. Thanks to his constant activities, Oregon seems to have received about as much publicity of late as Gov. Blease gets for South Carolina.

"I believe Mr. West is entirely honest in his aims, but his means are always theatrical. There is everlasting turmoil. First he promises to purge the entire State of the so-called 'social evil,' but before he got to the end of this mission something else distracted his attention. Here and there he reaches out and makes a small-town Mayor resign, because there has been laxity, alleged or real, in the administration of laws in his bailwick.

"Recently citizens of a coast town forced some I. W. W. agitators to leave town forcibly, but with entire order. At once West stirred up a hornets' nest; there were fireworks for a time, and that was all. Now a little community is in the limelight because it is alleged that a few saloons kept open after hours and, it would seem so that more attention would be attracted, an inexperienced woman, with no official position other than the Governor's personal favor, has charge of the work, and declares martial law. No doubt the principle of the Governor's action is sound and deserves admiration, but the methods certainly win little favor in his State among those who believe that more attention to big State business and less to petty local difficulties would advance Oregon's interests further and do less to make the State a laughing stock."

Mr. Putnam added that of late it had become habitual for everyone and anyone who had the inclination to write the Governor about all the local difficulties of his or her locality. With the encouragement given these correspondents, an "investigation," he says, is almost always in progress concerning the morals of some community.

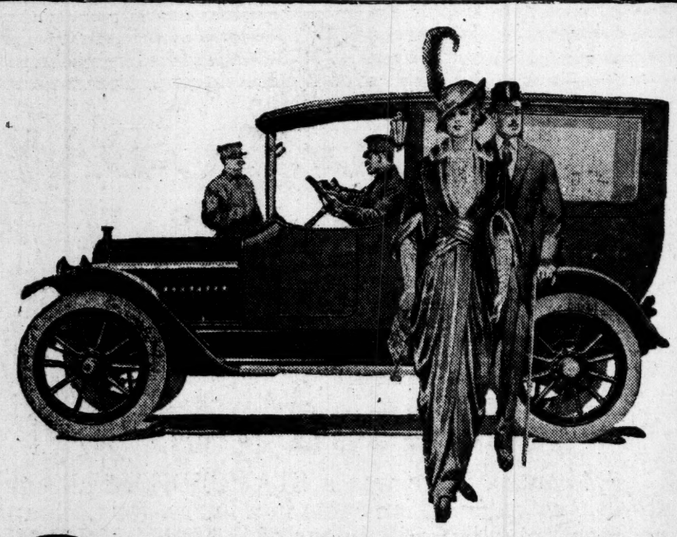
Dealers Wanted

We desire to obtain high grade and aggressive dealers in the following cities in which we are not represented:

Albany, N. Y.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Utica, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.	Kansas City, Mo.
Cleveland, O.	Denver, Col.	Atlanta, Ga.
Dayton, O.	Louisville, Ky.	Memphis, Tenn.
St. Paul, Minn.	Columbus, O.	New Orleans, La.
	Indianapolis, Ind.	

Our Sales Manager—Mr. H. M. Coale—solicits inquiries from interested parties and during the week of the New York Automobile Show can be reached at the Autocar Sales Company, 435 West 19th Street, New York City, or at the Hotel Martinique.

The Autocar Company
ARDMORE, PA.
Motor Delivery Car Specialists.



Jeffery

For the luxurious demands of modern city life, the Jeffery Four Limousine offers the ideal combination of beauty, power, speed and the utmost comfort. Through the use of the new, light, bloc-type Jeffery motor (the preferred European type) it has been possible to effect the compact construction and consequent ease of handling, the "get-about-ability" so desirable for city traffic, without the slightest sacrifice of the power of roominess of heavier, less adaptable cars.

This power, swiftness and luxury of the Jeffery, its convenient size, will earn your appreciation many times in the routine of your business and social life. Down town or in the jam of motor cars at the theatre entrance, or at a crowded reception, for instance. Your chauffeur can make short turns, get away quickly, accomplishing the impossble in a hundred ways.

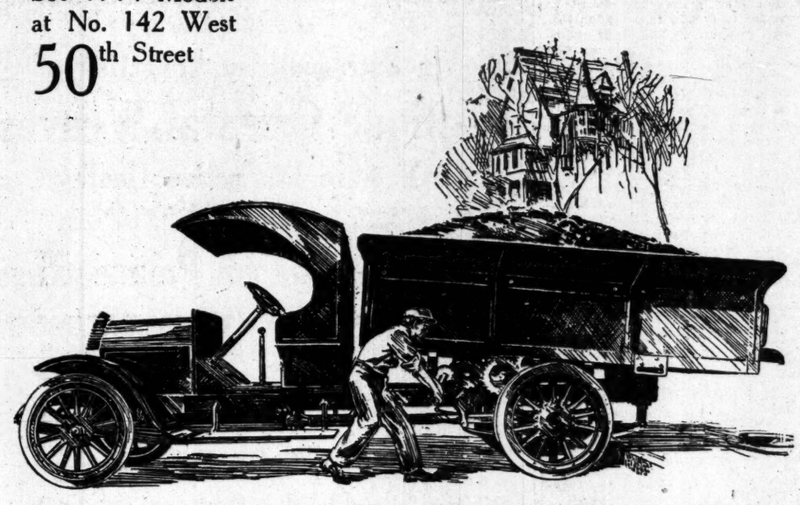
The Jeffery Limousine is finished inside and out with the utmost richness and dignity. Broad windows, curved imported Belgian glass, upholstery of imported broadcloth. Shades and rugs of the finest quality and latest design. One perfect pane of glass between driver's and passengers' compartments. Beautiful body lines. Splendidly built, no annoying rattle. Its appointments are all that the most exclusive taste could demand. Completely equipped, five passengers, $3000.

Partial specifications: High speed bloc-type motor; U-S-L lighting and starting system; imported annular ball bearings; Spicer universal joints; full floating rear axle; left drive and center control; Bosch ignition; Vanadium steel springs, front axle, driving shaft.

To those who will have nothing but the Jeffery and who prefer a Six, we offer the Jeffery Six Limousine. It cannot be surpassed because better material and better workmanship is not available anywhere. Made entirely of aluminum panels and aluminum castings. Seven passengers, $3700.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin
The Stratton Motor Car Company, 1757-59 Broadway
Exhibiting this week at Grand Central Palace

See 1914 Models at No. 142 West 50th Street



BUY on owners' experience. It's the only evidence to accept. It is the only safe way to buy. Sooner or later you are bound to consider the experience of Chase owners, for 3217 Chase owners are stating their experiences—giving out their own facts and figures of economical truck service. Result—Hard Buyers are buying Chase Trucks.

1914 Chase models include 2-ton and 3-ton trucks that set a new standard for the market to measure by in 1914. Powerful Continental power plant, Brown-Lipe transmission, Sheldon axle, worm drive. $2100 to $3000. Delivery cars, $1000 to $1500. *Get our guaranteed maintenance service proposition.*

CHASE MOTOR TRUCKS

Cadillac
Standard of the World

Here's the way one maker expressed it:

"Well, the Cadillac forced us all to the electric starter. If their two-speed axle makes good, I suppose we will have to come to it."

Cadillac users will tell you whether it has "made good."

Improvements and progressive engineering developments in the Cadillac begin where others leave off.

The changes shown in the new models of the

Pierce-Arrow Car

at the PALACE SHOW are not radical—but they are important. They add much to either the beauty or the utility of the car. Others may be seen at the New York Salesrooms

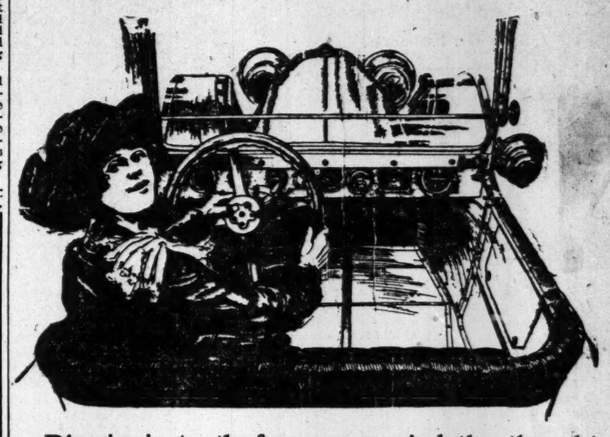
New York Sales.
Harrolds Motor Car Co.
233 West 54th Street.

New Jersey Sales.
Ellis Motor Car Co.
416 Central Ave Newark

PIERCE ARROW

HAYNES *America's First Car*

Makes a "Hit" With the Ladies



Dismiss instantly from your mind the thought that a woman should not drive a gasoline car.

Maybe you have thought it unwise and unsafe to trust to her a car that you would drive.

The electrically controlled Haynes has done away with that prejudice forever.

You can drive the electrically conquered Haynes within 30 minutes after you first see it.

We mean just that—without exception—

Maybe you have driven a car before—maybe you haven't—

It doesn't make a bit of difference—

Electricity makes it possible for you to drive with master-hand the powerful 65 H. P. Haynes.

Electricity—and the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift.

You hold the complete mastery of the Haynes in a single set of push buttons—one button for each speed;—

If you fail to see the electrically controlled Haynes you miss the biggest feature at the

Auto Show—Space B 23.

The Haynes Automobile Co. of New York
E. W. Headington, Branch Manager,
1715 Broadway. 'Phone 1346 Columbus.

The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Indiana

Chalmers
The Master "Sixes"

What features and qualities do you want in your ideal motor car? Come to the Chalmers Exhibit and we'll show you these things.

We'll show you cars with all the best features known to builders. We will show you finished cars, a stripped chassis, a parts exhibit.

Inside and out, the Chalmers "Sixes" are open to your investigation. You will find them all that you desire.

Master "Six" $2175 Master "Light Six" $1800

Grand Central Palace—First Floor
Walk straight ahead. The Master "Sixes" are at the end of the main aisle on the left.

Carl H. Page & Company
Broadway at 50th St.

Brooklyn: Carl H. Page & Co. Newark: Paddock-Zusi Motor Company. Yonkers: Rose & Hibbard.

Supremacy in the Automobile Field

In 1913 THE NEW YORK TIMES published 491,696 lines of motor advertising—40,644 lines more than the newspaper second, and 202,843 lines more than the newspaper third in Automobile advertising.

	Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	**491,696**
Second Newspaper	**451,052**
Third Newspaper	**289,853**

THE NEW YORK TIMES has an average net paid daily sale far more than DOUBLE that of the newspaper second, and more than THREE AND ONE-HALF TIMES that of the newspaper third in Automobile advertising, and considerably more than these two newspapers COMBINED.

The readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES represent the greatest purchasing power reached by an American newspaper.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MACKAY TO FIGHT W. U. JOINT OFFICES

Postal President Aroused by General Manager Brooks's Instructions.

"AMOUNTS TO A MERGER"

"Certain That Bell Employes Are Going to Switch Postal Business to Western Union."

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, gave out an interview yesterday in which he said that a determined fight would be started by his company if joint Bell Telephone-Western Union offices were continued, despite the reported decision of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to dispose of its Western Union holdings. The Telephone Company is now negotiating with the Department of Justice, but no decision has been announced.

Mr. Mackay's interview, in which he also charged that Bell Telephone employes had in thousands of instances turned over business to the Western Union which was intended for the Postal Company, followed the publication of a telegram sent by Belvidere Brooks, Vice President and General Manager of the Western Union, to all Western Union offices. The telegram read:

There is no reason that we can see why such plant and traffic relations as have proved beneficial should not be continued.

This is what Mr. Mackay had to say:

"If that means joint Bell Telephone-Western Union offices we shall open up the fight again. Joint offices are worse than joint stock, and yet they now admit that joint stock is illegal. For four years we have had reports of thousands of instances where the Bell Telephone employes have been stealing the telegraph business of the Postal Company, when transmitted over the telephone. We thought that the action of the Attorney General would put a stop to this, but if joint Bell-Western Union offices are to be continued and extended it is certain that the Bell employes are going to realize the community of interest just as strongly as they did before, and continue to switch Postal business to the Western Union.

"Joint offices are a visible, palpable demonstration to telephone operators that they are combined with the Western Union and should take all the business they can from the Postal. Joint offices mean joint expense, joint employes and division of receipts, and do not mean impartiality toward the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. A closer alliance could hardly be made. It amounts practically to a merger of the two companies and of their plants where such joint offices are established. It is a merger and consolidation more effective even than stock ownership and Directors and officers in common. It reaches down to the daily transaction of the telegraph business with the public and means discrimination against the Postal. That has been our grievance, and it will grow if joint offices remain.

"Joint offices do not add to the public convenience. The public can telephone telegrams without them just as well as with them, and can do so at night without these joint offices. Further, if the Bell can legally have joint offices with the Western Union it can legally have them with the Postal and thus bring all three companies under one roof. Would the public and the Attorney General stand that? I think not. Competition would then be a farce. Real competition is good, healthy virile rivalry, without a community of interest. All three companies should be required to maintain separate offices and conduct their business separately. If Mr. Brooks means that joint offices are to be continued, that means that we shall again fight this combine."

Belvidere Brooks, who was mentioned by Mr. Mackay, refused to make any comment when told of the Mackay interview. N. C. Kingsbury, a vice-president who represented the Telephone Company in the negotiations with the Department of Justice, was out of the city and could not be reached. Western Union officials refused to take seriously the charge by Mr. Mackay that the Western Union entered into any deal with Bell Telephone operators by which business intended for the Postal was turned over to the Western Union.

There was no denial that the telegram referred to was sent to Western Union offices, but the officials refused to enter into any controversy with Mr. Mackay. The telegram, it was intimated, did not relate alone to joint offices but to the use of wires and other equipment and was not intended to discriminate in any way against Postal interests.

MITCHEL TALKS OF POLICE.

Would Favor Ten-Year Term for Right Man—Gen. Dyer Suggested.

Mayor Mitchel did not make any appointments yesterday, and he said he did not expect to make any for several days. The Mayor admitted that he was having difficulty in finding an ideal Police Commissioner.

Among the Mayor's visitors yesterday were Arthur H. Woods and Joseph M. Price, both of whom took a prominent part in the Fusion campaign. Mr. Woods is still being mentioned as a possible choice for Police Commissioner, but the Mayor said his visit had no significance. Mr. Price, he said, was going to Italy on Thursday and had called to say good-bye. Other visitors were Charles W. Culkins, ex-Fire Commissioner Francis Lantry, and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port. The Mayor was asked if he would ask the Legislature for a revision of the City Charter, and he replied:

"I do not know as yet. Such a thing is possible, but it will not be done until after careful and deliberate consideration. As to police legislation, there is nothing definite. I am on record as being in favor of having the Police Commissioner appointed and removed at the pleasure of the Mayor. Of course if you can find an ideal Police Commissioner, which seems to be almost impossible in my experience, I would favor the tenure of office being ten years."

The Mayor intimated that he intended to take a hand in the selection of deputies for the various departments, but he said he had not reached the point of considering any appointees in particular.

The military man, to whom Mayor Mitchel is said to have offered most recently the Police Commisionership, is Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer of the National Guard, who was formerly Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment.

Indians May Play Notre Dame.

The Carlisle Indian football team plans to invade Chicago with a war-whoop next Fall, and negotiations are now under way for a post-season game in the Windy City with the spectacular Notre Dame eleven. Coach Glenn Warner of Carlisle and Coach Jesse Harper met in this city last week at the Hotel Astor and discussed the possibilities for a game. Both agreed that the game would prove a big attraction in the Middle West. Notre Dame is one of the leading exponents of the open game in the West, while the Indians have by far the most versatile style of football in the East.

Dartmouth will not play the Indians this year, as the Redmen have refused to go to Hanover. Boston alumni of Dartmouth are endeavoring to have a game played in Boston, as they have little chance to see the team play since Dartmouth was dropped by Harvard. Dartmouth is trying to arrange a game with Syracuse at Boston late in the season.

His Anniversary Remembered.

James Rascovar, President of Albert Frank & Co. and President of the New York News Bureau, on his return on Sunday from a trip with his wife on their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, found two gifts awaiting him, a handsome silver vase from the members of the staff of Albert Frank & Co. and an [illegible] silver centrepiece from the staff of the New York News Bureau.

CONTRACTS FOR GIANTS.

Secretary Foster Expects None of the Players to Hold Out.

Baseball contracts for the season of 1914 were sent out from the offices of the New York National League Club yesterday to the players who live far away from New York, and the contracts for the other players will be sent out in a day or two by Secretary Foster. While the clubs are not compelled to send out the contracts before Feb. 1, the Giants' documents are always mailed several weeks ahead.

"We expect no hold-outs, no serious ones, at any rate," said Mr. Foster yesterday, "and as for any of our players going to the Federal League, I don't believe any of them has given it a serious thought. The only player of our club who has been mentioned in connection with jumping to the Federal League is Arthur Fromme, and I know that he is pretty well satisfied to be with the Giants. The Federals know that there isn't a chance to get a player from any club which has a chance of winning the pennant and getting in on the world's series money. Any ball player who thinks he has a chance to be with a winner will laugh at the Federal League. As far as I can see most of the players who are giving the Federals any encouragement are nearly through with major league baseball, anyway."

Several of the Giants are already under contract. The last time Mathewson signed a contract it was for three years, and this ran out last season. Mr. Foster said that Mathewson would sign his contract just as soon as he returned from California, where he is spending the Winter playing golf. It is expected that Matty will again sign a contract for a period of two or three years.

"Ten outlaw leagues couldn't coax Mathewson to leave New York," said Mr. Foster.

Among the other players who have signed contracts for more than one season are Capt. Larry Doyle, Rube Marquard, Arthur Fletcher, Chief Meyers, and Red Murray. Another player who last Spring signed a contract for two years was Arthur Shafer, so the story that he will not play here next season is given little credence.

Groundkeeper Henry Fabian of the Polo Grounds is now at his home in Dallas, Texas, but will go to Marlin in a couple of weeks to get Emerson Park in readiness for the coming of the Giants. Marlin was under water for nearly a week last month, and the floods raised havoc with the baseball park.

Thus far the Federal League has had consideration enough to keep away from the Yankees' players, and it wasn't till yesterday that any of Chance's men were approached about jumping to the outlaws. Federal scouts yesterday saw Frank Gilhooley, the young and promising Yankee right-fielder, and made him a flattering offer. Gilhooley is the youngest player the Federals have yet tried to corral. Bill Phillips, the manager of the Indianapolis Club, saw Gilhooley at his home in Toledo, and made him a good offer. Gilhooley, who met with success with the Yankees from the time he joined the club last season, refused to listen to temptation, and told Phillips that he was satisfied to cast his fortunes with Frank Chance for some time to come.

Joe Tinker has hurled a defy at the Brooklyn Club, and says that the reserve clause on which it will base its claim, if his case is brought to court, will not hold. Tinker says: "If I believed that the reserve clause of organized ball was binding I could not honorably ignore it. But I do not think that any court in the United States at the present time would uphold anything that prevents a man from bettering his condition, regardless of the Lajoie precedent established by Pennsylvania courts years ago. Morally, I owe nothing to organized baseball. I was merely a chattel, to be dealt with as they desired, to be sold to the highest bidder, who could tell me how much I would be paid. If I objected, I was out of a job and barred from entering the profession in which I had spent my life. The Federal League offered the solution of this."

"Three-Fingered" Brown, the Cincinnati jumper, also defends his action with the following statement: "I was given anything but a square deal by the National League. They first tried to railroad me to the minors, and then, when I went to Cincinnati, I was certainly not given the best of treatment. The chances are that my salary would have been cut had I gone back to the Reds for another season."

Hank O'Day, the dean of the umpires, has offered a possible solution for doing away with the intentional base on balls to strong batsmen. O'Day would confine the catcher's box behind the plate to a space about three feet wide, so that he could not bend out and spear the wide ones. "Keep the catcher within the lines," says O'Day. "Three feet is enough territory for him to occupy. If he steps outside the line before the ball is delivered, but while the pitcher is on the slab, count it a balk. If he steps outside after it is delivered, all well and good, as there is no pitcher in the world who can at all times keep the ball near the plate.

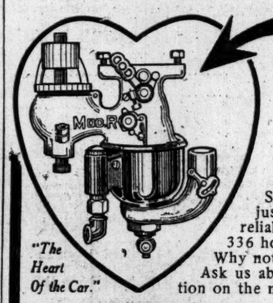
Ty Cobb isn't going to kick over the traces again this year, for in the contracts sent out to the players by the Detroit team Cobb's document calls for a salary of $12,000, the amount he received last season.

Eight Letters Cup Yacht's Name.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 5.—Sentiment is taking hold here in the matter of providing a name for the Vanderbilt syndicate cup yacht, designed by Nat Herreshoff, and to-day it was a matter of public discussion about the Herreshoff boat shops that the new racer, yet in the initial stages of construction, will have a name of eight letters, conforming to a sentimental policy of long standing relative to cup yachts. A multitude of names have been suggested informally, but the naming of the yacht may not take place for weeks to come. It is pointed out that the Reliance, Vigilant, Defender, and Columbia, all successful cup yachts, had each only eight letters in their names, while the Constitution, a cup candidate in 1901, had several more letters in her name. She was not selected.

It is now noticed that the new cup yacht ordered of George Lawley of Neponset, from Gardiner designs, has just eight letters, the Defiance. It is said eight letters in a yacht's name is a good omen.



"The Heart Of the Car."

This New Model "R"
SCHEBLER
CARBURETOR
was the choice of the
MOLINE-KNIGHT
makers in the recent record breaking test.
Such confidence in the SCHEBLER was justified by its exceptionally efficient and reliable performance. Not once during the 336 hours did it fail or require adjustment.
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Ask us about our remarkable exchange proposition on the new Model "R."
JAMES C. NICHOLS, Inc., Direct Factory Distributor.
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Lend a hand
Tread that grips
Diamond
Vitalized Rubber
Squeegee Tread Tires
If you could view from underneath the pavement the action of the Diamond Squeegee Tread Bars you would see for yourself how they scrape off the slime, dry the road surface, then dig in and *hold*—no chance for a skid to start.
The thick, extra tough Vitalized Rubber Squeegee Bars stay firm, full-shaped and will perform their duty of preventing skidding for a long time to come.
And there is additional wear in the extra thickness of rubber at the point of contact with the road.
Ask for Diamond Tires
BEST FOR AUTOMOBILES, BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES

Reo the Fifth
Exhibits at the Show a beautiful Streamline body—electric equipment—one-rod control—and a $220 reduction on the finest car ever built in this class

Famed as an Honest Car

Reo the Fifth attained its distinction by being built in a better way than men ever attempted in a car of this class.

It is built by R. E. Olds, the dean of all designers. Behind it is 27 years of experience in building good motor cars.

It embodies the best Mr. Olds has learned from the legions of cars he has built.

His Level Best

Reo the Fifth, in every detail, marks the best men know about building durable cars.

The steel is made to formula, and each lot is analyzed twice. The gears are tested in a crushing machine for 75,000 pounds per tooth. The springs are tested for 100,000 vibrations.

Each driving part, as a margin of safety, is given 50 per cent. overcapacity.

The car contains 16 roller bearings. It contains 190 drop forgings. It is built slowly and carefully. Close-fitting parts are ground over and over. There are countless tests and inspections.

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The result of all is to give you a perfect car. An almost trouble-proof car. A car built to run for years and years as well as it runs when new. A car with low cost for upkeep.

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The body this year is the coming streamline type, adopted by all the leading cars in Europe. Any other type of body will soon be out-of-date.

The car comes equipped with electric starter and lights, electric horn, speedometer, and all else that modern cars require.

This is by far the handsomest and best-equipped car that ever went from the Reo factory.

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Last year's Reo the Fifth, with electric equipment, sold for $1,395. This year the price, equipped as described, is $1,175 at factory.

This reduction of $220 is partly due to lessened cost for electric equipment and tires. It is mainly due, however, to the fact that from this time on no machinery cost is charged against this model. It has all been charged against previous output, and is now wiped out.

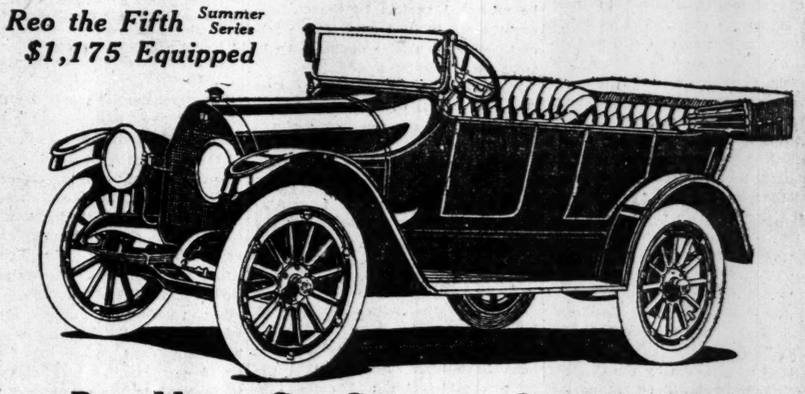
This saving, due to years of concentration on this single model, is now given in full to our buyers.

Go See It

Go see this handsome car. Go study out in how many ways it excels other cars in its class. See the simple one-rod control, exclusive to this car. Note the absence of brake levers—see how clear is the front.

You will see in Reo the Fifth the best-built car any maker can offer, regardless of his price.

Reo the Fifth Summer Series
$1,175 Equipped



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$10,000
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regardless of price, piston displacement, horse-power or number of cylinders (Sixes preferred), we challenge you to place your motor in the laboratory of the Automobile Club of America and duplicate without an adjustment of any kind to motor, carburetor, spark plugs or magneto, the world's record for power and endurance established by the Moline-Knight Motor during its two weeks' day and night non-stop grind.
Any American maker of a Poppet Valve Motor who has faith enough in his product to accept this challenge must deposit a Certified Check for $10,000 to cover our Certified Check for a like amount on deposit at the Broadway Trust Company.
Any maker accepting this challenge must submit to the identical rigid rules of the Automobile Club of America under which the Moline-Knight shattered all world's records for power and endurance.
The "FOUR" that makes the "SIX" unnecessary
See the Four-Cylinder, Five Passenger $2,400
MOLINE-KNIGHT at the Auto Show—1st Balcony
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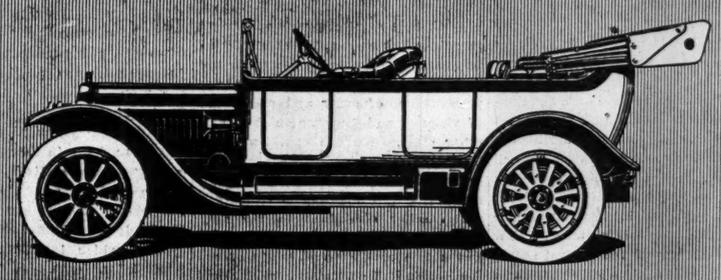
NEW YORK DISTRIBUTORS

WHITE MOTOR CARS



IN the simple dignity of their design, in the superior skill with which they are manufactured, in the pride of enthusiastic ownership which they create, White Cars are distinctive. Metallurgy knows no higher application; body-building has no greater art; style recognizes no more fitting expression; *the motor industry claims no manufacturer so firmly intrenched.*
The *known* economy of the White Engine is combined with abundant power of the widest range of flexibility. The White Electrical System of Starting and Lighting now in its third year provides *positive* starting, and furthermore, *makes it an absolute impossibility to stall the engine.*
These and other fundamental features of White Cars make them worthy of especial attention at the Show, or at the sales offices of
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Both in quantity and value of production we are *the largest manufacturers of commercial motor vehicles in America.*
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....262 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....504 Washington Street
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
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LONDON.....2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
BERLIN.....60 Friedrichstrasse

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Subscription Rates—by mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
DAILY, per Week.....0.12
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Paper Cover, per Copy, $1.50; per Year, $6.00; Full Cloth, per Copy, $2.00; per Year, $8.00.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1914.

THE FEWER RESERVE BANKS THE BETTER.

It is to be assumed that the officials to be charged with the administration of the Federal reserve banking system will be competent. In that case their action ought not to be hampered needlessly. In particular it is a mistake to arouse local jealousies to allay which was one object of the establishment of the new system. The banking organization of the nation is adjusted to three central reserve cities. The new law creates a minimum of eight, and allows an increase of four, or a half over the minimum number. The organization of the additional half is undesirable for several reasons. Nobody can tell how the change will cut across established banking channels, as the law itself recognizes. The law provides that the districts to be created by the Organization Committee now sitting in this city shall not be a finality, but that "the districts thus created may be readjusted and new reserve districts may from time to time be created by the Federal Reserve Board, not to exceed twelve in all." It is clear that the creation of the maximum by the Organization Committee will not allow the Federal Reserve Board to add to the number without legislation. Besides, the creation of four Federal reserve banks will require an additional minimum of $16,000,000 capital, and will reduce the business of each bank. Inasmuch as it is not certain how great that business will be, and it is certain that there is no superfluity of capital available at the present time, it is the part of prudence to defer these questions to a more convenient season when experience may guide the decision. Starting with the minimum it will, at any time, be possible to increase the number of reserve banks, but starting with the maximum it would be difficult to reduce it.

Moreover, it is undesirable that the decision should be unduly influenced by local considerations such as the hearings now in progress are developing. There is no banking fact which is not matter of record, and which is not available at Washington as well as elsewhere. The Federal reserve system is established for national reasons, and local interests should be disregarded. This is as true of New York as of any of the several scores of cities which have ambitions and "rights" for a share, if there is to be an apportionment of what ought not to be divided. The method adopted is an invitation to apply for a share, and to magnify titles to participation. If the merits of the score or scores of probable applicants are to be considered by themselves, each and all of them ought to be allowed. But the difficulty of a fair distribution increases with the number of shares. If a district were to be created for each of the existing centres which have developed clearings exceeding $2,000,000,000 a year—and it is difficult to see how there could be a fairer qualification—there would be Federal reserve banks at New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and Kansas City. The number can be increased only by ignoring the standing of some of these leading banking centres and by allotting what is taken away to one of an equal number whose claims are almost on an equality. Above eight the selection is harder, and the jealousies more bitter. It would be difficult to decide between Cincinnati and Cleveland. To select Minneapolis would be to affront St. Paul. Baltimore's banking claims are superior, but New Orleans's geographical title cannot be ignored. Thus the award of the golden apples is more difficult in proportion as there are more of them to distribute.

The Boston Clearing House is first on the field with its demand. Also the first demand is the first one to be negatived by local considerations. The Hartford Clearing House prefers to be tributary to New York rather than to Boston, and has resolved to express its wishes at the Boston hearing. If Boston gets its bank one of its local institutions will cancel all but two of ten large accounts in this city. We will urge nothing on account of New York beyond the consideration that it would be unfortunate to have a dozen such upsettings happen together at the threshold of the establishment of the new system. Plainly, it would disappoint Boston not to have a reserve bank, and the dissatisfaction of Boston is not negligible. On the other hand, to slight Boston to please Galveston, Atlanta, Denver, or any of several others would be to please the lesser at the expense of the greater. These embarrassments are not best adjusted on the street corner by the advice of volunteers of the most meritorious selfishness. The committee upon organization might have made a worse beginning, but it is not too late to reconsider, perhaps, on the ground that it is not desirable to make matters difficult for the Federal Reserve Board by undertaking labors better left to the more responsible and permanent body.

SIR LIONEL PROMOTED.

It is explained in London that the transfer of Sir LIONEL CARDEN from Mexico to Rio de Janeiro is a promotion, that the transfer was decided upon long ago and was postponed because the Foreign Office would not make the change while he was "under fire." It is perfectly true that we Americans, who are such children in matters of diplomacy, had almost forgotten that Sir LIONEL was still in Mexico. He has never been under very severe fire, as so many other developments of the troublesome Mexican situation were more important than anything the British Ambassador did or said. But the action of the British Foreign Office is in accordance with its time-honored custom. As Sir LIONEL'S habit of doing and saying things offensive to friendly Powers is no new development we may infer that he will soon be promoted again. In the circumstances the highest post in the gift of the Foreign Office ought to be in store for him in the near future.

Meanwhile, it is good news that Great Britain is to be represented in Mexico during the remainder of the period of turmoil by another Ambassador. It is safe to assume that, whether the post is given to Mr. MARLING or another, the new Ambassador will be a man with the golden gift of reticence.

A STATE MOUNTED POLICE.

Following the suggestion of Mr. SETH LOW that this State should adopt a mounted police system, some objections have been suggested that deserve consideration and some that will, unfortunately, receive in some quarters more attention than they deserve. The latter come from the extremists in the ranks or in the offices of the unions. They may all be summed up in one, that it is not for the interest of the workingmen to have a more efficient means of preserving order, preventing violence, and enforcing impartially the authority of the State. It is a view prompted by the same spirit that makes some of the union leaders oppose enlistment in the militia. We are far from believing that this spirit moves the great body of laboring men, or even the great body of the members of the trades unions. However much it may prevail, it is a mischievous spirit and threatens the rights and the true interests of the wage earners, who are necessarily more dependent on the preservation of order and prevention of violence and lawlessness than any other class. We are confident that, after due discussion, this class would recognize the real advantages of an efficient police and welcome them.

The other objections to the suggested system are those of expediency, and relate rather to methods of organization and administration than to the aim and principle of the proposed force. It is alleged that the voters of the rural districts would oppose the installation of a police force that would in some degree replace that now under their control. That is possible, but it would be quite practicable to make the new force a source of saving to the small towns and cities and to the rural regions, and that would certainly weigh with the voters in those regions. It must be borne in mind that properly organized mounted police would do great service in the prevention of crimes against property, and also of those against the person. Many of these crimes are committed by the class known as tramps. Taken in mass, they inflict a good deal of loss and no small amount of annoyance, or worse, in the country. A trained mounted policeman patrolling a thinly settled district would soon know every person he met and his general character and occupation. What is more, the persons of doubtful character and unlawful occupation would as quickly learn to know him and would avoid the neighborhood in which his patrol lay.

To meet the assumed hostility of the rural voters to a State police, it has been proposed that there be a substantial increase of county and local police officers and that these be organized for co-operation. That seems to us to be beginning at the wrong end. Undoubtedly it might be practicable to arrange a helpful degree of co-operation between all forms of police in the State, but it would be well to establish a nucleus in the form of a mounted State police, with authority to act in any part of the State under defined conditions. In the larger cities, with a fairly efficient police force of their own, the State police would rarely be needed, but it is obvious that the need, when it arose, would be imperative and the service of very great value. As regards the country regions and the small towns, the State police might be required to afford the protection that the general public is entitled to, which is in no sense local, and which at present is not afforded by the local authorities. This, as we have intimated, would be given in the form of prevention rather than detection or suppression of lawlessness.

A mobile force, properly chosen, commanded, and disciplined, would be worth many times a fixed and scattered force. It would not need to be large, especially at first, and it could easily be developed as the need for it increased with the growth of population and as its utility was shown. Its cost would be many times repaid by the added security it would give to all classes in the community. The check it would be upon the tramp evil alone would yield a rich return on the investment.

NOT THE DANCE, BUT THE DANCERS.

In all the heated and protracted argument concerning the tango and other lately devised dances, it is to be noted that condemnation comes chiefly from persons whose habits of thought and standards of conduct impel them to denounce dancing as a pastime whenever opportunity offers, and that, in the sane judgment of unprejudiced observers, the new dances are objectionable or not according to the way they are danced. The tango can be a graceful and beautiful dance, it can be, and is, made ugly and vulgar by dancers who lack a sense of decency. Precisely the same things could be said, and were said, in former years of the polka and the waltz. An applicable moral, neatly expressed in verse, lingers in the memory:

Said the Rev. Jabez McCotton,
"The waltz of the devil's begotten!"
But Jim made reply,
"Never mind the old guy,
To the pure almost everything's rotten."

The psychological reason for the recent revival of dancing has not been discovered. Perhaps the popularity of the Russian ballet dancers and the new development of theatrical dancing generally have influenced it somewhat. Perhaps social man had grown overtired of the strain of cares and responsibilities and felt the need of more relaxation than can be obtained by sitting silently to look and listen while other people do things. Anyhow, within two years people whose "dancing days were over" have found new dancing days and nights, while youth is dancing more furiously than ever before. That the craze has its comical side is indisputable, that much of the dancing one sees is pretty poor dancing nobody will deny, but that the contemporary dance is essentially immoral is not true. Every dancer is not a satyr or a hilding. In fact, in the present state of society the supply of such is limited. The tango is as innocent as any dance when the dancer is innocent. When it is immoral it ought to be discountenanced for its immorality, not just because it is the tango.

THE CLOAKMAKERS' TROUBLE.

It would be a pity if the "protocols of agreement" which have united scores of thousands of workers in the garment-making trades should be endangered by the perverse action of one man. Dr. ISAAC A. HOURWICH, Clerk of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, hired to settle disputes arising in the shops between manufacturers and employés and to create good feeling, has worked with the result of creating bad feeling. Not only the Manufacturers' Association, which leads in the protest against Dr. HOURWICH'S retention of his place, but the International Ladies' Garmentmakers' Union and the American Federation of Labor, which guarantees the carrying on of the cloakmakers' pact, agree that Dr. HOURWICH should resign.

The fault found with Dr. HOURWICH is that, instead of referring difficulties which he could not settle to the Joint Board of Grievances, which would then try out the case as in a court of law, he permitted shop strikes and picketing contrary to the protocol, denouncing as rogues in the union's official organ the men who were administering the agreement. Mr. LOUIS BRANDEIS of Boston, heading the Joint Board of Arbitration, has declared that, in the opinion of the board, Dr. HOURWICH'S position "is absolutely wrong" and "subversive of the protocol." In this view Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, head of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. JOHN A. DYCHE, and Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, together with several other national labor leaders, concur. The Manufacturers' Association finds it impossible to deal with Dr. HOURWICH because of his aspersions, which preclude mutual trust and respect.

In order to retain his place Dr. HOURWICH has had recourse to a "referendum" vote of the union, in which one-seventh of its membership participated, and of this fraction a majority declared in his favor. His voluntary retirement now would prevent a strike in Winter, with all the attendant evils of hardship and bitter feeling, which the protocol was designed to forefend. Dr. HOURWICH must see that persistence in his assertion of his "rights" is at the expense of peace, and that it menaces the welfare of thousands of workers who have been benefited by the machinery of agreement which he has disturbed. His usefulness is ended. It would become him to resign.

A SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

The development of the modern daily newspaper, the enormous extent of its field, the rich variety of its subjects, must have strongly impressed readers of THE SUNDAY TIMES to whom the stormy weather provided an unusual opportunity for reading. Its nine sections comprehended an intelligent review of the world's politics, finance, commerce, art, and literature, a forecast of the country's business in 1914 based on the observations of well-informed bankers and merchants, a record of the latest scientific achievements, as well as the chronicle of the incidents of the preceding twenty-four hours which, as it happened, was uncommonly important and entertaining. The account of the Attorney General's proposed action in regard to the Tobacco Trust, the first clear review of the trouble which threatens the stability of the Church of England, the preparations of GLENN CURTISS for his proposed transatlantic flight by aeroplane, the vivid description of the bloody battle at Ojinaga, Manager MCGRAW'S article on the world tour of the New York baseball players, may be specified as items in the news chronicle of particular interest and value.

The Magazine Section contained a dozen articles, including Dr. THORNE'S careful and moderate consideration of radium treatment for cancer and JAMES HUNEKER'S record of his impressions of Dublin, of the best monthly magazine quality. The cable and wireless dispatches put the reader in intimate touch with European happenings, nothing of vital import was missed in the summaries of social doings, sports, and dramatic and musical incidents. THE SUNDAY TIMES, indeed, was a most desirable companion to have, on a stormy day, especially, but no account was taken of meteorological conditions in its making. It was all in the day's work and it illustrated, as we have said, the remarkable development of the daily newspaper in this era of progress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Inviting Harsh Criticism.

Undiscouraged by their previous defeat, the trained nurses of the State, or self-appointed representatives of them, have prepared to introduce at the coming session of the Legislature another bill limiting to certificated persons the right to profess or practice care of the sick as either "nurses" or "registered nurses" or to use any words or letters expressing or implying a special preparation or capacity for this work. The undertaking is injudicious for several reasons.

One reason is that it will almost certainly fail. A better one is that it should not succeed. The best of all, perhaps, from the nurses' standpoint, is that such an attempt to monopolize an ancient title and to make it mean more than and something different from its familiar significance will lead to such plain speaking on the part of the doctors that the words "trained nurse" are likely to lose something of the glamour they now have for the general public.

As a matter of fact, there is and long has been in the medical profession a feeling that a nurse can be, if not too well trained, at least wrongly trained, and that not a few of them have been taught things which decrease their competency instead of increasing it. The nurse a doctor wants is one who will carry out his orders scrupulously, intelligently, and unquestioningly. He does not want one with her own ideas as to diagnosis and therapeutics, derived from teaching that extends beyond nursing into the domain of medicine, and in ordinary cases of illness an uncertificated but docile and experienced nurse may meet every requirement.

Nurses of this kind are willing to work for less than is demanded by graduates of the hospital schools, and that, of course, is why the attempt to drive them out of the nursing business has been and will be made. The public is interested in the situation even more than the doctors, for comparatively few can afford to pay the wages which the regularly trained nurses insist on getting, and must have others if any.

There is, of course, no objection to the adoption by any nurse of a title that exactly defines her status, and no defense for the nurse who pretends to be what she is not, but there were nurses, and good ones, long before there were "trained nurses" in the modern sense of that term, and any restriction on the performance of their inestimable services would be deeply resented.

Japanese Playing Baseball.

"Impressions" of Japan have been written by so many visitors to those highly interesting islands that for anybody to find anything new to say about the country or its people long since became a difficult task. It did not prove too difficult for performance by the eminent and accomplished JOHN J. MCGRAW, however, for it was a wholly unfamiliar picture of the Sunrise Empire that he gave in the letter printed in THE TIMES on Sunday.

His success was due, in part, of course, to the fact that Mr. MCGRAW has a style of his own, which, though some might hesitate to call it "literary," yet is lucid and lively—qualities that make up for the lack of several others. Then he went to Japan for the unusual purpose of playing baseball there, and he saw the country as a field for his beloved game—which is not the aspect studied by HEARN or CHAMBERLAIN or the endless procession of tourists.

Mr. MCGRAW, somewhat to his surprise, apparently, found that the Japanese could watch a baseball game with appreciation and enthusiasm and that the great Keio University had a nine able to make against the pick of American players about as good a showing as any of our own college amateurs. Indeed, what he saw on the diamond and in the stands was strange to him chiefly because it was just about what he had so often seen at home. The big photograph of the two teams was surprising in the same way, for it took rather close examination to determine which row of sturdy men in uniform was Oriental and which Occidental.

About the only really queer thing noted by Mr. MCGRAW was the wearing of big spectacles by the Japanese pitcher. It was, perhaps, an expression of novel. It is pleasant to learn that the Japanese spectators at the game, though intense partisans, treated the strangers fairly and decently, and that there was no resort to roughness or trickiness on the part of the Japanese players.

Japan abounds with good baseball material, according to Mr. MCGRAW, and he predicted that some day there would be sent over here a nine that would not ask odds of our best. This seems not unlikely, as the Japanese do extremely well whatever they undertake, and they have proved conclusively enough that between Eastern and Western minds there is not much difference as to essentials.

Shorter Days with Harder Work.

Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON has received as at least worth considering the suggestion that in marching across the Antarctic Continent he should forget, as the sun does in that part of the world, the long-accepted and firmly established notion of a twenty-four-hour day.

According to Dr. MARSHALL, who was a member of SHACKLETON'S previous expedition and is going with him again, this old division of time is useless where it has no correspondence with the celestial clock, and he sees no sense, particularly when to make the utmost speed is a vital necessity, for sleeping and working on the accustomed schedule. Starting one day, say, at 7 o'clock, he would keep going, with only three hours for rest and meals, till 6. Then he would sleep eight hours and start on again at 2 to repeat the cycle, instead of waiting till 7.

Thus would five hours be saved, and it would mean an addition of nearly a month to the activities of the proposed five-month journey. The computation is accurate, but the twenty-four-hour day has been ground so thoroughly by the innumerable centuries into the human mind and body that the wisdom of any prolonged interference with it would seem to be doubtful. A nineteen-hour day, with eight for sleep, three for meals, and eight for work, might in antarctic conditions be more than the strongest and most determined men could bear for such a length of time, and it might be another case of more haste and less speed.

The nature of fatigue, and the way it poisons and paralyzes the muscles, are better understood at present than they formerly were. A suggestion on its face more promising than that of the ambitious Dr. MARSHALL would be to adopt the sailor plan of four hours on and four hours off, with or without two "dog watches" to fill out the orthodox day.

CIVIL JURIES A FAILURE.

Salaried Experts Suggested to Try Technical Cases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What Mr. Fosdick says respecting the antiquity of juries trying criminal cases is even more pronouncedly true respecting their value in civil building suits and other trials of technical character. Such cases are highly special. What greater farce can there be than the exercise of a peremptory challenge which excludes the specially trained, intelligent, competent juror and substitutes the particularly unfitted, often ill-lettered, and usually incompetent juror in the trial of an intricate, specialized building case, in which even the intelligent but inexperienced Judges themselves are scarcely fitted to preside?

Why not, therefore, substitute special juries in all special cases, criminal as well as civil—juries of competents? I would suggest a forum of jurors, comprising in its indissoluble body thoroughly trained specialists in all the principal branches of our diverse civil trials of to-day—jurors of criminal lawyers for criminal cases, as Mr. Fosdick suggested, certainly, but, far more important, juries of competents in building cases and other technical trials? This forum should be appointed, and as a further safeguard from political contamination, should serve for a term of years without the privilege of consecutive reappointment, with adequate payment to each member for his valuable services, and with certain special privileges to dignify his important office. SAMUEL R. T. VERY.

New York, Jan. 4, 1914.

A Self-Supporting Pension Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent editorial article you advert to the defects of the Municipal Police Pension system, as exposed by the Bureau of Municipal Research, and you suggest that a plan be adopted whereby the pensioners will pay enough of their salaries to retire themselves after twenty years with an annuity of their own making. The New York State annuity and retirement measure, soon to be submitted to the Legislature, is free of those defects charged to the police pension system, while possessing all the safeguards required. This plan, applicable to State employes, could, with slight modifications, be made to apply to employes of the Municipal Government.

This self-sustaining measure provides for:

Board of Retirement of State Controller, Treasurer, and one employe.

Controller to act as custodian of fund.

Five per cent. deducted from monthly salary.

Age of voluntary retirement fixed at 55 years.

Age of compulsory retirement fixed at 65 years.

Annuitant to receive not more than half of salary.

Board empowered to pro rate annuity in event of deficit.

Those retiring to contribute just proportion to fund.

THOMAS F. GRAHAM, Clerk.

New York, Jan. 4, 1913.

Woman's Skill in Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether the appointment of Miss Katherine Davis as Commissioner of Correction for the City of New York is a woman suffrage victory or has nothing whatever to do with breaking into the Promised Land, the fact stands that the appointment is the highest tribute ever paid to women in this town. Ever since there was a Department of Correction in New York, and even before that, men have been trying to correct the town, and they have succeeded so poorly that at last they have been awakened, and Mayor Mitchel, rubbing his eyes and looking around, has named a woman to work out the city's correction. Woman has always stood as man's best corrective in the abstract, and now we shall see what she will do in the concrete.

Oh, woman, in man's hours of wheeze,
He's handed you the words that please,
And though you're quick at his detection,
Are you as quick for his correction?

New York, Jan. 3, 1914. W. J. L.

Reckless Wagon Drivers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am constantly reading in your columns complaints about automobiles. May I venture to suggest that there is also negligence in the laws governing the driving of wagons?

After school hours in New York City small boys are permitted to drive grocery wagons. They tear out of the side streets at the rate of twenty miles an hour. They both endanger the lives of pedestrians and make it difficult for automobiles crossing their paths to avert collisions. Would it not be wise to forbid by law this menace to the public?

As regards the carrying of lamps at night, why is it not as necessary for wagons to have lamps on the rear, or on the side, as it is for automobiles? This neglect makes the chauffeur's task a most dangerous and difficult one. He gets much blame which belongs to the wagon drivers.

SAM H. AGRONICK.

New York, Jan. 4, 1914.

HIGH COST OF BREAD.

Prices in This Country Much Higher Than in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a regular reader of THE TIMES when on this side—because of the fair general survey of the world which it gives its readers—I have been surprised that no correspondent airing his views as to the high cost of living has touched upon the price of bread, surely a good index in this connection. When I left London in November a quartern loaf, which weighs four pounds, was selling for sixpence, say 12 cents. Taking the 5-cent loaf sold by the large firms of bakers at twelve ounces, it would cost about 27 cents to purchase the same amount of wheaten bread.

Now, it is notorious that there is little connection between wages and the value of agricultural products, as was witnessed before the repeal of the corn laws. Wages of agricultural laborers in England were less then than now, yet wheat was selling at about three times its present price. Surely wheat ought to be raised cheaper here than in my country, seeing the heavy charges on land there; yet bread is more than twice the price in and near New York. Biscuits, again, put up in cartons weighing about eight ounces sell for 10 cents; yet a similar biscuit by the best English makers can be bought for about 18 cents a pound. Salt butter in London was selling this November at 1s. 8d. per pound, say 30 cents, while here, no better, if so good an article, costs 45 cents.

I notice, by the way, according to statistics recently published in your paper, that the amount per acre raised here has fallen within the last ten years, and it compares poorly with European countries. Fifteen bushels per acre is the average wheat yield here, while thirty-two is that for Great Britain.

No acts of Congress or financial juggling will do the complaint any good; remedies must be applied to the root, and they must of necessity be radical ones.

FRED MILLAR.

Leonia, N. J., Jan. 4, 1914.

MILCH GOATS FOR FOOD

Would Help to Reduce the Present Cost of Living.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of THE TIMES contains a paragraph entitled "Hail Sheep for Food," which I sincerely indorse, as there has certainly not been an instance on record that the right kind of sheep, properly kept, will not pay well, tariff or no tariff. Still, in a country with a rapidly growing population, they increase too slowly to fully meet our needs, in our present dilemma.

Excepting the Dorsets, which are not very numerous in any country and, therefore, not the sheep to start with at present, fully grown ewes will not yield more than 100 per cent. of lambs year in and year out. But the principal difficulty will be that even were ordinary sheep as prolific as the Dorsets, it would be a difficult task to persuade our farmers to enter into a new venture, particularly with so heavy a duty reduction as our last tariff has brought us.

But why not choose milch goats? They would thrive anywhere; in the fields, orchards, or on the farms; they would clean out the most brushy pasture lots and do damage nowhere, except in such forest reservations as have a small growth of trees only.

Even the commonest shanty town "nanny" is much better than her reputation. In Germany, goats are called "the poor man's cow" and constitutes the main support of the working classes. So they are in France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, and England. In Switzerland and Norway they are kept par excellence, even by the higher classes. In all these countries the shanty town goat is unknown.

G. A. HOERLE.

New York, Jan. 3, 1914.

Large Suffrage Gifts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An item published in the papers refers to a $10,000 gift to the Empire State Campaign Committee, and quotes Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman, as saying:

I know of only one other instance when so large a sum was given for suffrage in the United States. This was a few years ago, when Mrs. George Howard Lewis of Buffalo attended an anti-suffrage meeting in that city, took exception to the arguments, and immediately gave $10,000 for suffrage work.

The above statement comes as a surprise to those of us who remember that only a few years ago Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, raised a fund of $60,000 in memory of Susan B. Anthony, $20,000 of which was the gift of a single person. This fund was presented to the Suffrage Association, and used for the development of the work. In 1911 a larger sum than $10,000 was given by one woman to the national President, and used to a great extent in the campaigns of the various States. When Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont moved the headquarters of the National and New York State Associations to New York City, she contributed the amount necessary to defray the expense of maintaining them for two years, and for the first year, including the work of the Political Equality Association, this amounted to $50,000. I also recall amounts willed to the suffrage organizations at different times which exceeded the $10,000 mentioned, all of which were gifts to the suffrage cause and used for that work.

MARGARET MASON.

New York, Jan. 3, 1914.

Times Square Subway Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES says editorially on the subject of the Times Square Subway stations: "The problem of the new Subway stations at Times Square should be studied and restudied until a solution is found which in the best manner meets the public need." As the problem thus far seems to be one whose answer will be arrived at by guesswork, let me inquire why it would not be a good plan to dig out the entire square to a depth of as many feet as necessary and convert the whole space into one capacious station, with subways radiating from it whithersoever they would? This is city property, and there would be no cost of purchase, and when the underground work was completed it could be bridged over with steel and concrete, giving the same roadway surface as is now there, excepting such space as might be required for light and ventilation.

With two or three acres of territory to do their manoeuvring in, it seems to me, an inexpert, that the engineers might manage to accommodate all the tracks needed to meet the transportation demand. Then call it Times Square Station, and such passengers as would complain if they had to walk a block or two on the street will walk twice as far underground and think it is all right as long as it is all one station. That is the psychological side of it, and, irrational as it may be, it is a fact just the same.

New York, Jan. 4, 1914. W. J. L.

Widowed Mother Needs Rent.

Three sturdy youngsters are all that a young mother has to live for, and her first thought and all of her ambition are for them. Their father died nearly two years ago, and she has no relatives. She means to be independent, but she must have help to keep the home without overwork. The children all go to school, and the eldest, who is 9, already manages and mothers her little brother and sister. They are all full of fun, and their manners show their careful bringing up. The woman is earning $7.50 a week, which, in her capable hands, covers the cost of food and clothing. The Charity Organization Society asks for $156 to pay the rent of $13 a month, which will allow the mother to bring up her children in a decent neighborhood during the coming year.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: Arthur J. Nathan, $3; a Friend, $1; a Sympathizer, $5; R. G. D., $1; Mrs. R. M. Hoe, $20; Mrs. Kathleen Norris, $3; Anonymous, $5; Mrs. Margaret C. Post, $5; Mrs. Howard Lapsley, $5; TIMES reader, $1; through THE NEW YORK TIMES, $5; Mrs. Osborne Casey, $4; Anonymous, $5; the Misses Lacey, and Grace M. Tripp, $1; Mrs. Elsie Bogert, $2; a Friend, $5; Mrs. H. Nyland, $3; Cash, $3; W. [illegible]; Mrs. R. A. C., $1; E. M. K., $5; Anon., $1.

$26,064 FOR COLUMBIA.

$10,000 from Anonymous Givers—Burgess to Go to Austria.

John W. Burgess, Emeritus Professor of Political Science at Columbia University and formerly Dean of the Graduate Faculties, has been appointed Visiting Professor to the Austrian Government Universities for the year 1914-15, according to an announcement made at the trustees' meeting yesterday. Burgess was appointed by the Austrian Government acting upon the nomination of the trustees of Columbia University. His experience at foreign universities has been a wide one, serving from 1906 to 1907 as the first incumbent of the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship in the University of Berlin, and he has made an extensive study of the German institutions.

Prof. Burgess will be the second Visiting American Professor to Austria and will follow Prof. George S. Fullerton of the Department of Philosophy, who is lecturing at the Universities of Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck during the present year.

The resignation of Dr. Livingston Farrand, Junior Professor of Anthropology, who has been at Columbia since 1901, was accepted by the trustees to permit of his acceptance of the post of President of the University of Colorado. Dr. Farrand succeeds James H. Baker.

Dr. William Dawson Johnston resigned as librarian of the university to take effect at once. Dr. Johnston goes to his new appointment as librarian of the St. Paul Library. Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of cancer research, was assigned to a seat in the Faculty of pure science at the request of that department. Gifts to the amount of $26,064 were announced as follows:

Samuel P. Avery, toward the equipment of the Avery Library	$9,250
Anonymous donor, for surgical research	2,500
From various donors, to be applied toward salaries in the Department of Philosophy	1,450
George Wellwood Murray of the Class of 1876, Law, to be added to the Law School Alumni Fund for the library	250
Anonymous donor, to be added to the Legislative Drafting Research Fund	7,500
George Ehret, for the maintenance fund of the Deutsches Haus	2,000
Gerard Beekman of the Class of 1864, for the Chapel Music Fund	1,000
The Government of the Netherlands, toward the salary of the Queen Wilhelmina Lecturer	875
Mrs. Paul Bartlett, for the Samuel Franklin Emmons Memorial Fund	500
Arthur K. Kuhn of New York, for the purchase of books for the law library	200
A. S. Frissell, Treasurer, to be added to the Richard Watson Gilder Fund	139
New Jersey Alumni Association, for scholarships	125
Anonymous donor, for the Choral Music Fund	100
Dr. Willy Meyer, for the Deutsches Haus	100
A. Ehlers, for the Deutsches Haus	50
Mrs. Emil L. Boas, to be added to the Emil L. Boas Memorial Fund	25

Magistrate Peter T. Barlow, a plaster cast of Houdon's bust of Joel Barlow, (1754-1812,) man of letters and publicist.

The invitation of the Rector and Senate of the University of Groningen, Holland, to be represented by a delegate at the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of that institution in June was accepted, and President Butler was authorized to appoint a representative of Columbia.

LAWYERS WILL HEAR ROOT.

Taft Helps to Plan for Meeting to be Held in Washington.

The Executive Committee of the American Bar Association met yesterday in the New York City Bar Association's Building, at 42 West Forty-fourth Street, and voted to hold the next meeting of the association in Washington on Oct. 20, 21, and 22. Ex-President William H. Taft, the President of the association, presided at the meeting.

It was announced that Senator Elihu Root, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada, and Minister Naon of the Argentine Republic had accepted invitations to speak at the meeting in Washington.

James M. Beck of this city entertained the committee at luncheon at the Metropolitan Club.

A Basis for Church Unity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The invitation to the partaking of bread and wine in the communion service of the Episcopal Church, as worded in its Prayer Book, is so general that it includes Baptists or Methodists, or any persons wishing to lead a Christian life. It reads: "Ye who do truly repent you of your sins and are in love and charity with your neighbors, and intend to lead a new life, draw near," &c.

Now surely this is a broad and general invitation, making a basis for church unity of the only sort that is worth trying for.

ANNIE W. GOULD.

New York, Jan. 5, 1914.

Library Sculpture Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Looking at the allegorical group, "Life," at the Public Library, corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, I was much surprised that such a piece of work should be accepted for so prominent a place. The arm against which the head of the male figure rests is in an impossible position, unless its upper part was sufficiently stretched and twisted for the purpose. It is too bad that the beauty of the building should be marred by its ornaments. EMIL HERBERT.

New York, Jan. 4, 1914.

Turn to the Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are one-quarter of the people in New York starting to turn to the left instead of the right? Is it a new fashion, or is it a spirit of annoying others?

I do not mean when it is a question of attractive shop windows, but when the curb is on the left it should be chosen. In case of crossing the streets it has become rather difficult. Can you help to suggest what is "right" to your readers?

J. LATHERS.

New York, Jan. 3, 1914.

Easy Loans for the Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The honest but poor workingmen, as well as the small merchants, could hardly expect better news at the beginning of the new year than the announcement in your paper of the planned establishment of a great bank chain for the help of such people. The credit business is simply a curse in the life of just such people.

I. SELDES.

New York, Jan. 2, 1914.

THE PRODIGAL'S MOTHER.

Ah! could I let the love flame of my heart
Shine for thee through the darkness of the night,
A ray to pierce the clinging mists of doubt,
And for thy storms of soul a steadfast light!

Could I but set its light to guide thee home—
And not this feeble candle in my room
That strikes scarce further than a beckoning hand,
So frail and white, outstretched into the gloom.

Could I but set my heart, a beacon high,
Its quenchless fire aglow in darkness far,
To make a path of radiance for thy feet—
And brighter than the splendor of a star!

Ah! could love's steadfast light but lure thee home
To warmth, and rest, and tranquil surety!
The dawn breaks cold; the night is nearly spent—
I am a-weary waiting, child, for thee!

MARY MCMULLEN.

SUFFRAGISTS SEE MISS DAVIS AT WORK

Women's Political Union Delegation Calls on New Commissioner of Correction.

PRISONS OUT OF TOWN

She Urges Individual Treatment for Prisoners—To Bring About as Many Reforms as Possible.

A large delegation of women from the Women's Political Union visited Miss Katharine Bement Davis, the new Commissioner of Correction, in the office of the department, 148 East Twentieth Street, yesterday afternoon to take her the members' congratulations. They also presented her with flowers in the colors of the union, lilies of the valley with their green leaves surrounding a purple orchid. A number of the women started from the union headquarters in automobiles, while others went directly from their homes. They filled the Commissioner's little office, sitting in big chairs brought in from different parts of the building.

Before the women were fairly seated one of the men of the department came in. He carried an inquiry from a Warden, and Commissioner Davis gave her instructions as to a certain number of prisoners who could be detailed for the work of cleaning.

"We do not wish to take too much of your time," said Mrs. Stanton Blatch, President of the union, who acted as spokesman for the delegation.

"Things can wait," replied the Commissioner, "but the Warden was telephoning, we had him on the wire. I haven't quite got my finger on all the strings yet. There are fifteen or sixteen institutions, 5,000 prisoners, and everything is all over creation."

"We want to congratulate you," said Mrs. Blatch. "We are so glad that the office came to you without pressure, and we are glad that it is the office that it is."

Mrs. Florence Kelly then engaged the Commissioner in a discussion of the work belonging to her department and that belonging to the Department of Charities. Some of the divisions the Commissioner considered illogical.

"You know," said the Commissioner, in answer to a question, "that there is to be a House of Detention, which I will have the pleasure of organizing within the next three or four years, and that will take all the women not committed from the Tombs, from Jefferson Market, and the district prisons."

"I expect," said Mrs. Blatch, "that you, with your logical feminine brain, will make a great many changes?"

"I will do what I can where it is needed," replied Miss Davis, "but there are certain positive reasons why some things cannot be done. I might want to take all the women out of the workhouse and penitentiary, but that would require money, and the budget for the year is made up."

Commissioner Davis spoke of her belief in individual treatment for the individual and of the advantage of having penal institutions whenever possible out of the city. She told of the 500 acres waiting for a boys' reformatory to be built.

"Did you know," she said to Mrs. Blatch, as the party rose to leave, "that my grandmother lived for many years next door

VANDERBILT DANCE LEADS THE GAYETIES

Mrs. William K., Jr., Hostess to 300 in Fifth Ave. Home on Night of Many Festivities.

MRS. OELRICHS'S DINNER

Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge Among Entertainers—Dances for Misses Brown and Adams.

The mid-Winter gayeties of society commenced in earnest yesterday and from now until Ash Wednesday, Feb. 25, the festivities will continue on a large and brilliant scale.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., gave a large dance last night at her residence, 666 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was a dinner hostess at her house, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, taking her guests afterward to Mrs. Vanderbilt's dance.

The Vanderbilt house was decorated throughout with pink azaleas, Spring flowers, and bay trees, and the supper tables were decorated with yellow roses and orchids. Japanese lilies were used by Mrs. Oelrichs for her table decorations. There were about 300 at the dance.

Dance for Miss Dorothy Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown gave a small dance last night at their residence, 34 East Thirty-eighth Street, for their débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy E. Brown, who has recently returned from abroad, where she completed her education.

The débutante appeared in a pink satin frock with silver [illegible] and a pale blue girdle, and was assisted in receiving by her two sisters, the Misses Phyllis and Sylvia Brown, who have not yet come out.

The decorations of the house were Southern smilax and pink roses. There was informal dancing and a midnight supper. As the family has been in mourning, Mrs. Brown did not give a formal entertainment for her daughter.

Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge Hostess.

Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge gave a large dinner last night at her residence, 60 Park Avenue, for Miss Elizabeth Emmons, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Arthur Emmons, afterward taking the guests to the residence of her sister-in-law, Miss Grace Dodge, 262 Madison Avenue, where she was the hostess at a dance for Miss Emmons. The guests included many débutantes of the season and young dancing men, about [illegible] in number.

Dance for Miss Townsend.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend was the hostess last night at a dance at the Colony Club for her daughter, Miss Adeline Townsend. Mrs. Townsend, her daughter, Mrs. Robert C. Winmill, and Miss Townsend received the guests, who began arriving about 10 o'clock. They included many of the débutantes and the girls who have made their début in the last two years. The dancing was done in the Assembly Room and supper was served in the dining room and garden at small tables. The gymnasium was also used. Greens and white flowers were used in the decorations.

The guests included the Misses Ruth Adams, Margaret Andrews, Ursula Brown, Mary Baker, Frances Burr, Betty Carson, Gwendolin Condon, Mary C. Cumnock, Sybil Davis, Agnes Claflin, Julia Edey, Alexandra Emery, Marie Taller, Lentilhon Gilford, Elizabeth Klapp, Elise Ladew, Sarah Manice, Mildred Price, Hazen Symington, Ruth Moller, Estelle Romeyn, Genevieve Sanford, Lisa Stillman, Penelope Sears, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Constance and Joy Williams, Mai Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin.

Also Bache Brown, Howard Bourne, Warren Barbour, Raymond Chauncey, Lauren Carroll, Henry Carhart, Hugh Cotton, Shippen and Howland S. Davis, William Dick, John Elliot, E. T. Fox, Seth B. French, Herman and Carl P. F. Boker, Francis Geer, Charles Hickox, Carley Harriman, Frederick Duncan, Maynard Iverson, E. V. Kane, John Larkin, Sellers McKee, Harvey Ladew, Henry Munroe, Bruce Post, William Phillips, William Sturgis, Edmund Twining, G. Henry Taylor, Frederick Stillman, Augustus Reed, Bryce and Stuart Wing, and Sinclair Richardson.

Mrs. G. H. Curtis Hostess.

Mrs. George H. Curtis entertained last night with a dance at Sherry's for her niece, Miss Edith Adams, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adams. There were several hundred guests, many of whom were débutantes. There were also young married couples and some older people. The dancing was in the small ballroom and the supper was served in the other rooms of the suite. The decorations were green and white.

Mrs. Curtis in a black jetted gown and Miss Adams in pink received. The guests asked included Misses Edith Bouvier, Dorothy Bigelow, Katharine Clapp, Elinor Davies, Helen Ellbeck, Constance Fairchild, Charlotte Gaston, Alice Guernsey, Caryl Hackstaff, Mildred Holmes, Eleanor Harteshorne, Edith Hill, Flora McAlpin, Gladys McAlpin, Madeline and Rosalie O'Brien, Mary and Laura Parsons, Vouletti Proctor, Constance Peabody, Gladys Robbins, Margaret Smith, Elizabeth Sabin, Frances M. Ward, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Rhoda Tanner, Vera Van Buren, Hazen Symington, Constance and Joy Williams, Elsa and Carla von Bergen, Marian Vanderhoef, Mai Watson, Augusta Wight, and Miss Whaley.

Also Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ashford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Close, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Froment, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCann, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Pinchon, Arthur J. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. R. Simons, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smithers, and Mr. and Mrs E. S. Schwab.

Also Geo. Arents, Carroll Alker, Wm. Averell, Ernest Bigelow, Roy Chapin, Felix Doubleday, Angier Duke, Russell Dougherty, Harry Durant, Gilbert Demarest, Oliver Ellsworth, Jules and Brett Glaenzer, Andre Gross, John Gibb, Edwin T. Holmes, Jr., Charles Inman, Reid Kilpatrick, Foster Millikin, Cord Meyer, Esmond O'Brien, Charles Requa, Andrew Shiland, Freeman Smith, Brenton and Harry Smith, and Irving H. Larom.

Other Entertainments.

Mrs. Thomas B. Gilford entertained last night with a dance for about 200 at her residence, 51 East Fifty-third Street. The guests were young married couples.

Mrs. George B. Schieffelin entertained last night with a theatre party and supper for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin. The guests asked included the Misses de Coppet, Miss Susan Bliss, Miss Onativia, Mr. Onativa, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald M. Livingston.

Dinner for M. J. Drummond.

"In recognition of his services to the cause of the poor and the sick"—so the notice reads—a dinner will be given to ex-Commissioner M. J. Drummond of the Charities Department. It will take place on Jan. 27 at the Waldorf-Astoria. On the committee in charge of the dinner are Bernard M. Baruch, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Homer Folks, Edward M. Grout, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, Charles D. Hilles, Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Dudley Field Malone, Herman A. Metz, Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Thomas M. Mulry, Morgan J. O'Brien, Arthur S. Somers, William J. Spiegelberg, the Right Rev. Charles [illegible] Samuel Unte-

RECITAL AT MRS. SCHIFF'S.

Henriette Bach, Violinist, and Catherine Goodson, Pianist, Play.

Miss Henriette Bach, violinist, and Miss Catherine Goodson, pianist, gave a second recital yesterday afternon at the residence of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, 965 Fifth Avenue. Mme. Germaine Schnitzer, the pianist, was unable to appear owing to illness.

Among the subscribers, many of whom were present, are Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Coe, Miss Lillie Bliss, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Christian Herter, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Mrs. Theron P. Blakeslee, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Fell, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Carl Bitter, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham I. Elkus, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Mrs. D. B. St. John Roosa, Mrs. Henry Goldman, Mrs. H. D. Walbridge, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Pliny Fisk, Mrs. William D. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Seligman, Mrs. James Harding, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Kneisel, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, and John Wilkie.

CAP AND BELLS ACTS "NIOBE."

Williams Dramatic Club Gives Its Annual Play at the Plaza.

Cap and Bells, the dramatic club of Williams College, gave its annual production at the Plaza last night after a holiday jaunt in Brooklyn, Montclair, and Lakewood. A large and fashionable audience enjoyed the revival of "Niobe," which was first played in New York in '91. The plot revolves around a marble statue of a Grecian beauty brought to life.

Carl J. Austrian of this city, who is President of the club, acted the leading male rôle, and Charles W. Brackett, son of ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, played Niobe, repeating the favorable impression that he made last year as Stella de Gex. Other New York men who took part were J. D. Townsend, Cornelius Griffen, John B. Johnstone, and Edwin S. Graham.

There was dancing after the performance.

Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin's Dinner.

Mrs. William J. Schieffelin entertained last night at dinner at her residence, 5 East Sixty-sixth Street, for her daughter, Miss Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, and her fiancé, Frederick Osborn, whose marriage takes place on Saturday. The guests, who will be the attendants at the wedding, were the Misses Mary Jay Schieffelin, Mary Pyne, Louise Kissel, Alida Livingston, Gertrude Mali, Mary C. Bishop, Alice Appleton, Helen Hunt, and Augusta McCagg; Earl Dodge, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., F. Bayard Rives, William S. Pyle, Henry Bartow Farr, James Boyd, Robert H. Meigs, Matthew Gault, and Donald Dodge.

Lowenthal-Oppenheim Wedding.

Miss May Oppenheim, eldest daughter of A. Morton Oppenheim, will be married this evening to Benjamin Lowenthal at the home of the bride's parents, 531 West End Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Silverman is to officiate.

JUSTICE M'LEARY OF PORTO RICO DEAD

Stricken Suddenly While on a Visit to His Son in Washington.

WAS PREPARING TO GO BACK

Served in the Confederate Army and Was Inspector General in the War with Spain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—James Harvey McLeary, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, died here to-day after an illness of several months. He came to Washington last Fall to visit his son, Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary, U. S. A., and was preparing to return to Porto Rico when he was taken ill. Judge McLeary was born in Smith County, Tenn., on July 27, 1845. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served until the surrender of Lee in 1865. At the close of the war he entered Washington and Lee University, being graduated in 1868 with the degree of B. A. The following year he received the degree of LL. B.

Instead of engaging immediately in the practice of law, however, he accepted the post of assistant professor of English at Washington College, which a year later he resigned to go to San Antonio, Texas, where he opened a law office. He served as a member in the State Legislature both House and Senate, successively from 1874 to 1877, and was the Attorney General of Texas from 1881 to 1883. He served as a Justice of the Supreme Court in the then territory of Montana, from 1886 to 1888, dividing his time between that territory and Texas.

During the Spanish-American war he served as Major and later as Inspector General in the United States Volunteers, taking active part in the campaign at Santiago. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of Porto Rico in 1901, and was made Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico on Oct. 8 of that year. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, and was Grand Master of the Masons in Texas in 1881.

Justice McLeary was a member of the National Geographical Society, San Antonio Club, and Union Club of San Juan.

MRS. H. WRIGHT TO MARRY.

Divorced Wife of Count Mercati Engaged to Emeric Pflugl.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The engagement is announced of Mrs. Harriette Wright and Emeric Pflugl, son of the late Chevalier Pflugl. Mrs. Wright is the daughter of Herbert Wright, banker of Cleveland. Her mother, after obtaining a divorce from Mr. Wight, married Huger Pratt of New York. She is now the wife of Prince Alexas Karageorgevitch of Servia.

Harriette Wright was married to Count Mercati, from whom she was divorced.

R. L. FOWLER, JR., WEDS.

Surrogate's Son Married to Miss Charlotte W. Cram in Trinity.

The wedding yesterday of Robert L. Fowler, Jr., a son of Surrogate Fowler and Mrs. Fowler, and Miss Charlotte Winthrop Cram, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Cram, and a granddaughter of Egerton L. Winthrop, Sr., was a marriage between two old families, and brought a representative assemblage of old New Yorkers to Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street.

The ceremony was marked by simplicity. The niches of the church were filled with hemlock trees, and the only decorations were tall clusters of white flowers and ferns at each side of the chancel.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her grandfather, Egerton L. Winthrop, Sr., who gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown, having a narrow court train of plain satin. The satin skirt was slightly draped, and point lace was used about the V-neck and elbow sleeves. Her tulle veil was puffed in voluminous folds about her head, with a short veil over the face, held with orange blossoms.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Muriel Winthrop, Katharine S. Haven, Charlotte Sorchan, and Dorothea Carroll, all cousins of the bride. They wore peach pink satin gowns slightly draped at the side front, with overdresses of pink chiffon finished with chiffon ruffles edged with satin. The draped satin and chiffon corsages were finished at the neck with silvery white lace laid in folds. The sashes were of pink, and their broad-rimmed hats were of wired brown tulle set up to show the coiffure and having a wide band of soft pink satin ribbon passing over the crown, and down under the brim, where the ends were tied at one side and fell over the frock. Each girl carried a white wicker basket filled with pink roses, white lilacs, and ferns.

A little flower girl, Miss Ethel Haven, a cousin of the bride and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, was in pale peach-colored chiffon topped by a large mushroom hat to match with a pink ostrich plume wound about the crown. She carried a little basket filled with daisies and pansies. Henry Sergeant Cram, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, in a white suit, was the page. He also is a cousin of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert and the Rev. John Mockridge of Trinity.

Mr. Fowler's best man was his brother, W. S. Groesbeck Fowler, and the ushers were his brother-in-law, Dawson Coleman Glover; George Henry Warren, Jr., Richard Gambrill, Amos C. Schermerhorn, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Wadsworth Lewis, and George Henry Warren, Jr.

The small reception was held at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Egerton L. Winthrop, Sr., 23 West Thirty-third Street, which was decorated with palms, ferns, and vases of flowers.

On their return from their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Fowler will live at 28 East Seventy-fifth Street.

The guests at the wedding included Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Col. Robert Goddard and Mrs. Goddard of Providence, the Marquis and Marquise d'Andigne of France, the Hon. Mrs. Digby of England, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Groesbeck of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram. Mr. and Mrs. Ives Goddard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mrs. Dawson Coleman Glover, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. W. S. Groesbeck Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Cabell of Virginia, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone and Miss Stone of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Miss Mary Ludlow Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips A. Clark, Cruger Delafield Fowler, Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell, Mrs. George Borwick.

Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Metcalf, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, the Misses Glover, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chapman, Dr. George Norton Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lewis, John Cadwalader, Amos R. Eno, Henry Ripley, J. H. Townsend, Bronson Winthrop, Bertram Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. Egerton Webb, and Col. Slocum.

MRS. TRAVIS TO WED AGAIN.

Divorcee, Daughter of Late A. P. Fitch, to Marry W. S. Andrews, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 5.—A marriage license has been obtained in Providence, R. I., and Doris Fitch Travis, who was divorced here from Albert C. Travis of New York on Dec. 24, will be married Thursday to Walter Scott Andrews, Jr., of Colorado Springs and New York. Andrews is associated with his brother-in-law, Chester Alan Arthur of Colorado Springs, son of a former President in the Trinichera Estates Company. He is Colorado's tennis champion.

Mrs. Travis is a daughter of the late Ashbel P. Fitch of New York. Andrews has been in New York for a month. The honeymoon will be spent in Europe.

Miss Klapp to Wed W. G. S. Grant.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Klapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Klapp of the Hotel Gotham, to W. G. Stewart Grant, son of Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Grant of Westergate House, Sussex, England, will be announced this evening at a dinner to be given at the Ritz-Carlton for Miss Klapp by her parents. Mrs. Klapp will take guests afterward to the Junior Cotillion at Sherry's. Miss Klapp made her début early in December at a reception at the Hotel Gotham. Mrs. Klapp and her daughter are to remain in this city until the end of January. No date has been set for the widding.

Cohen-Harris Wedding Thursday.

The marriage of Mrs. Frances A. Harris of this city and the Hon. Frank T. Cohen, former Master of Works of Glasgow, will take place on Thursday at the Ansonia. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman is to perform the ceremony. Among the invited guests are Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, Sheriff Grifenhagen, and Harry Lauder.

Dr. and Mrs. Miller's Dinner Dance.

Dr. and Mrs. James Daniel Miller gave a dance last evening at their home, 70 West Fifty-second Street. There was general dancing and supper was served at midnight. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Wharton Poor, Mr. and Mrs. William Arthur Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Miller, the Misses Pauline Dix, Alberta Vail, Marjorie Olcott, Mabel Joy Robertson, Clarisse Hancock, Imra Deremeaux, and Lawrence Richmond, William Burrows, Jack McKim Minton, and William D. Miller of Providence.

BALLS OF THE WEEK.

Consumers' League, Lying-In Hospital, with Pageant, and the British.

There will be three interesting balls given this week, including that of the Consumers' League to-night at the Plaza, the costume ball for the Lying-In Hospital to-morrow night at Sherry's, and the British ball at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday night.

An attractive feature of the ball to-night will be the international dances given under the direction of Ottokar Bartik, ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera House. Many well-known society women arranged the affair.

The costume ball at Sherry's, which is given annually by the ladies' auxiliary of the Lying-In Hospital, will have a novelty this year in the way of a pageant of costumes. These groups of period costumes will go back as far as the sixteenth century.

Mrs. Austen Gray and Mrs. Arthur Iselin are in charge of the executive work for the ball, and tickets, at $3 each, may be obtained from Mrs. Gray at 43 East Fiftieth Street. Dinners will be given for each of the costume groups preceding the pageant, which will start at 11 o'clock to-morrow night. General dancing will follow.

Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Frank L. Schoonmaker, Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, are in charge of the groups of period costumes.

The British Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice, with attachés of the British Embassy at Washington, D. C., are expected at the British ball at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday night, the proceeds of which are to go to the building of a home for aged British men and women. Mrs. J. E. Langstaff is President of the Imperial Orders of Daughters of the British Empire, under whose auspices the ball is to be given, and will act as hostess.

Mr. Bagby's Musical Morning.

Mr. Bagby's 209th Musical Morning yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, packed the large ballroom. There was an unusual programme, which closed with Bach-Gounod's "Ave Maria," sung by Mme. Gadski, accompanied by such artists as Miss Sassoli on the harp, Jean Gerardy, and Dr. William Carl. It received great applause.

Miss Sassoli opened the programme with a group that included Sinding's "Ondes Sonores," and was followed by Mme. Gadski with Schubert's "Ave Maria" and "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Mr. Gerardy played Bruch's "Kol Nidrei," an Air from Bach, Schumann's "Abendlied" and Davidoff's "Am Springbrunnen." Mme. Gadski also sang Schubert's "Erl Koenig," Mendelssohn's "Auf Flügeln des Gessanges," and Brahms's "Von Ewiger Liebe."

Mme. Edvina sang Deluis le Jour from "Louise," Debussy's "Green Weber's En Avril" and other selections.

Richard King.

Richard King, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1876, died yesterday in Bermuda, where he had gone in search of health, at the age of 58. He had been ill for about a year and death came from a complication of diseases. Mr. King founded the brokerage firm of Richard King, Jr., & Co. twenty years ago. With its dissolution he joined the firm of John H. Davis & Co., remaining there for several years. R. C. Miller, who had maintained an office with Alfred Mestre & Co. Mr. King lived at the Knollwood Country Club in White Plains. He left a widow. Mr. King's father was at one time President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

Ex-Judge Whitman S. Mead.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 5.—Ex-Judge Whitman S. Mead died suddenly of heart disease following an attack of acute indigestion at his home here this evening. So sudden was his death that his four daughters, who were summoned when he was stricken, were too late to see him alive. His wife survives. Ex-Judge Mead was born in Greenwich, the eighth generation of the noted Mead family of Revolutionary patriots, on April 17, 1841. He was educated at Greenwich Academy, and served the town as Judge of Probate, and was a Fairfield Commissioner from July 1, 1897, until last Fall. Ex-Judge Mead was a Trustee of the Greenwich Trust Company.

Superintendent of Buildings Bowe.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—John Bowe, State Superintendent of Public Buildings, died in Albany to-day at the age of 67 years. He had been in poor health for three years and suffered from a breakdown caused by overwork in rehabilitating the Senate Chamber for the Sulzer impeachment trial. Mr. Bowe was a former Assemblyman and for years prominent in local political and business circles. He was a veteran of the civil war. Gov. Dix appointed him to the position of State Superintendent of Public Buildings at the outset of his term in 1911.

Their Six Sons as Pallbearers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Robert B. Hamilton, aged 70, familiarly known as "Uncle Bob," who saw service under Admiral Farragut and received the personal praise of President Lincoln for his bravery, died here yesterday after a long illness. He and his wife, Josephine Hamilton, who died New Year's night, will be buried at Arlington National Cemetery to-morrow, with their six sons acting as pallbearers.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ADELINE MAYO RICHARDS, 42 years old, of 156 Fifth Avenue, died Saturday at her home. She was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and was an alumnus of Bryn Mawr College. Her father, Howard Richards, a retired lawyer; two brothers, and a sister survive her.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN DAVIS, wife of Charles Herbert Davis of Forrest, Davis & MacDonald, Stock Exchange brokers, died yesterday at her home at Bergen Point, N. J., aged 43 years. Mrs. Davis was born in Bergen Point, and was the daughter of the late T. Y. Brown, founder of the firm of T. Y. Brown & Co., fire insurance brokers of 77 William Street, Manhattan. Mrs. Davis was prominent in society.

PETER H. WYCKOFF, a Director and until a year ago Vice President of the National Bank of New Jersey, Vice President of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, and Director of several other corporations, died in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday. He was born in New Brunswick, Feb. 21, 1836, and has lived there all his life. Mr. Wyckoff leaves two daughters and a son.

PETER J. SCANLAN, an old employe of the Park Department, died on last Saturday of a complication of diseases at his home, 117 First Place, Brooklyn.

Miss JANE W. SPENCER, a charter member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Saturday at her home, 627 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 72 years.

MICHAEL A. O'HARE, a prominent lawyer of Bayonne, N. J., who aided in the election of Mayor Daly of that city, died there on Sunday.

JOHN WEEKS, aged 105 years, died yesterday near Norwalk, Conn. He was born at Fordham, N. Y. Mr. Weeks became blind a year ago. His death makes Capt. Joseph Byxbee, who is 103 years old, the oldest man in Norwalk.

CHARLES E. FROST, a foreman in the Eastern District power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, died suddenly Sunday night at his home, 85 Taylor Street.

THEODORE H. CONKLIN, manager of the Montauk Inn at Montauk, L. I., was found dead in his bed yesterday. He was 62 years old and had been suffering from arterio-sclerosis. Mr. Conklin was born at Amagansett, the son of Capt. Henry Conklin, who died at sea.

JUSTINE DREYFUSS GOLDSCHMID, proprietor of the Knapp mansion, died on Sunday at the age of 49 years at her home, 554 Bedford Avenue. She was a member of many Jewish charitable associations.

PRESTON B. SIBLEY, High Sheriff of Windham County and one of the best-known men in Eastern Connecticut, died at his home in Danielson yesterday of injuries suffered last Friday, when he fell from a trolley car. He was in his seventy-fourth year and was serving his fourth term as Sheriff.

JOHN WILLIAMS, one of the pioneers in this country of the ornamental bronze business, died yesterday at his home, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, of heart disease, in his seventy-second year. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country as a young man. Mr. Williams was President of John Williams, Inc., of 556 West Twenty-seventh Street. He is survived by his widow and a daughter, Mrs. William K. Loomis.

WILLIAM CASTLE DODGE, well-known inventor, who did much to improve firearms in use at the time of the civil war, died in Washington Sunday night of pneumonia. He was honored by Congress and by several European Governments for his work along these lines. Mr. Dodge was born at Solon, N. Y., in 1827.

J. CUSHING TODD, at one time national champion trapshooter, died in Newburyport, Mass., on Sunday. He was 41 years old.

CORNELIUS MALONEY, 61 years old, for many years editor and publisher of The Waterbury (Conn.) Democrat, died suddenly last night of pulmonary embolism.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman is giving a series of dinners during January at her residence, 24 East Eighty-first Street, the first to take place on Thursday.

The Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and Miss Grosvenor will be at home on Thursday from 4 to 7 o'clock at the deanery, Cathedral Close.

There will be general dancing after the Junior League's programme of dances at the night and matinée performance of "The Merry Whirl" on Jan. 16 and 17 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Supper and tea tickets may be obtained at the door. Miss Elsie Nichol of 18 East Fiftieth Street is Chairman of the Supper Committee.

Mrs. Curtis N. Douglas of Albany, N. Y., is at the Manhattan for a fortnight's visit.

Mrs. William Lee Ward and Miss Virginia Center Ward will be at home on Fridays in January at 127 West Seventieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Theodore Hodgman are at the Hotel Gotham, to remain until April 1. Mr. and Mrs. A. Ludlow Kramer of Roslyn, L. I., are at the hotel for a visit.

Rehearsals are being held for the folk dances which are to be given with tableaux on Jan. 15 at the residence of Mrs. Reginald de Koven, 1,025 Park Avenue, for the benefit of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League. Tickets may be had from Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., 114 East Thirty-ninth Street, and Miss Amy C. Hutton, 086 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran arrived yesterday on the Carmania, also Sir Wilfrid Peck and Lady Peek, (Miss Edwina Thornburgh,) who are on their way to St. Louis, Mo., for a visit.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish postponed the luncheon planned for yesterday for her niece, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, for two weeks, owing to mourning. She will entertain at a large dinner before Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dance on Jan. 29.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer gave a dinner dance last evening at her residence, 7 East Seventy-third Street, for her young son, Herbert Pulitzer, who is at Groton. The guests, who numbered sixty for the dinner, were all of the very young set. Twenty or thirty additional guests came in later for the dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Johan Waldemar von Rehling-Quitzgaard will be at home this afternoon and Tuesday throughout January, at 116 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Mrs. E. D. Klots will be at home on the first Tuesday in January, February, and March, at 123 West Sixty-ninth Street.

The second Junior Cotillion will be danced at Sherry's to-night.

Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., will give a luncheon to-day at the Colony Club for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker.

Mrs. Daniel J. Leary will entertain this evening at the St. Regis with a dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Beth Leary.

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse is sailing to-day. She will be the guest in Berlin of Mrs. James W. Gerard and will be presented at Court.

Mrs. A. Masters MacDonell will entertain for Miss Lentilhon Gilford to-night with a dinner at Sherry's.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will give a reception this evening, with music and dancing.

Mrs. C. Montague Ward and Miss Frances M. Ward will be at home on Tuesdays in January at 70 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Mrs. Ramsey Turnbull will be a dinner hostess to-night at her home at 38 East Fortieth Street for the Misses Helen and Katharine Turnbull.

Mrs. John Parkin Gilford and Miss Lentilhon Gilford will be at home this afternoon at 273 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Howard Carroll of 4 East Sixty-fourth Street will entertain at dinner this evening.

The choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will give a concert this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Avenue, for the benefit of the missionary work of the diocesan auxiliary of the cathedral.

Luncheon for Miss Howard.

Mrs. George Legg was the hostess yesterday at a luncheon at Sherry's for her granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Legg Howard, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Legg Howard. The guests were seated at five tables, on which were corsage bouquets of orchids, one for each guest. Those invited included the Misses Margaret Trevor, Julia Edey, Charlotte Strong, Dorothy Hollister, Alice Haven, Penelope Sears, Constance and Joy Williams, Hazel Symington, Caramai Carroll, Eleanor Darlington, Laura and Mary Parsons, Louise Tiffany Frank, Margaret Overton, Marjorie Woolsey, Margaret Pratt, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Eleanor Laird Hastings and Fanny de Groot Hastings, Helene Underwood, Elizabeth Black, Elvine Richard, Florence Johnson, Vieva Fisher, Mildred Rice, Lydia Babbott, Flora McAlpin, Katherine Flagg, Catherine and Elizabeth Gunn, Eva Ingersoll Brown, Althea Gibb, and Marjorie Whitney.

Roshanara Dances at Palace.

Roshanara, a young English dancer, made her first appearance in America yesterday afternoon at the Palace Theatre appearing in a series of Hindu dances. Mlle. Roshanara's dances are well done and impressive. Sharing honors with the dancer on the Palace bill was Louis Mann who made his début in vaudeville in a condensed version of his play "Elevating a Husband."

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, averaged 11.66 cents per pound.—Adv.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GILES.—To Mr. and Mrs. William B. Giles at their home in Corona, L. I., a daughter on Monday, Jan. 5, 1914.

Married.

DOWNER—BRIGGS.—Jan. 3, 1914, at Navesink, N. J., by the Rev. John C. Lord, Clara Briggs to Benjamin J. Downer.

FOWLER—CRAM.—On Monday, Jan. 5, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. William H. Vibbert, D. D., assisted by the Rev. John Mockridge, Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., to Charlotte Winthrop, daughter of the late Harry Spencer Cram and granddaughter of Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop.

FREUND—LYFORD.—Jan. 3, Ella M. Lyford to F. Theodore Freund.

Jersey City and Newark.

JACOBUS—FRASER.—Jan. 3, Newark, Margaretta K. Fraser to Clifford E. Jacobus.

MULDOON—McMURRA.—Jan. 1, Jersey City, Rose McMurra to John J. Muldoon.

Died.

BEHR.—On Sunday, Jan. 4, 1914, in the 65th year of her age, Catherine Margaret Miller, beloved wife of Henry Behr. Funeral services at her late residence, 154 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, on arrival of the 1:39 P. M. train from Hoboken.

BOGERT.—Effie J. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Tuesday, 8:30 o'clock. Motor cortege.

BOUDINOT.—Suddenly, in New York City, on Jan. 4, 1914, William B. S. Boudinot, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of Mr. John Brooks Leavitt, No. 1 Lexington Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn, Paterson, N. J., at 2:30 P. M.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Henrietta C., daughter of the late Peter Remsen and Alethia McFarlan Brinckerhoff, Jan. 3d, suddenly, at the residence of her nephew, H. M. Brinckerhoff, Englewood, N. J. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Briarcliff, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 6th, at 11:30 A. M., on arrival New York Central train leaving Grand Central Station 9:50 A. M. Carriages at Ossining. Interment private at St. James the Less, Scarsdale.

BURNHAM.—At her residence, 44 East 50th St., New York City, Sunday, Jan. 4, 1914, in her 60th year, Hannah Elizabeth, widow of Douglass Williams Burnham and daughter of Emma Stanbury and the late Daniel C. Blodgett. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

BUTLER.—On Sunday, Jan. 4, 1914, at the residence of her mother, Round Oak, Yonkers, N. Y., after a long illness, Harriet Allen Butler, second daughter of Mary Russell Marshall and the late William Allen Butler. Funeral services at Round Oak on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock on the arrival of the train leaving the Grand Central Terminal at 9:50 A. M., (special car.) Kindly omit flowers.

CONKLIN.—Theodore H. Conklin, husband of Emma Squires Conklin, suddenly, at Montauk Inn, Jan. 4, in his 62d year. Services at Presbyterian Church, Amagansett, L. I., 2:30 P. M. Wednesday.

Bulletin No. 9.

Reducing the Human Scrap Heap

By Preventing Permanent Dependency.

An Illustration

¶ A longshoreman, his wife and six children lived in a three-room flat in a congested quarter of New York.

¶ When the relief visitor called she found the twins, six months old, suffering from malnutrition.

¶ The rooms were filthy.

¶ The husband was idle and the woman was indifferent.

¶ The mother and children made dolls' hammocks for 40 cents a hundred.

¶ The services of a doctor and a nurse and special nourishment were provided for the babies.

¶ Groceries were ordered for the family.

¶ Work was secured for the man, but he refused to do it, feigning illness.

¶ The mother kept the children away from school for no reason and did not take the twins to the dispensary, as instructed.

¶ The family continued to live in filth, the parents showing no inclination to help themselves.

¶ Severe measures had to be adopted by the visitor.

¶ The family was notified that further help would be refused until the children were sent to school and the twins were taken to the dispensary.

¶ The church of which the father and mother were members promised to pay one monh's rent and to

BASEBALL MEN CONFER AT CINCINNATI --- AUTOMOBILES --- HOCKEY --- FENCING --- BOXING

SYDNEY OFFICIALLY WELCOMES GIANTS

Lord Mayor Richards Tenders Reception to World's Touring Baseball Teams.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager New York Giants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1914, by John J. McGraw.

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 5.—The visit of the American baseball tourists to Sydney, which ended to-day with our departure for Melbourne, has far exceeded the expectations of all concerned in the trip. We were warmly welcomed and well entertained during our stay, and drew much larger crowds to the games than we had expected. At the same time, our eyes were opened to the advance which baseball has made in this section of the globe during the short time that the natives have followed it.

Our final day here was featured by an official reception, tendered us by Lord Mayor Richards. It was much similar to the previous reception in our honor on our arrival here two days ago. The first reception was held at the Sydney Cricket Grounds, with C. Oliver, President of the Trustees, presiding. About 300 were in attendance, including Lord Mayor Richards, Prime Minister J. Cook, American Consul Richardson, Sir Francis Sutter of the Legislative Council, and several Members of Parliament. Toasts were drank to President Wilson and King George during the speechmaking.

Prime Minister Cook, who delivered the principal speech, commented on the great unity of the English-speaking nations and commended sports highly as a factor in national fellowship. He thanked the tourists for including Australia in their tour, and assured all that no country would extend a more cordial welcome than Australia. In closing he wished the promoters success. Responses were made by Mr. Comiskey, Mr. Callahan, and myself. We all assured these people who were doing so much to make our visit pleasant that we thoroughly appreciated every effort and that Australia would not be forgotten.

We had planned to play only the regular games between the Giants and White Sox during our stay in this city, but we were asked to play a picked team of Australian players, and gladly consented to this arrangement, which we followed on both days. After playing one game with the natives, the latter being reinforced with a battery from our party, the Sox and Giants lined up for their regular contests. On the first day the Sox defeated the Australians by the score of 10 to 1, and then engaged in a game with the Giants, the Sox again winning by the score of 5 to 4. Scott and Bunny Hearne did the pitching in this game, and Tris Speaker won it for the Sox with a terrific drive to the extreme end of the cricket field in the ninth inning. To-day the Giants lined up against the Australians in the first game of the double-header and won by the score of 14 to 2. Then the Giants and Sox got together for the regular game, and the Sox carried off the honors by the score of 10 to 5.

The brand of baseball which the Australian boys showed us during our visit here surprised every membeor of the party. Australia has long been recognized as one of the greatest sporting countries in the world, but it is only recently that the people here turned their attention to baseball. Being naturally athletic, some of them have become quite proficient, and they tell me that the game is growing very popular here. They marveled as much over our work as we were surprised over theirs, as it was the first chance they had to see major leaguers in action. Any kind of a sporting event draws well here, and we had a crowd of 15,000 out to see us in action on the first day of our visit. If the Australians keep up their interest in the game it will not be long before some of them will be invading the major leagues, as the Cuban players are doing.

We were the guests to-day at a luncheon tendered us by the Government officials, at which Noble, the champion cricketer presided. Cricket is a big sport here yet, and Noble is a sort of Mathewson in these parts. Ted Sullivan spoke for the tourists after Mr. Noble had again assured us how welcome we were.

We leave here to-day by rail for Melbourne for two days, and go by rail from Melbourne to Adelaide for two days. We do not expect such crowds as we have had in Sydney, but we may be agreeably surprised, for surprises are becoming almost monotonous on this trip.

One of the most noteworthy features of our visit here was the reception on our arrival. It began as we came up the bay and was continued at the dock, where a band was playing "America" and American flags were much in evidence. Later tne players were taken about the city in automobiles.

NEW PITCHER FOR YANKEES.

Lynn Brown, a Semi-Pro of Buffalo, Coming to New York.

Lynn Brown, a crack semi-professional pitcher of Buffalo, signed a New York American League Club contract yesterday. Brown pitched for the First Wards in the Bison City last year and attracted the attention of one of Frank Farrell's scouts. His team was a member of the Buffalo City League, which developed many stars, including Wally Schang, the Athletics' great catcher, and Jimmy Archer of the Cubs. In 1912 Brown pitched an eighteen-inning game for the East Aurora team, which was a memorable event in baseball happenings up the State. The Depew team opposed him on that occasion and was beaten 2 to 1, with only three hits. Brown is 21 years old, 5 feet 10½ inches tall, and weighs 175 pounds. He is a right-hander, having plenty of speed and fine control, considering the shortness of his career. He has been ordered to report to Chance at Houston, Texas, on March 1.

Trainer Charles Barrett of the New York Americans arrived here yesterday from Glendora, Cal., where he spent the holidays with Chance. Barrett said that Chance would decide shortly on the date for the reporting of his pitchers at Hot Springs. He said that Chance might not leave the Coast until the last week in February, when he would go direct to Houston to join the regulars and recruits on March 1. Barrett quoted Chance as saying that if the pitchers stand up the New York Americans will finish fifth or better.

"Chance is planning to have a team of speedy men," added the trainer. "He is enthusiastic over Jimmy Walsh, Maisel, Gilhooley, and Peckinpaugh, and believes that King Cole will be one of his mainstays in the box. Chance is in fine health. He has taken on twenty pounds this Winter, and is beginning to long for the ball field again."

KNABE DESERTS PHILLIES.

Signs with Baltimore Federal League Club for $10,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5.—One of the biggest surprises in baseball circles is the signing here to-night of Frank Otto Knabe, star second baseman of the Philadelphia Club of the National League for seven years, as manager of the Baltimore Federal League Club for a period of three years. The contract carries fancy salary figures, but they are withheld. It is understood, however, that he is to receive $10,000 a year. Ned Hanlon engineered the deal. He went to Philadelphia Sunday, had a long conference with Knabe and brought the player to Baltimore with him this evening.

Whether or not Knabe's salary was guaranteed by the Baltimore Club, the Directors would not say, but it is certain he was assured that he would get the full amount promised should the league take the route traversed by other organizations which attempted to invade Baltimore without the introduction of the national agreement.

Knabe was given a dinner to-night by the Federal Club Directors, after which he and Secretary Goldman left for Philadelphia. While neither Knabe nor Secretary Oidman would name players they are after, it is understood Sherwood Magee and "Gabby" Cravath of the Philadelphias are under consideration. Cravath, it is said, is dissatisfied with the contract offered him by the Philadelphia Club, and is willing to give in to Knabe if the salary is big enough. Hanlon, it was said to-night, has several more surprises in store in which Philadelphia players will figure.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—"I am very sorry to see Knabe leave the National League, but under existing conditions it is easy to figure out why he signed with the Federal League," said President John K. Tener of the National League here to-night. "Knabe will receive $50,000 for three years," continued Mr. Tener. "The situation in his case closely resembles that of Joe Tinker. Knabe is thirty years of age and probably figures that he has not much more than three years left in which he might play in the big leagues. He is probably out to get all the money he can in this time and one can hardly blame him, although I am sorry to see him take this step. He is a manly little fellow, a good ball player and a credit to the profession."

William A. Newman, who is representing the Philadelphia National League Club at the baseball meeting here, said:

"I am surprised. Knabe was to have seen President Baker to-day and I was confident that he would not leave the team. However, if it is true, I suppose we can get along very well without him."

Cubs to Go South Feb. 16.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Cubs will leave Chicago Feb. 16 for Spring training at Tampa, President Murphy announced to-day. The Cubs will play training trip games as follows: March 12, 13, and 14, Philadelphia Athletics at Tampa, Fla.; 17, 18, 19, Philadelphia Athletics at Jacksonville, Fla.; 20, Savannah at Savannah; 21 and 22, Memphis at Memphis; 26, 27, 28, and 29, Louisville at Louisville; 30, Evansville at Evansville; 31, Terre Haute at Terre Haute; April 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Indianapolis at Indianapolis.

Ed Walsh's signed contract was received at White Sox headquarters here to-day.

Phillies Re-elect Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—All the officers of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club were re-elected at the annual meeting held here to-day. William F. Baker, who was re-elected President, left this afternoon for Cincinnati to attend the session of the National Baseball Commission to-morrow.

CLASS B BILLIARDS.

Leonard and Coleman Win First Day's Amateur Matches.

W. S. Leonard and Hal C. Coleman, the Class B amateur champion at 18.2 balkline billiards, both of New York, were the winners yesterday in the opening day's play of the fourth annual Class B tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway. Leonard won the afternoon game, defeating Charles Connors of Philadelphia 300 to 195 in forty-seven innings, while the titleholder triumphed over Fred Lowenthal in the evening game by 300 to 208 in fifty-three innings.

The tournament will comprise fifteen contests, according to schedule, which does not provide for any ties which may occur, two games being scheduled for each day, one in the afternoon and another in the evening. Players from several cities are represented in the tourney, which is for the national championship and the cup emblematic of the championship, which must be won three times by the same player before becoming his absolute property.

The title was won in the first year's competition by Charles White of Brooklyn; in the second year by George F. B. Clarke of this city, and last year by Coleman, the latter two being contestants in the present event, and a win for either one will give him the trophy outright. The scores by innings:

AFTERNOON GAME.

W. S. Leonard—0 8 5 1 3 1 13 14 17 2 0 0 18 0 2 0 18 0 2 25 12 14 0 0 3 0 0 3 4 21 0 15 32 1 1 0 0 2 1 2 9 0 17 16 0 0 7 0 0 18. Total—300. High runs—32, 25, 18. Average—6 6-47.

Charles Connors—0 5 0 0 4 0 1 0 6 0 1 2 3 0 2 8 13 1 0 3 11 3 7 7 2 0 0 5 0 0 4 1 12 1 8 8 13 0 22 4 3 0 0 19 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 6. Total—195. High runs—23, 22, 19. Average—4 4-47.

EVENING GAME.

H. C. Coleman—0 0 22 9 0 0 17 0 0 0 16 3 4 3 11 1 2 0 0 10 0 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 13 0 0 3 0 16 28 7 0 4 0 36 6 2 3 16 2 14 3 0 0 8 11 1 4 0 5 13. Total—300. High runs—36, 22, 16. Average—5 35-53.

F. Lowenthal—18 3 0 0 1 2 0 2 1 10 5 9 19 7 0 2 0 7 0 0 0 0 6 11 7 16 5 0 7 0 19 1 1 0 4 5 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 2 8 1 0 7 2 5 0 4. Total—208. High runs—19, 19, 18. Average—4.

Other Billiard Results.

After a delay of nearly three weeks the tie for third place in the National Class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, which occurred between Dr. H. W. Hawley of Danbury, Conn., and Louis A. Servatius was decided last night. The Connecticut billiardist was returned the winner by a score of 200 to 196 after a hard struggle. This evening the tie for first place between Clyde B. Terry, the holder of the title, and F. S. Appleby, the Columbia University student, will be decided.

George T. Moon, Jr., defeated Joseph Dalton in last night's game of the Class C balkline billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy, in Brooklyn, by the score of 200 to 187 in sixty-one innings.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Games.

Interesting competition was witnessed last night in the bi-monthly games of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the gymnasium, West Forty-seventh Street. The programme was made up of six events. The feature was the two-mile handicap event, which brought out some good running ability on the part of J. Hickok, the winner. The summaries:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by C. A. Underhill; B. M. Norton, second; H. Davis, third. Time—0:03.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Dolder, (scratch;) B. M. Norton, (20 yards,) second; W. A. Weber, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:23 4-5.

440-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by H. J. Schellemberg; W. E. Meybohm, second; C. W. Thomas, third. Time—0:60 4-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Hickok, (scratch;) P. Grossman, (90 yards,) second; F. Vergane, (50 yards,) third. Time—10:16 1-5.

176-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Botjer, (6 yards;) J. J. Canning, (4 yards,) second; H. Davis, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:19 1-5.

One-Half-Mile Relay, Handicap.—Won by the team composed of J. Wheaton, H. Schellemberg, M. Marra, J. J. Canning, and A. H. Botjer, (scratch;) team composed of J. Thomas, A. Spangemberg, W. E. Meybohm, H. Davis, and C. A. Underhill, (18 yards,) second. Time—1:46 2-5.

Harness Horsemen Change Rules.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—The Grand Circuit Committee on Rules met here this afternoon and to-night to consider changes in the rules to be recommended to the Stewards in session at Grand Rapids on Jan. 13. They will not conclude their session before to-morrow night. The members of the committee are Harry D. Shepard, Columbus; Harry S. Neally, Buffalo, and George B. Conners, Detroit. They said that one of the most important amendments they are considering and which they favor is one providing that horses which compete in three heating races may be dropped to a lower class. The draft of proposed rule changes will not be made public until after its submission to the Stewards.

BASEBALL LEADERS TO HEAR PLAYERS

Nearly All Their Demands Will Be Granted by Governing Bodies.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 5.—After taking up the requests of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, one by one, and discussing them thoroughly, the National Baseball Commission and the committee from the National Association of Minor Leagues adjourned to-night ready to present a solid front when the committee of players present their case to-morrow.

No announcement of what demands had been conceded or denied was issued, but on good authority it was stated that not more than four of the demands will cause any friction at to-morrow's meeting.

Probably the most important announcement was that the meeting to-morrow would be an open one, both public and press being admitted. This was not decided upon until just previous to the adjournment of the joint meeting of the commission and the committee from the minor leagues, but in the minds of many it augurs well for the players.

It was announced previous to the joint meeting that the only request that the minor leagues objected to was the one that asks that ten days' notice be given players.

There are several, however, that the majors do not take kindly to, but just what they are the major league officials refused to divulge.

Previous to the joint meeting the National Commission was in session most of the day. Chairman August Herrmann and Secretary John E. Bruce were re-elected, and both submitted their annual reports.

Secretary Bruce reported that the total money handled by the commission from all sources, including the world's and different city series, amounted to $855,668.08. Three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five decisions and statements were handled during the last year, while 725 bulletins were promulgated, and 1,113 letters and telegrams were sent out.

The commission handed down decisions in many minor cases.

It was announced by Secretary Bruce of the commission that, other than the mention of the Federal League in the report of Chairman Herrmann, the subject was not broached during the meeting.

The announcement that Knabe had signed a Federal League contract to manage the Baltimore team came as a shock to the majority of the baseball magnates present. Quite a few refused to believe it, while others were of opinion that that would be a different story to tell when the time came for putting up the money.

President Robert Hedges of the St. Louis Americans said:

"The best that they can hope for is to place one big leaguer on each of their teams, and if they hope to draw the patronage away from the two big leagues with one real player and the remainder little better than amateurs, I have an opinion to the contrary. It has been reported that they have taken three of my players away, but as yet I have seen no signs of their leaving."

The commission and a number of the magnates present will tender a dinner to Gov. Tener to-morrow evening.

The committee from the Baseball Players' Fraternity is expected here early to-morrow, and the joint meeting of this committee with the National Commission and the committee from the minor leagues will be called at 11 o'clock.

HERRMANN WARNS FEDERAL.

League Must Not Infringe on Rights of National Agreement Clubs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 5.—A distinct warning to the Federal League not to infgringe on what clubs in the national agreement consider their rights is given in the annual report of August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, made public here today.

"The Federal League, which operated clubs in 1913 in territory occupied by national agreement clubs, did not attain prosperity or prestige," the report says. "A passive policy has been pursued by the commission and the leagues directly affected toward that organization, but if the contractural and reservation rights of national agreement clubs are not respected by its (Federal League) promoters, it may become necessary to employ strenuous measures for the protection of the interests of major and minor league clubs.

"Rivalry will not be resented so long as league and club rights are not ignored, but illegal and unsportsmanlike interference with and utter disregard of established privileges of national agreement clubs will justify the adoption of vigorous defensive methods."

Herrmann's statement is regarded as the answer of organized baseball to the projects of the Federal League, whose spokesmen, including President James A. Gilmore, have declared that, while they will respect actual playing contracts held by national agreement clubs, they will disregard the much discussed reserve clause, which they hold to be illegal.

Touching on the Gallagher resolution in the House of Representatives at Washington, the report says:

"The introduction of the Gallagher resolution in the House of Representatives was the forerunner to newspaper discussions of a Congressional inquiry into the methods and purposes of professional baseball as operated under the national agreement. This measure, however, died in the committee to which it was referred. As there has been no agitation on this matter recently, I assume that those who were behind it have concluded not to make further efforts in that direction.

"The attitude of the commission relative to this investigation was promptly and clearly defined. A thorough and impartial inquiry by Congress or the Federal or State courts will be welcomed by all connected with the game, in full confidence that the result will demonstrate that national agreement baseball is conducted on sound business principles, with due regard to the constitutional and statutory privileges and rights of all parties engaged in it."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—E. E. Gates, counsel for the Federal League, after reading the Herrmann report today said:

"All that is said in this report by way of threats has been stated time and again since the Federal League began its operations. It has not in any instances thrown fear into the hearts of either the players or the owners of the Federal League.

"It seems to me," continued Mr. Gates, "that Mr. Herrmann ought to have been a little more explicit in just what he means by the statement 'the established privileges of national agreement clubs.' Is it possible that organized baseball, through its years of tyrannical rule and usurpation, has secured certain privileges and immunities which cannot belong to other organizations in the country?

"The public should note the words used by Mr. Herrmann when he says 'illegal and unsportsmanlike interference with and utter disregard of established privileges of national agreement clubs will justify,' &c., and remember the numerous attempts that were made last Summer to induce Federal League players to jump their contracts. We have said over and over again that we will not attempt to get any player to break a contract, in spite of the actions of the major league clubs last Summer in trying to do themselves what they would term 'unsportsmanlike' in us."

De Oro Wins from Morin.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Alfredo De Oro of New York, the title holder, defeated Charles Morin in the first block of the play for the National three-cushion billiard championship, 50 to 43. The play went seventy-five innings, and each player had a high run of 5. The second block will be played to-morrow night.

LEVINSKY LOSES BOUT.

McAllister Outpoints Philadelphian at Garden A. C.

The long winning streak of Battling Levinsky crashed into a snag at Madison Square Garden last night when the aggressive Philadelphian encountered Bob McAllister, a California middleweight, who recently came East with a string of successes as long as Levinsky's record. The wonderful cleverness of the Westerner offset all the aggressiveness and indomitable courage of Levinsky and earned McAllister the honors by a fair margin. But he had to keep moving all the way to get the verdict.

No such battle between big men has been staged at a club in this city in many months. The speed and continuous action flashed out in decided contrast to the many slow exhibitions recently uncovered here by alleged white hopes, and at the finish of the tenth round the men were greeted with an ovation that was as well deserved as it was loud. There was not a dull moment from the time of the first hand shake until they clasped hands at the finish, barring, of course, the one-minute rest between rounds. When on their feet both men demonstrated that they knew why they were there, and they exerted every muscle to show it at their best.

McAllister, who is of lanky build, gave a marvelous exhibition of boxing skill, both on the attack and the defense. He varied his attack just enough to keep Levinsky always guessing, and he surprised the crowd by his ability to exchange punches while standing toe to toe with his opponent. Levinsky was much broader of shoulder and more muscular in every way, but his strength and willingness fell short of matching the cleverness of the Californian. He seemed to carry a heavier punch than the Westerner, but McAllister had enough snap to his punches to muss up Levinsky's face a bit during the ten rounds. Neither lost any blood and both were strong at every stage of the bout.

Both men scaled at the same figure, 162 pounds, when they weighed before coming into the ring. This is the lowest mark Levinsky has reached since he began his spectacular boxing career. McAllister insisted that Levinsky should make 164 pounds for the bout, and the Philadelphian did not appear to have weakened himself in making the weight.

McAllister showed himself decidedly cool at every stage of the bout, and even went so far as to joke with Levinsky while the battling was going on at full speed. The Californian relied principally on his left hand, which he used straight, to hold off his opponent when Levinsky rushed in, and hooked it into Levinsky at close quarters. A few times he backed Levinsky to the ropes and showed that his right arm was also very active when necessary. Levinsky was always tearing in, and tried to get to McAllister's stomach in the clinches, but the latter showed a superb defense at close quarters, and held Levinsky next to helpless.

Round after round furnished the same story. Levinsky realized that his only chance of success consisted in beating down the defense of the Westerner, and he was always boring in. But his efforts were neatly checked by McAllister, who refused to back up. Levinsky's long swinging right, which he carried in the battle to so many successes, was not very prominent in the proceedings, and McAllister left the ring without any noticeable marks. Levinsky was not cut up any, but his face was puffed out a bit as a result of the continuous jabbing of McAllister.

In the ten-round semi-final Jack Britton decisively outpointed Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn lightweight. The latter had a habit of backing to the ropes, covering his head, and letting Britton pound away with both hands. Bloom was not in Britton's class as a boxer, but he showed up Jack's weakness as a hitter.

BOUTS AT OLYMPIC A. C.

Two Knockouts Cut Short the Weekly Boxing Entertainment.

Boxing at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem last night was limited to fourteen rounds. Three bouts of ten rounds each were scheduled, but two were brought to a termination during the second round, while the wind-up went the limit. Although there was an absence of the scientific side of the game, the spectators appeared satisfied with the entertainment. In the semi-final bout Banana Sam of Tennessee gave a splendid imitation of the tango for nearly five minutes, but a hard jolt on the jaw from the glove of Bob Lee stopped this terpsichorean display, and with it the bout.

Young Chester and Artie Franklin furnished ten lively sessions in the windup. The latter, who has become quite a favorite in Harlem, failed to flatter his supporters upon this occasion, in spite of the fact that three times during the bout he was anxious to quit. Franklin used an effective straight left jab, but Chester scored a number of clean blows, several reaching Franklin's jaw and staggering the Harlem boxer. Chester's fine rally in the three closing rounds earned him the decision.

Bob Lee and Banana Sam furnished plenty of fun. In the first round Sam was knocked down seven times without being hit. As he rested on one knee, he waived his opponent aside, declining to arise until Lee was on the opposite side of the ring. He danced around the roped enclosure well into the second round, when he was sent down with a rap on the jaw. He decided he had enough and quit.

In the opening bout Young Rose knocked out Roy Johnson with a hard left on the jaw in the second round after the bell had saved Johnson in the first round.

Kilbane Scores a Knockout.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, featherweight champion, tonight knocked out Eddie Moy of Allentown in the fifth round of what was to have been a six-round boxing contest here. Moy was outclassed during the entire bout, but fought gamely until he went down and out with a blow on the chin from Kilbane's right, following a hard left to the jaw, which had staggered him. Both boys weighed in at 126 pounds.

Young Shugrue Defeats Beecher.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Young Shugrue outpointed Willie Beecher in a ten-round bout here to-night. The Jersey City boxer showed the most cleverness all through the contest.

AUTO SHOW DRAWS INTERESTED THRONG

Large Attendance at Both Sessions Yesterday—Visitors Are "Prospects," Too.

With an attendence that seemed to prove the correctness of the one-show-in-one-building idea, the Fourteenth National Automobile Show went on in the Grand Central Palace yesterday. There was a quality about the attendance which was even more pleasing to exhibitors, from first story motor car booths to accessory booths on the fourth floor, than mere numbers. Those who came appeared to mean business in an unusual number of cases and there was an exchanging of cards and addresses which brought cheerful smiles to the faces of the attendants at the booths. A number of actual sales were recorded during the day and evening sessions and the roll of "prospects" was a long one. Judging from these signs there is not much the matter with the automobile business in New York from a selling point of view.

There was no quesuon yesterday that the crowds were interested in the new offerings of the year in the shape of half a dozen cars selling under $500 or up to $750. The booths where they were on view were so densely crowded that the cars themselves were lost to sight much of the time. On the other hand, the more expensive models of both open and closed cars received their full share of attention and it was noticeable that women visitors were not slow in trying the comfort of this or that luxurious landaulet, coupe or touring car. These visitors also showed much knowledge of the mechanical workings of the cars and gave tangible evidence of growing use of automobiles by women.

With fifty-four of the seventy-nine gasoline car exhibitors showing six-cylinder models and eighteen of the fifty-four showing this type exclusively, the dominance of the six-cylinder at this year's show is manifest. Five years ago but eight companies were manufacturing motors of this type, and the idea was freely declared to be a mere fad. But the "six" had come to stay, and at the present show the talk of "six inches," "light running," and various other variations, but always "sixes," is to be heard in all the aisles. The claim for the six is greater flexibility and more constant application of power to the crankshaft. To build a modern motor of this type does not mean merely the addition of an extra pair of cylinders but the special designing of the whole engine.

One of the interesting features of the exhibition is the contrast in wheel types presented by the many models. Wire wheels, comparatively new to the American motor car last year, have made a long stride in advance apparently. They are seen this year on a good part of the show cars of all types and sizes. Some of the makers, however, have adhered to the wooden wheel, calling this type, while still others have fitted some of their cars with wire and some with wooden wheels. Greater resiliency and longer tire mileage are among the claims of the wire type, while the wooden wheel is said by some to give longer service and to be better adapted to the fitting of the steering pivots.

Last night was "Brooklyn night," at the show, and the members of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, which will hold no exhibition of its own this year, are invited to attend in a body, as well as members of other automobile organizations across the East River. The handling of crowds in the big building, and especially the detail of running the elevators in express service to the fourth floor and thus leaving the floors below free from floor to floor, was the subject of much favorable comment, of which J. A. Miles, the manager of the show, received a goodly share.

Among those at yesterday's sessions were Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Miss Alexander, O. W. Bird, Jr., T. Sanford Beaty, Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Wyman Porter, Mrs. Price Post, Gifford Pochraan, Tiffany Richardson, Sidney J. Colford, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Stuart Duncan, Paulding Fosdick, G. L. Boissevain, and R. Livingston Beeckman.

The first booth as one enters this year's show is that of the Overland. It has the position at the right of the entrance stairway, a place which it received when space was allotted because it had done the largest volume of business last year. The interesting exhibits on view in this booth are the convertible coupé, trimmed in dark cloth and with novel seating plan, and the cut-out chassis, with its glass dashboard, which shows the working parts of the machine very clearly, including the wiring system, the silent chain-driven fan and pump, and other features.

Another stripped chasis of interest is the Jeffrey four, a newcomer this year. It shows well the high yet strong steel construction of the frame, the inclosed-valve motor, the leather universal joint —the only one of its kind used in this country—and such other features as the front axle of special design, made of vanadium steel and weighing but twenty-seven pounds. The motor is of the long-stroke, high-speed type.

One of the new models to make its appearance is the Buick six. In addition to its other features, it has the distinction of being the only six with overhead valves.

In a glass case at the Chalmers booth is a demonstration of its new electric self-starter, in which the motor and dynamo are combined in a single unit under the Entz patent. This arrangement makes the unit a motor when the engine is turning over less than 300 revolutions a minute, and a generator to replenish the battery when the engine speed is greater than that. Thus the motor of the car becomes practically non-stallable, as it may be started any number of times by simply throwing out the clutch.

Two cars which have been christened the "canary birds" by visitors are the Stutz and Mercer sporting runabouts. By an odd coincidence these two makes, which are keen racing rivals, have booths next each other on the second floor, and the two speedy runabout models, very similar in general type, and both painted a brilliant yellow, stand cheek by jowl.

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A striking touring car is to be seen at the Velie stand. It is a 4-45, painted entirely white, without relieving bands or other trimming. The car is set off by a gray cloth lining, and looks like some graceful white bird among the sombre-colored cars that surround it.

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Another white car is a runabout in the Cole booth. This "six" has broad, dark bands that contrast with its painting. One of the other exhibits in this booth is a chassis showing an original mounting of the electric horn, which is here fastened to one of the cylinder heads, and is, therefore, entirely out of sight when the car body and bonnet are in place.

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One of the models shown for the first time this year is the Case 25. These cars have been made only in the 35 and 45 horse power sizes, but a new small chassis has been added for 1914. It presents the same features as the larger models, and is priced at $1,250.

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S. D. Waldron, Vice President of the Packard company, commented at the show yesterday on the influence of American motor design abroad. He has just returned from a trip to Europe, and found there, especially in England, a marked popularity for the six-cylinder motor as it is designed here. Mr. Waldron also found two distinct schools of coach work in Europe: that of Germany and Belgium favoring well-rounded exteriors, and that of France adhering to square corners with only a slight arch in the roof lines of inclosed bodies.

BUYERS AT AUTO SALON.

Several Imported Cars Already Purchased—Speedy Models Shown.

The 1914 Imported Automobile Salon is proving to be even more of a social function than its predecessors. Several well-known New Yorkers have already placed orders with exhibitors at the Hotel Astor. Among these are Averill Harriman, Judge W. N. Dykman, J. C. Brady, Fred Betz, 3d., and R. H. Gallatin.

One of the features of the salon is the number of high speed cars which are on exhibition, several of which can travel at close to the century mark. There are two "20" Isotias, which are said to be able to go eighty-five miles an hour; a "55" Mercedes with four individual bucket seats, which has shown a speed of ninety miles; two De Dion Boutons with big eight-cylinder motors, the same class, to say nothing of those which only claim a modest maximum of seventy miles an hour. Even the little Bugatti has done sixty-seven miles an hour on the Brooklands track in England.

The new Lancia chassis embodies a number of novel features. The service brake which operates on a drum at the rear of the gear case, is of a new roller chain type. All the electric lights are controlled from the steering wheel, and the electric dashlight is removable for inspection purposes. Semi-elliptic springs sixty-two inches long, and having twelve leaves, are used on the rear, and the rims of the wire wheels are demountable.

SEVENTH REGIMENT TENNIS.

Grenz and Washburn Win in Championship and Scratch Doubles.

With the start of the handicap doubles yesterday the four events in the Seventh Regiment indoor tennis tournament on the Armory courts, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, are well under way, and the Tennis Committee will endeavor to complete the tourney by the middle of this month. Three matches were played, two in the handicap doubles and one in the championship doubles. G. Grenz and A. B. Washburn played in each event and were returned the winners in straight sets.

In the championship doubles Grenz and Washburn defeated F. J. Kenney and T. A. Bruno, the latter pair being unable to score against their more experienced opponents. The winners played a strong combination game, and did not invade each other's territory on the court. Kenney and Bruno showed the lack of team work and lost many points through indecision in failing to cover the court. Grenz and Washburn quickly discovered this state of affairs, and by placing their shots between the opposing pair were able to score almost at will.

Handicapped at minus half 40, Grenz and Washburn scored a straight set victory over R. E. Bradley and F. H. Williams, who were handicapped at scratch. The latter made a plucky fight, but in spite of their big start they could not offset the aggressive attack and combination tactics of Grenz and Washburn. In the second match of the handicap doubles H. C. Naisawald and G. H. Leigh (minus half 15) defeated A. E. Finlay and J. Anderson, (minus 30,) 2 sets to 1, by the scores of 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. The contest was an interesting one, and Leigh made a brilliant rally by Naisawald and Leigh gave them the third set and match. The summary:

Seventh Regiment Doubles Championship.—First Round.—G. Grenz and A. B. Washburn defeated F. J. Kenney and G. H. Leigh, bye.

Seventh Regiment Handicap Doubles.—First Round.—H. L. Naisawald and G. H. Leigh (minus half 15) defeated A. E. Finlay and J. Anderson, (minus 30,) 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. G. Grenz and A. B. Washburn (minus half 40) defeated R. E. Bradley and F. H. Williams, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—4.

Buffalo Billiardist Wins.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—W. R. Cullen of Buffalo defeated Martin Maley of Detroit in the interstate three-cushion billiard game here to-night by a score of 50 to 43. The game lasted 120 innings, both players resorting to much safety work. Each made a high run of 4.

Kilbane to Box Here.

Manager Billy Gibson of the Garden A. C. yesterday signed Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, to box Frankie Fleming of Canada in the feature number of an all-star show on Tuesday, Jan. 13. In the ten-round semi-final Johnny Dundee of New York will box Sapper O'Neill of England. The opening bout will bring together Walter Mohr of Brooklyn and Gene Moriarty of Syracuse

OTTAWA DEFEATS TIGERS AT HOCKEY

Strong Defense of Canadian Goal Thwarts Mighty Attacks of Hobey Baker.

Princeton's champion hockey team, with the irrepressible Hobey Baker cutting up his most sensational capers, was defeated at St. Nicholas Rink last night by Ottawa University, the Canadians winning in the second period of play by a score of 4 to 2. The teams played the fastest hockey that has been seen at the rink in many a day, and were so evenly matched that it was any one's game up to the end. The advantage see-sawed from one team to the other, while the big crowd was frantic with excitement.

Baker's work again stood out above the other skaters. He was all over the ice, sweeping down the rink in serpentine whirls of speed. Baker, skimming toward the enemy's net at a clip which left the other skaters far in the rear, constantly found O'Leary, the Ottawa cover point, and Durocher, the Canadian goal tender, a barrier which he could not break down alone. Durocher caught his shots from all angles, and only once was Baker able to drive the disk through his great defense. Baker was too fast for his defense, and nearly every time he made a sally on the Canadian net he had outstripped his teammates and was alone in his effort. Nevertheless his exhibition on skates was a thrilling spectacle, and even if most of his shots did go for nothing, he kept the nerves of the big crowd tingling with thrills.

The Canadian seven knew more about hockey and showed better team work, although the individual playing of Teddy Behan and Duford stood out together with the goal guardianship of Durocher. When the game was over, after two extra periods of fast playing had been taken up, to break the 2 to 2 tie, the Canadians doffed their caps to Hobey Baker and said that he was the fastest skater they had ever played against. Denison, the Ottawa cover point, said that Baker was as good a hockey player as any of the crack professionals in the Dominion.

The teams bored into each other at the start with speed that no one ever believed that they could keep up the pace. The stick work of both teams was excellent, and there was a constant scramble for the puck. In one of the scrimmages Referee Russell found himself in the thick of the fight and went down on the ice in a heap with the other players.

The eyes of all the spectators were glued on the incomparable Baker. Also he commanded the attention of all the Ottawa players. They checked him, tripped him, hooked his stick, and did everything they could to subdue his enthusiasm, but Baker refused to be perturbed. At the speed the game was going it was necessarily rough, but there was little or no unsportsmanlike tactics resorted to. Duford, the Canadian right wing, once gave Emmons a terrific check, but he was injured worse than the Tiger, and was laid out for a few minutes. The line-up and summary:

Ottawa.	Position.	Princeton.
Durocher	Goal	Winants
O'Leary	Point	Emmons
Denison	Cover point	R. Peacock
Madden	Rover	Baker
Braithwaite	Centre	Kuhn
Behan	Left wing	G. Peacock
Duford	Right wing	Kilner

Goals—First Half: First goal for Ottawa by Behan in 13:02. Second Half: Second goal for Princeton (by O'Leary of Ottawa,) in 2:35; third goal for Ottawa by Behan in 4:45; fourth goal for Princeton by Baker in 7:48. Second Extra Period: Fifth goal for Ottawa by Duford in 1:23; sixth goal for Ottawa by Braithwaite in 4:58.

Substitutions—Heney for Braithwaite, Braithwaite for Heney, MacColl for G. Peacock.

Penalties—Madden, 2 minutes for slashing; Duford, 2 minutes for slashing; Kuhn, 2 minutes for hooking; Braithwaite, 2 minutes for tripping.

Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club. Umpire—James A. Rogers, Hockey Club. Goal Umpires—Brad Clafty, Wanderers; D. Thompson, St. Nicholas. Timer—W. J. Croker.

Cutler Wins First Hockey Game.

The Interscholastic Hockey League season opened yesterday at St. Nicholas Rink, when Cutler defeated Berkely by 3 goals to 1. The winning school showed superior combination work, and after securing the first goal always held the upper hand. Fox, Dowling, and R. Lawson appeared to advantage for Cutler, while Maxwell did the best work for Berkely. The line-up:

Cutler.	Position.	Berkely.
Post	Goal	Sainthe
O. Lawson	Point	Schafer
Dowling	Cover point	Green
Fox	Centre	Twombly
Brews	Right wing	Firth
R. Lawson	Left wing	Maxwell

Goals—Cutler: Fox, Dowling, R. Lawson; Berkely: Maxwell. Referee—Mr. McDonald, Wanderers' Hockey Club. Time of game—Two fifteen-minute halves.

Amateur Hockey League Games.

The second match of the Amateur Hockey League championship tournament will take place to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink, bringing together the Hockey Club of New York, the present champions, and the Irish-American Athletic Club. The Hockey

UNTERMYER FAVORS INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Insists It Is the Only Way to Break Up the Trusts and Regulate Corporations.

HITS AT SEGREGATION PLAN

In Speech at Chicago He Refers to Union Pacific and Standard Oil Disintegration as Farcical.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Samuel Untermyer, in advocating an industrial commission to break up trusts and regulate corporations, in an address before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to-day, attacked the recent Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution, as well as that in the Standard Oil case, as ineffective.

Mr. Untermyer said the machinery of the courts was not adapted to the disintegration of outlaw corporations, which must not only be segregated, but kept segregated.

"The accomplishment thus far of the courts and of the law officer of the Government in that direction," he went on, "are utterly inadequate and must continue so until we have an executive body to supervise the work, to study each situation separately, to formulate and recommend to the court a comprehensive plan of disintegration, to have constant access to the books of the outlaw corporation and its segregated parts and to see to it that genuine competition is restored.

"The execution of the judicial decree thus far rendered have proven generally farcical. The outcome in the Standard Oil cases is especially flagrant and pitiful. It is the duty of the Attorney General to institute further proceedings looking to a genuine dissolution.

"The last experience in the case of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific is not much of an improvement in point of practical effectiveness. After the court determined that they were actual and potential competitors, it surely could not have been contemplated that the Union Pacific, before relinquishing control of the Southern Pacific, would be permitted to name, select, and install the entire Board of Directors and official management of the competitor whose control it was required to surrender. Yet, strange to say, that is precisely what was done, and done after the decision of the Supreme Court. And still more strange, that extraordinary action was permitted to stand without question when the decree was finally entered with its elaborate provisions for trusteeing the stock, depriving the Union Pacific stockholders of their voting power on the Southern Pacific stock, &c.

Under Same Control.

"The superstructure was changed, but the same foundation and basis of control has been permitted to stand. And so we have the anomalous situation that although no Union Pacific stockholder who holds Southern Pacific stock is permitted to vote the latter, the officers and directors of the Southern Pacific are, and I predict always will be in effect, barring death, the identical persons who were designated and selected by the Union Pacific board after the union had been ordered severed. Of what earthly use was it to prevent Union Pacific stockholders from voting on their Southern Pacific holdings merely because they also held Union Pacific stock, when the Union Pacific management had already designated the entire Southern Pacific directory and management?

"If, when the Government undertakes the separation of the New Haven properties it permits the New Haven directors to select from their own number and install the officers and Directors of the competing companies of which they are ordered to relinquish control, as now seems not unlikely, judging from precedent and from apparently semi-official newspaper reports, can it be fairly expected that this will accomplish practical segregation or that competition will result?

"Yet that is precisely what has been done in the Union Pacific case and we must expect it to prove ineffective in practice no matter how it may work out in theory.

"If there had been in existence a commission such as is here suggested to which the court could have referred the decree in the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific case for execution, or if the Interstate Commerce Commission had been given power—as it should be as far as concerns railroads—the first and fundamental duty of the Commission would have been to supervise an election for Directors of the Southern Pacific from which the Union Pacific management and its agents would have been excluded. It would have invited prominent independent stockholders to form a committee, to name a ticket and to circularize and secure the co-operation of their associate shareholders. The result thus achieved would have represented the will of the independent owners, instead of, as now, recording merely the will of the Union Pacific as to who should constitute the Board of Directors of their liberated competitor.

"'No one should be haled into court except to answer a specific charge or claim. This character of investigation is peculiarly within the province of an executive body. In the absence of the requisite machinery the Attorney General has been compelled to and is constantly, I think improperly, making use of Grand Juries for that purpose. It is now his only alternative, but he should be supplied with legitimate machinery to execute the laws.

"No such vast power of determining corporate life or death as is now being exercised by the Attorney General in the "consent decrees" which he is negotiating should be lodged in any appointive executive officer of the Government. I have no doubt that he is assuming this vast responsibility with great reluctance. He is forced into it and is compelled to take upon himself duties that should not be thrust upon him, and that from the very nature of the case he cannot properly perform or supervise because of the defect in the legal machinery in failing to provide an executive body to perform the work and which is alone capable of supervising its proper execution.

"Whether the Interstate Commerce Commission should be authorized to permit reasonable pooling agreements between railroads and whether the proposed Industrial Commission should be empowered to approve contracts between business competitors fixing prices and output between the contracting parties to protect them against ruinous competition are debatable questions that must be met and solved in the near future, though they are not a necessary part of the immediate programme."

Based on New Legislation.

Mr. Untermyer's general subject was "A Legislative Programme to Restore Business Freedom and Confidence," and his discussion was based on the preparations for Congressional legislation, in which he has taken an active part.

"It is characteristic," he said, "of the blindness and timidity of predatory capital that the impending legislation, like all innovations and restrictions, however wholesome, should be regarded with unreasoning dread and foreboding, as though our national legislators could have any other wish or purpose than to safeguard legitimate enterprise."

No measure should be taken, he said, that was not purely constructive and directed solely to the future. Legislation would have to deal with three classes of corporations, railroad, industrial, and financial, besides secret arrangements such as pools for fixing prices and output. The first step was to dissolve existing violations of law, and for this purpose the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be extended, and an Industrial Commission should be created for handling industrial corporations.

Having set up the Industrial Corporation and clothed it with the broadest inquisitorial powers, he said, further laws would be needed "to liberate business from the thraldom under which it has been suffering, and to prevent like abuses in the future."

Many of the laws he deemed necessary were included in the recommendations of the Pujo Committee, and others had been proposed in Congress. Among the proposals he advocated were the prohibition of interlocking officers and directorates, the abolition of the usual form of holding company, the prohibition of stock-watering, the disclosure of profits from the sale of securities, requirements of cumulative voting to secure minority representation on Boards of Directors, abolition of voting trusts, prevention of fiscal agency contracts, prohibition of deposits of interstate corporations in private banks, incorporation of the stock exchanges and clearing houses, and prevention of the migration of corporations into States offering illicit inducements in the way of lax laws.

To strengthen the Sherman act, he proposed that when a corporation had been declared unlawful, it should not be necessary for an individual, in bringing suit, to prove again its illegality, and that injunction suits might be brought by individuals, instead of only by the Attorney General.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Incorporated to-day:

Palmetto Products Co.; tvine, furniture, lumber, drugs, hardware, foundry factory supplies; $1,000,000. P. J. Good, J. C. Hasbrouck, G. F. Pflieger, 807 Park Av.

Clinton Improvement Co., Rochester; realty, const., quarrying; $100,000. J. O. Roe, H. C. Dana, G. H. Smith.

Boltless Arch-Bar Truck, Buffalo; $50,000. R. S. Kent, F. C. Lee, Philip Catalano.

Dormet Filtri Co.; $20,000. Percy Green, A. L. Wolf, and Hy. Wolf, 1,402 B'way.

International Candy Co.; $10,000. C. L. Hamilton, S. M. Steinhans, H. W. Hastings, 165 Broadway.

Wolf Coal & Feed Co., Bklyn.; $15,000. Solomon Wolf, Herman Dichting, Philip Post, 1,938 Fulton St.

European Leather Goods Co.; $15,000. J. M. Melcher, Max Weil, Abram Schochet, 804 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Faultless Feature Film Co.; $10,000. B. S. May, Sam'l Bergoffen, Wm. Yoost, 214 W. 108d St.

Deyo-Macey Sales Co., Binghamton; mdse., machy., const.; $20,000. F. T. Macey, J. P. Wells, I. L. Deyo.

Great Valley Fuel Co., Great Valley; lands, gas, oil, or mineral rights; $100,000. F. C. Harrison, W. S. Morton, W. A. Chamberlain, Great Valley.

Curtis Confection Co., Saratoga Springs; $10,000. Raymond Sturges, M. E. W. and A. E. Curtis.

Algene Co., as agents; $25,000. Eugene Swarzwald, G. W. Harris, R. B. Allen, 29 W. 34 St.

James Lynch Coal Co., Ithaca; $50,000. James, Mary A., and Frank Lynch.

Lombard Ice Co., Hudson; $10,000. Annie and Max Fruchthandler, David Fisher.

Capital Increased: Buffalo Automobile Station Co., Buffalo, $10,000 to $75,000.

Capital Reduction: S. Rawitzer & Co., N. Y., $750,000 to $375,000.

Authorized: Dedice Clothespin Co., Richwood, West Va., $100,000. Rep. Daniel Buckman, 8 Beach St., N. Y.

Voluntary Dissolutions: O. C. Schmidt Co., N. Y.; Franklin Textile Co., N. Y.; Ormsby Textile Co., Waterford; Fleishman Mfg. Co., N. Y.; S. Green & Co., N. Y.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 8, SS New York.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 5, SS Amerika, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 9, SS Barbarossa.

France—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 8, SS New York.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Jan. 15, SS Pannonia.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 6, SS Finland.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Jan. 8, SS Pannonia.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 6, SS Potsdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 13, SS Texas.

Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Jan. 6, SS Bergensfjord, and at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 13, SS Texas.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 7, SS Princess Irene, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 14, SS. Cleveland.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Dec. 12; Sydney, Dec. 13, and Honolulu, Dec. 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Jan. 1, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 6.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises 7:26 | Sun sets 4:49 | Moon sets 1:58

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:39	2:59	9:06	8:53
Governors Island	3:08	3:08	10:01	9:47
Hell Gate	4:58	4:56	11:41	11:27

Arrived—Monday, Jan. 5.

SS Carmania, Liverpool, Dec. 27.
SS Eastern Prince, Santos, Dec. 11.
SS Suriname, Belize, Dec. 9.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 31.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 31.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Dec. 30.
SS Santiago, Jacksonville, Dec. 31.
SS Frieda, Baltimore, Jan. 3.
SS Vasari, Buenos Aires, Dec. 11.
SS Tenadores, Boca de Tore, Dec. 28.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, Jan. 3.
SS Manuel Calvo, Havana, Dec. 30.
SS Navahoe, Georgetown, Jan. 1.
SS Bayamon, Brunswick, Jan. 1.
SS Comalee, Brunswick, Jan. 1.
SS Grip, Mansanillo, Dec. 30.
SS Gregory, Matanzas, Dec. 12.
SS Olinda, Nipe, Dec. 25.
SS Prinz Sigismund, Port au Prince, Jan. 1.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Jan. 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

L. Van Nassau	Haiti	Dec. 29
Roma	Lisbon	Dec. 24
Themistocles	Gibraltar	Dec. 24
Woodfield	Las Palmas	Dec. 22
Vigilancia	Santiago	Dec. 31
Inca	Huelva	Dec. 31
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 31
San Juan	San Juan	Dec. 31
Welsh Prince	Shields	Dec. 24
Advance	Colon	Dec. 30
Emil L. Boas	Kingston	Jan. 2
Lorenzo	Porto Rico	Dec. 31
Samland	Antwerp	Dec. 27
Poleric	Algiers	Dec. 17
Saratoga	Havana	Jan. 2
City of Savannah	Savannah	Jan. 3

DUE TO-MORROW.

Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	Dec. 28
Horsund	Hamburg	Dec. 24
Christian X	Victoria	Dec. 20
Pawnee	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Comal	Mobile	Dec. 30
El Sol	Galveston	Jan. 1
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 4

DUE THURSDAY.

St. Paul	Southampton	Dec. 31
Belvedere	Palermo	Dec. 27
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 27
Almirante	Savanilla	Dec. 28
Mexico	Havana	Jan. 6
Arcadian	Bermuda	Jan. 6
Titian	Victoria	Dec. 23
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Dec. 27
Antilles	New Orleans	Dec. 3
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Jan. 5

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Jan. 3
Laconia	Gibraltar	Dec. 31
Wells City	Swansea	Dec. 24
Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Cameronia	Glasgow	Jan. 1
Bordeaux	Havre	Dec. 27
Asgot	Dundee	Dec. 25
El Valle	Galveston	Jan. 3
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 6

DUE SATURDAY.

Lorraine	Havre	Jan. 3
Ancona	Naples	Dec. 28
Commewijne	Trinidad	Jan. 3
Matura	Trinidad	Jan. 2
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 7
Alamo	Galveston	Jan. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amerika, Hamburg	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Bergenfjord, Bergen	——	11:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Kingston, Jamaica	——	10:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Progreso, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Franconia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Sigismund, Inagua	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
*Caribbean, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.
Princess Irene, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Canada, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	——	10:00 A.M.
Santurce, Arroyo	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 11 P. M. Wednesday.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Carmania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Roma, Azores	9:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Verdi, Barbados	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Emil L. Boas, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pacima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Welsh Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Siegfried, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow to New York, was 1,150 miles E. at 8:25 A. M.; due 8th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen to New York, was 853 miles E. at 9:45 A. M.; due 8th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 30 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS Bayamon, Brunswick to New York, was 38 miles S. at noon.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Alliance, Cristobal to New York, was 360 Miles E. at 7 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 300 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 295 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 525 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Vigilancia, Guantanamo to New York, was 347 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Havana to New York, was 90 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 25 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Radnorr, Baton Rouge to New York, was off Tortugas at 6 A. M.

SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 245 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Minnetonka, at London, Jan. 5.
SS Chicago, at Havre, Jan. 5.
SS Philadelphia, at London, Jan. 5.
SS Star of Ireland, at Auckland, Jan. 2.
SS Kafue, at Yokohama, Jan. 2.
SS Brinburn, at Novorossisk, Jan. 3.
SS Horace, at Bahia, Jan. 3.
SS Memphian, at Manchester, Jan. 4.
SS Drachenfels, at Suez, Jan. 5.
SS Star of India, at Melbourne, Jan. 3.
SS Campanello, at Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
SS Bremen, at Plymouth, Jan. 5.
SS Kiek at Si, Vincent C. V., Jan. 5.
SS Ibaria, at Montevideo, Jan. 5.
SS Guatemala, at Havre, Jan. 3.
SS Tonawanda, at London, Jan. 5.
SS Principe di Piemonte, at Genoa, Jan. 1.

Sailed.

SS Korona, from Demerara, Jan. 1.
SS Excelsior, from Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
SS Idaho, from Hull, Jan. 3.
SS Rotterdam, from Amsterdam, Jan. 3.
SS Bulgarian Prince, from Tyne, Jan. 4.
SS Madonna, from Marseilles, Jan. 5.
SS Scharnhorst, from Bremen, Jan. 3.
SS Perugia, from Naples, Jan. 1.
SS Antonio Lopez, from Cadiz, Dec. 30.
SS City of Baroda, from Oran, Jan. 3.
SS Waimarie, from Calcutta, Jan. 2.

Passed.

SS Teakwood, New York to Portland, England, passed the Lizard.
SS Orotava, New York to Southampton, passed the Lizard.
SS New York, (Dank.) New York to Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.
SS Barenfels, Calcutta to New York, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) via San Francisco, Jan. 3
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only) via Seattle—Jan. 8
Siberia, via San Francisco—Jan. 8
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina—Jan. 9
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Steamer of Japan—Jan. 10

TELEPHONE CO. APPRAISAL.

Public Service Commission to Make a Physical Valuation.

There will be an appraisal, or physical valuation of the properties of the New York Telephone Company in the City of New York, it was announced yesterday by the Public Service Commission of the Second District, before which petitions for reductions in telephone charges are being heard. This announcement followed a closed conference.

Chairman Martin S. Decker presided at the hearing, which was held in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building. With Chairman Decker sat Commissioner James E. Sague. The telephone company was represented by F. H. Bethell and John L. Swayze. Mr. Bethell frequently conferred with his brother, Union N. Bethell, President of the company, who was in an adjoining room.

M. H. Winkler represented one group of petitioners, and Harrison B. Well another. For the first time since the petitions have been heard the City of New York was officially represented. Corporation Counsel Watson sent Assistant Corporation Counsel Louis Hahlo to represent the city. Senator James A. Foley appeared for the Legislative Committee, which is considering the subject of altering telephone rates. He was accompanied by Robert L. Luce, counsel to the committee.

The telephone company made two propositions looking toward a compromise, neither of which was acceptable to Mr. Winkler, who then made a counter proposition, which the company's representatives said would have to be submitted to its Directors at a special meeting before a reply could be given. What these propositions were neither Mr. Winkler nor the other conferees would divulge.

The commission adjourned the hearing till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

May Put Off Congress Contempt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Argument on whether George G. Henry, a New York banker, must come to Washington to answer to an indictment for contempt of Congress because he refused to divulge certain information at the recent money trust investigation, probably will be postponed until February. Such a request was submitted to the Supreme Court to-day by Henry's counsel.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

London—Paris—Bremen

†Barbarossa ..... Jan. 10
†Scharnhorst ..... Jan. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie ..... Jan. 20
George Washington ..... Jan. 31
†Bremen ..... Feb. 10
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm ..... Feb. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie ..... Feb. 21
†Bremen direct. †One cabin (II.) Baltimore-Bremen direct.
One Cabin (II.); Wednesdays.
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Prinzess Irene, Thursday, Jan. 8
Berlin ..... Jan. 31
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ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE.
NEW YORK...Jan. 9 | ST. LOUIS....Jan. 23
ST. PAUL....Jan. 16 | PHILADELPHIA...Jan. 30

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. Sq. N. Y., 10th St.
Minneapolis Jan. 10, 8:30 A.M. | Minnetonka Jan. 31
Minnewaska Jan. 24, 9 A.M. | Minneapolis Feb. 14

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
FINLAND....Jan. 7 | VADERLAND...Jan. 28
LAPLAND....Jan. 21 | KROONLAND...Feb. 4

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R., 19th & 20th Sts.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*NEW YORK Jan. 3, 10 a.m. | OCEANIC....Jan. 21
*ST. PAUL Jan. 16 10 a.m. | *PHILADELPHIA...Jan. 30
*American Line Steamer. Pier 62.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
BALTIC....Jan. 28 | OLYMPIC....Feb. 5
CEDRIC....Jan. 28 | BALTIC....Feb. 12
†Cymric carries only ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) and THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

WINTER CRUISES

Italy & Egypt
The Riviera via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco
Largest Steamers in the Trade.
Adriatic JAN. 10
Celtic JAN. 24
Canopic Mar. 14
Jan. 31
Passenger Office, 9 B'way, N. Y.

WEST INDIES
Panama Canal
South America
The Newest Cruising Steamer.
Laurentic
JANUARY 31
MARCH 4
APRIL 4
16 to 28 days.
$145 to $175 upw'd.

ARGENTINE
EXPORT & IMPORT SHIPPING
And All Brazilian Ports.
New and Fast (12,850 ton) Passenger Steamers from New York every alternate Saturday.
17 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO.
23 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES.
For rates, etc., apply to local agents, or
BURT & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 261 Produce Exchange, New York

PACIFIC COAST Tours or Lines. January 15, February 17.
MARSTERS, 31 West 30th St., New York City.

FALL RIVER LINE
(The Line of Quality Established in 1847)
Tempered ocean breezes make winter travel pleasant On the Fall River Line.
Lve. New York, Pier 14, N. R., ft. of Fulton St., 5:00 P. M. Arrive Boston 7:10 A. M. or 8:22 A. M.
Fare to Boston, $3
General Office: Pier 14, North River.
City Ticket Office: 171 Broadway.

"The Public be Pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Shelt. and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Via Shelt. and Rail $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., from Pier 29, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office—Broadway & 42d St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
BOSTON $2.40
WORCESTER 2.40
PROVIDENCE 1.50
Outside Two-Berth Staterooms, $1.00. Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M., from Pier 29, N. R. Phone 6780 Franklin. City Ticket Office, 306 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Waldorf-Astoria, 301 Park Av.

10 Days to Japan
15 Days to China

A Trip to Japan for $300!
One Way via Honolulu, if Desired

A restful, reviving 10-day voyage on one of the finest liners ever put into commission. No ships afloat offer greater luxury. Speed and the short Canadian Pacific route cut almost one week from voyage, save two on the round trip. Now only 10 days to Japan, 15 days to China.

Empress of Russia—Empress of Asia

A myriad pleasures and interests await the tourist in gay Japan. Her sights and scenes, quaint people and quainter shops fascinate Western travelers.

Diverse route privilege allows you to visit Honolulu. If Hong Kong is your destination, Manila may be included. Six weeks ample time for Japanese trip. Cost no more than European tour.

Shipboard life delightful. Typically Oriental service increases comfort and pleasure. Filipino Band an enjoyable feature.

Accommodations include elaborately furnished single and two-berth staterooms and suites with private bath. Sumptuous library, lounging, smoking and writing rooms. Splendid dining saloon, unique veranda cafe. Spacious promenade decks, a gymnasium and laundry.

This ideal pleasure tour is described in our Trans-Pacific Folder, which tells of ships, voyage and countries you may visit. Our offices in Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki allow us to aid travelers in planning itineraries and securing reliable guides.

Full information as to Canadian Pacific Oriental, Australasian and Round-the-World trips cheerfully given. Phone, call on or write
W. H. SNELL, General Agent, 458 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
Special attention given to mail inquiries.

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"48 Hours—Frost to Flowers."

It is simplicity itself to arrange for a visit to Bermuda. Every accommodation—outward and homeward steamship passage—hotel bookings—special rides, drives, etc.—all may be made in one visit to the steamship offices or their agents. This means that a visit to Bermuda is free from those petty annoyances that many other trips entail. Go now and participate in the social life of the island, heightened by the officers of the recently augmented British fleet. Or indulge in summer sports or bask in the brilliant sunshine while you rest mind and body in this flowered land of delight. Special rates for January.

Sailings Every Week—Special Rates for January—Tickets Interchangeable

S. S. Bermudian
Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd.
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector

S. S. Caribbean and Arcadian
(Arcadian Beginning Jan. 10, Booking Now.)
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2360 Broad.

For Booklets apply to above S. S. Cos. or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2021 B'way & 264 & 353 5th Av., Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or any Ticket Agent.

HAMILTON HOTEL, Bermuda. Now Open. Capacity 600. For Booklet Write N. Y. Office, 389 5th Av.
PRINCESS HOTEL, Bermuda. Accommodates 400 Guests. Location and Service unexcelled.
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WEST INDIES CRUISE
Newest Steamer in the Trade
Triple Screw "LAURENTIC" 14,892 TONS
SAILING FROM NEW YORK
28 Days JANUARY 31 $175 Upward
White Star Line—9 Broadway, N.Y.

*CUBA—JAMAICA—PANAMA
21 Tours incl. other West Indian Ports. Next sailing, Tagus, Jan. 17th.
Largest, Finest, and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
22 Days New York to Valparaiso
SERVICES Colombia & Ecuador
Special through rates from New York to †††Brazil and the Argentine

For particulars apply to
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
§The Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
‡The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y.;
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LONDON — PARIS — HAMBURG
AMERIKA ..... Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
†‡PENNSYLVANIA ..... Jan. 9, 8 P. M.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ..... Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
†GRAF WALDERSEE ..... Jan. 29, 12 Noon
†PRETORIA ..... Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
12d cabin only. †Hamburg direct.
FROM BOSTON to Queenstown, Boulogne, Hamburg
*Furst Bismarck..Jan. 22 | Hamilton..Feb. 5
*TO LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
*S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 Tons).
(ORIENT-INDIA CRUISE)
†‡S. S. CINCINNATI ..... January 15, noon
†‡S. S. HAMBURG ..... Jan. 27, 3 P. M.
‡S. S. CINCINNATI ..... Feb. 17, 3 P. M.
*From Hoboken Pier. †From Brooklyn Pier. ‡Will not call at Algiers.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 45 Broadway

2 DAYS PANAMA & WEST INDIES $100 UP
Don't make any arrangements for your Southern cruise without sending for the booklet of the
RED CROSS LINE
who will, for the third year, send their new Tourist S. S. "Stephano" on a 5,000-mile cruise to Bermuda, Jamaica, Colon, and Havana, leaving February 5th, 1914. Twenty-one days under glorious Summer skies. Only 150 passengers carried. Send now for Booklet 46.
Bowring & Co., 17 Battery Place, New York.

ANCHOR LINE
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via QUEENSTOWN
Cameronia Jan. 17, n'n | Columbia Jan. 24, n'n
GLASGOW via MOVILLE
(LONDONDERRY.)
California Jan. 31, noon | Caledonia Feb. 7, noon
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $40 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing list for 1914 now ready. Apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France.)
Departure Every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.
†France (new) ..... Jan. 7 | †La Savoie ..... Jan. 21
†La Lorraine ..... Jan. 14 | France (new) ..... Feb. 4
†La Provence ..... Jan. 31 | †La Provence ..... Feb. 11
†Twin-screw steamer. 12d cabin steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 8 P. M.
Des-ices Cabin (II.) & Third-class Passengers Only.
*NIAGARA ..... January 24
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

Russian American Line
Regular Fortnightly Sailings.
To Rotterdam, $20 & up, 1st cabin; $45, 2d.
To Libau, $70 & up, 1st Cabin; $35, 2d.
Kursk..Jan. 10, 2 P.M. | Czar..Feb. 7, 2 P.M.
Russia..Jan. 24, 2 P.M. | Dwinsk..Feb. 17, 2 P.M.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., G.P. Agts., 27 B'way, N.Y.
Pier foot 31st St., South Brooklyn.

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ALL LINES. ATTRACTIVE RATES.
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FLORIDA TOURS
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TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
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LARGEST S. S. CO. IN THE WORLD
Over 400 Ships
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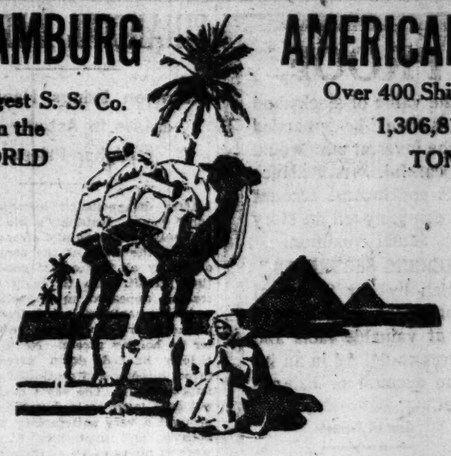

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CRUISE of 93 DAYS to
MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGIERS, GREECE, THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, INDIA AND CEYLON
BY THE "CLEVELAND" (17,000 TONS)
From New York JANUARY 15th
The cost includes shore excursions and all necessary expenses.

¶ Excellent accommodations also available on the S. S. CLEVELAND for passage to MADEIRA, SPAIN, ALGIERS, ITALY or EGYPT. This affords a most unusual opportunity to visit these countries. St

PROOF

of the value of stocks and bonds should be demanded by the investor who would be careful. A balance sheet and income account of a company tell the story of its actual condition.

"JUDGING SECURITIES," written by our Statistical Department, tells how to get at valuable facts and figures contained in an income account or balance sheet.

Sent on Request.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

The Value of Correct Judgment in Bond Trading

was never more in evidence than at this time.
As an example of the benefits to be derived from an intelligent adjustment of investments at the proper time, we would call attention to the strong positions of many of our savings banks who have prospered because of their ability along these lines. Even wider opportunities are open to individuals than to banks. Our long experience in making exchanges of bonds as conditions change prompts us to offer our services to private investors at this particularly advantageous time.

Write for our suggestions.

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Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
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January Investments Will Yield High Interest

By purchasing sound bonds at present prices the investor can obtain, and assure for the future, interest rates seldom realized.

Substantial recoveries in bond prices have invariably followed every protracted period of depression, indicating that bonds purchased under present conditions offer exceptional opportunities for appreciation.

Our JANUARY List offers a wide variety of selected bonds whereon the companies have agreed to pay the normal 1% Income Tax.

Send for List AG-24

N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

New Issue
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company
One Year
6% Receivers' Certificates
Price and Particulars on Application.
Farson, Son & Co.
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New York Chicago
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Harris, Forbes & Co
Successors to H. W. Harris & Co., N. Y.
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NEW YORK

Government Municipal Railroad and Public Utility | **Bonds for Investment**

Our Circular J briefly describing 25 high-grade issues of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds yielding from
4.20% to 6.25%
will be mailed to investors on request.
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
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Bonds for Investment
Redmond & Co.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Afternoon Brings Healthy Increase in Activity and Higher Prices.

After disappointing behavior in the early hours, yesterday's stock market suddenly broadened and strengthened so that at the close of the session prices of nearly all issues had good gains to their credit. Up to early afternoon, trading appeared to be waiting upon announcements expected from the Supreme Court, which met yesterday after its holiday recess. None of the decisions handed down affected Wall Street directly and sentiment underwent improvement. The day's dealings were not on a large scale, but the final hour brought a very satisfactory measure of activity and quotations at the close were in many cases at their best figure for the day. Reading had a net gain of 1½ points and Southern Pacific a similar advance, while Union Pacific, which was very active, closed up 2⅝.

Yesterday was a good day for a number of the less active issues, particularly the oil shares, which followed the example that has been set by the better known Standard Oil subsidiaries in the outside markets. Reports that the California Petroleum Company had been presented with a new well on Sunday having a five-thousand-barrel daily capacity, brought about a quick upturn in that issue, which even after some profit taking closed with a gain of 3⅜ points for the common and 6⅝ for the preferred. Mexican Petroleum was almost as strong, touching 49¾ at its best price and closing the day at 48⅝ with an advance of 2⅝. People's Gas, Light & Coke sold up 3⅝ points while Colorado Fuel & Iron added 1⅝ to its previous price and Liggett & Myers 2¾. The Texas Company gained another 3 points. These advances, though made on relatively small transactions, were construed favorably as indicating a broader interest in the market, which had been confining itself largely to a few leaders.

Publication of the Southern Pacific's annual report, covering a period that ended six months ago tended to offset to some extent the poor earnings statements recently made. The Southern Pacific earned slightly less than 10 per cent. on its capital stock or almost 2 per cent. more than it showed in 1912. The balance remaining after paying dividends was just twice as large as the balance left in the previous year. The gross earnings of the Southern Pacific, which operated for about half of the period covered under the terms of the dissolution decree, increased more than $11,000,000 and surpassed the previous high record by $7,500,000.

Money was slightly easier with the turn of the year. The banks had plenty of call funds to loan at from 3⅜ per cent. to 5 per cent. Time money likewise was somewhat easier, loans for sixty days being made at 4½ per cent. to 4¾ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3⅜@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. The renewal rate was 4½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days, and 4¼@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $268,995,255; balances, $16,676,673; Sub-Treasury debit balance $350,625.

The local banks have lost $474,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

The discount rate in Paris yesterday was 3%; per cent.; in Berlin, 3½ per cent.; in London, 4¼ per cent. for short bills and 4¼@4⅝ per cent. for three months' bills. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 27½c. The Berlin check rate was 20 marks 51 pfennigs. Money was 3@3¼ per cent. in London and 6 per cent. in Berlin.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	Demand sterling	Cable
	$4.8590	$4.8585

CLOSING RATES.

	Cable	Demand
London	$4.8640	$4.8590
Paris	check 5.19⅜	check 5.20 plus 1-64
Berlin	94⅞	check 94¾ plus 1-32
Switzerland	5.20⅝	check 5.21¼ plus 1-32
Holland	40.19	check 40.15
Belgium	5.22½	check 5.23⅛ plus 1-32

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days	$4.82¼; 90 days $4.80⅝.
London—Commercial, 60 days	$4.82; 90 days, $4.80¾.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days	5.23⅛; 90 days, 5.25 plus 1-32.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days	5.23¾ plus 1-32; 90 days, 5.25 minus 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days	94 3-16; 90 days, 94 minus 1-32.
Berlin—Commercial, 94 1-16; 90 days, 93 13-16.	
Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.78; 90 days, 39.62.	

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 30c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 467½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London at 26 9-16 per ounce, and unchanged in New York at 57½c per ounce.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	98¼	99⅛	5.35
Austrian Gov.	4½	July, '14-15	98¼	98⅝	5.25
Balt. & Ohio.	5	July, 1914	100	100¼	4.50
Boston & Me.	5	Feb. 3, '14	94	99	18.00
Boston & Me.	6	June 2, '14	96	97	13.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	96¾	96½	5.90
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	98⅝	99¼	6.50
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	98⅝	99¼	5.55
Chi. E. Rys.	5	July, 1914	90	95½	13.00
Con. Coal of Md.	5	Oct., 1914	100¼	100¾	4.75
Erie R. R.	6	Apr. 8, '14	100	100⅛	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	99¼	99¾	5.70
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98¾	98⅞	6.20
Gen. Elec.	6	Apr. 16, '14	5.80%	4.80%	
Gen. Motor.	6	Oct., 1915	98	98¾	6.75
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	96¾	97¼	6.55
Hock. Valley.	5	Nov., 1914	99⅝	99¾	5.30
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	99⅝	100	4.50
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug., 1914	95	96	12.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99½	99¾	5.20
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	98½	99¼	10.35
L. S. & M. S.	4½	Mar. 15, '14	99⅞	100	4.50
Minn. Cent.	4½	Mar., 1915	98	98½	4.50
Minn. & St. L.	5	Feb., 1914	95	99	19.00
M., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	94	95¼	8.35
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1914	92¾	93½	18.60
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	Apr., 1915	98¼	100	4.00
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	100	4.50
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Apr. 21, '14	99⅞	100¼	4.65
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Sep. 15, '14	99⅞	100¼	4.80
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Dec. 15, '14	99⅞	100	5.00
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	May, 1915	98¾	99	5.30
N.Y., N.H. & H.	6	May 15, '14	99¼	99¾	6.75
N. Y. State.	5	Feb. 2, '14	98¾	100¼	4.60
Nor. Pacific.	6	June 25, '14	100¾	101	4.00
Pac. G. & E.	6	June 25, '14	99	99½	7.10
Seaboard A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98⅞	5.87
So. Pacific.	5	June 15, '14	100	100⅛	4.70
So. Railway.	5	Feb., 1916	98¾	99¾	5.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	96	98	6.90
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	99⅞	100¼	4.75
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	Aug., 1914	98½	99¼	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '14	99⅝	99¾	6.25
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.60
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.35
West. E. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	100	100¼	5.80
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	95	96	6.50

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. ex. tr.	4½	Apr., 1914-23	4.95%	4.75%
C. & N.W. eq. tr.	4½	July, 1914-23	4.85%	4.75%
Erie R. R. eq.	5	Jan., 1914-23	5.35%	5.25%
Hock. V. eq. tr.	5	Aug., 1914-23	5.20%	4.90%
Ill. Cen. eq. tr.	4½	Aug., 1914-23	4.85%	4.75%
N.Y.C.L. eq. tr.	4½	Nov., 1914-23	4.85%	4.60%
Penn. eq. tr.	4½	Apr., 1914-23	4.85%	4.60%
A. T. & S. F. eq. tr.	4½	Jan., 1914-23	4.85%	4.75%

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Boosting the Rate Increase.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission finally decides to add to the revenues of the Eastern railroads by granting them the 5 per cent. increase asked for, several million people in the United States will be fully qualified to say "I told you so." Every one who is willing to be quoted either thinks the roads ought to get the increase, or will get it. The commission, in its collective capacity, still remains to be heard from, although one or more members may have seemed disposed to favor the advance in speeches recently made.

***

Shippers Turn About.

Opposition to the increase in freight rates will appear in due course, and will undoubtedly be well intrenched with arguments, but a large number of organizations and individuals who were on the consumers' side in 1910 are now on the carriers' side. There is the powerful Illinois Manufacturers' Association, which paid an able traffic expert and a lawyer to oppose the 10 per cent. increase asked for in the earlier application; yesterday came word that the association had declared itself in favor of granting the 5 per cent. increase, "to be applied not to further wage advances but to the rehabilitation and extension of the facilities so that present service to the shipper may be maintained and improved."

***

Traders Grow Impatient.

In Wall Street commission houses the movements of stocks are being watched more closely than they have been in many weeks. When prices of the leading speculative shares advance in seeming concert a half-point or more, partisans of the constructive side of values lean forward in their chairs and, with one eye on the quotation board, tell one another earnestly that stocks are assuredly beginning to reflect the bettering conditions in business and finance which numerous bankers and captains of industry have predicted for 1914. Quotations ease off and they setttle back glumly, while the bearishly inclined have their inning of self-encouraging statements that the short side is unquestionably the right side for profits. The lesson of patience which traders learned during the monotous periods of last year appears to have been forgotten by a great many, particularly by those who thought that because business in stocks had lately been so dull, a reaction would come quickly. They dislike to think of any intermediate steps between small and large markets. The great developments in currency legislation and changed relations between the Government and the trusts, they feel, should immediately bridge the gap between dullness and activity in stocks.

***

Oil Issues Stirred Up.

Sentimental conditions appeared yesterday to affect the oil stocks on the Stock Exchange all at once. Whether the influence of the prolonged advance of Standard Oil shares on the Curb had passed over to the big board or not, the fact remained that a sudden demand for California Petroleum, Texas Company and Mexican Petroleum issues sprang up with substantial increases in quotations. At about the time a dispatch from Los Angeles was received in the Street that the California Company had brought in a new well of much promise, California Petroleum preferred shot forward 9⅝ points on a single sale of 100 shares. Later transactions reduced this gross advance by 3 points, but the common stock profited from the demand for the preferred to the extent of a net gain of 3⅝ points under buying which aggregated about 5,000 shares. Texas Company went above 132 with a 3 point gain and Mexican rose 2⅝ points. The California and Mexican shares have, according to report on the board, been the subject of considerable short selling lately, and covering of short contracts was credited with part of yesterday's demand for them. It has been demonstrated in past operations in these issues that when buyers wanted them they had to bid them up as the floating supply is not large.

***

Making Travel Safer.

Considering the close relationship which has existed between the New Haven and the Pennsylvania, the dissimilarity between their mortality records is remarkable. The Pennsylvania carried 111,000,000 passengers in 1913 without a single fatality. In six years this system has collected 600,000,000 tickets and killed sixteen passengers, of whom nine died in one wreck. The substitution of steel for wooden cars is credited with an important part in making the good record last year.

***

Copper Increase Looked For.

Advance forecasts on this month's statement of the Copper Producers' Association point to an increase of stocks in refiners' hands during December of o total somewhere between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 pounds. Observers of the copper market say that the accumulation of supplies would have been greater than 15,000,000 pounds if several million pounds had not been taken by consumers in the closing days of the year. The extent of buying in the last week of December was sufficient to raise the price about a half-cent a pound, but the amount of the metal purchased has been variously estimated and the Producers' figures as to actual deliveries will be awaited with interest on that account. Since Jan. 1 the market has again become dull, especially in point of domestic buying.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	138	141
American Light & Traction pf	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	9	11
Adirondack Electric Power pf	41	45
American Gas & Electric	68	72
American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
Am. Power & Light	53	60
Am. Power & Light pf	74	76
American Public Utilities	45	48
American Public Utilities pf	73	78
Appalachian Power Co.	8	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf	30	35
Cities Service	80	82
City Service pf	48	50
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	77	79
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	55	63
*Electric Bond & Share pf	97½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	74	78
Empire District Electric pf	70	75
Federal Light & Traction	22	24
Federal Light & Traction pf	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	90	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	80
Mississippi River Power	20	30
Montana Power Co.	35	39
Montana Power Co. pf	95½	97
Northern Ontario L. & P.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	60	65
Northern States Power	13½	15
*Northern States Power pf	65	67
Ozark Power & Water Co.	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	23½	24½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	85	87
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	17
*Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	64	67
Southern California Edison	93½	95½
Southern California Edison pf	95	97
Standard Gas & Electric	6¾	7¾
Standard Gas & Electric pf	25½	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	14
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf	52	61
United Light & Rys.	77	79
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74	76
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	71	73
United Utilities Co.	22	24
*United Utilities Co. pf	97½	100
Utah Securities	15	17
Utilities Improvement	39	41
Utilities Improvement pf	75	77
Western Power	15	17½
Western Power pf	71	73

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Very Sharp Advances in the Oil Stocks the Notable Feature on the Curb.

The oil stocks were again the feature of the outside security market and some sharp advances occurred among them. Atlanta Refining ended the day 28 points higher, Standard Oil of Indiana rose 24 points, Standard Oil of Nebraska 20 points; Washington Oil 15 points; Standard Oil of California 15 points and others in the group from two to seven points. United Cigar Stores sold off on profit taking following the announcement in the annual dividend rate from 5 to 6 per cent. New York State 4½s when issued, sold at 105¼.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Br.-Am. Tob.	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝
1,000	B.-A. Tob., new	23⅝	24	23⅝	24
850	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1 7-16	1¼	1⅜
100	Max. M. 2d pf.	7	7	7	7
1,000	*Mays Oil	18	18	18	18
615	Pueb. S. & R.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
1,000	Riker-Hegeman	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	85	85	85	85
3,500	U.C.S.C. of A.	94½	94⅜	93⅞	94⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600	A.-A. Oil, new	14	13¾	13⅞	
75	Atlantic Ref.	810	782	805	
10	Borne-Scrym.	375	375	375	
100	Buckeye P. L.	171	169	170½	
150	Crescent P. L.	61	59	62	
175	Indiana P. L.	152	149	150½	
400	Nat. Transit.	42½	41½	42	
80	N. Y. Transit.	327	324	327	
50	Northern P. L.	123	122	124	
300	Ohio Oil	151	147	150	
50	Pierce Oil	68	64	66	
50	Prairie O. & G.	432	429	432	
30	Solar Refining	353	345	350	
120	So. Penn Oil	276	270	275	
75	So. Pipe Line	255	252	254	
50	S. W. P. P. L.	108	160	161	
1,200	S. O. of Cal.	286	268	282	
150	S. O. of Ind.	453	435	451	
20	S. O. of Kan.	485	470	480	
20	S. O. of Neb.	505	480	500	
100	S. O. of N. J.	406	406	407	
800	S. O. of N. Y.	181	176	180	
30	S. O. of Ohio	398	390	395	
20	Swan & F. Co.	338	325	330	
40	Union Tank L.	91½	80	90	
100	Vacuum Oil	197	195	195	
100	Wash. Oil	68	64	66	

MINING STOCKS.

100	Boston Mon.	5½	5½	5½	5½
600	Braden Copper	7	7⅛	7	7
550	Buffalo Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
200	Butte-N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	*Can. Gold Sil.	9	10	9	10
400	*Caribou Co'l't	68	68	68	68
200	Cop. Mines Con.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,200	First National	3 7-16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	*Florence	25	25	25	25
900	Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
200	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4 9-16	4½	4½
500	†La Rose Consolid'd.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
1,100	McK.-Dar.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
3,200	*Nevada Hills	44	44	42	42
200	Stand. Sil.-Le.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Tonopah Bel.	7½	7½	7½	7½
1,500	*Tono. Mexico	52	53	52	53
350	†Tono. Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
350	Tularosa	½	½	½	½
100	Tuolumne Cop.	58	58	58	58
200	†West E. Consolidated	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
2,000	West E. Ext.	3	3	3	3
100	Yukon Gold Mines	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16

BONDS.

$100,000	Can. Pac. 6% notes	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Kelly Sp. Tire 4s	65½	65½	65½	65½
20,000	N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	105¼	105¼	105¼	106¼

*Sell cents per share. †Ex dividend.
Note.—Saturday 50 shares of Standard Oil of Indiana sold at 432.

***

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 3. Bid.	Asked.
Kelly Springfield Tire 3s	38	40	38	40
Kelly S'field Tire pf.	106	108	106	108
Inter. Rub. Tr. ctfs.	7¾	8¼	7¼	8
Le. V. Coal Sales Co.	180	190	180	190
Marconi of America.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Maxwell Motors, com.	3	3½	3	3¼
Maxwell Mo. 1st pf.	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾
U. C. St. Co. of A. pf.	100	115	100	115
U. S. Light & Heat.	5	6	5	6
U. S. Light & H. pf.	20	25	20	25

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	3¼
Bailey	5	6	5	6
Beaver Con.	32	32	32	34
British Col. Copper	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Combination Frac.	4	5	4	5
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1⅞	1 11-16	1⅞
Cons. Ariz. Smelt.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Cop.	1 15-16	2 1-16	1 15-16	2 1-16
Dome Mines	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
El Paso Co.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Gold Hill	16	18	16	18
Greene-Cananea, new	29½	30½	29¼	30½
Greenwater	5	6	5	6
Halifax Tonopah	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Hollinger	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛
Mason Valley	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Nipissing Mines Co.	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7¾
Ohio Copper	½	½	½	½
Tonopah Extension.	1 11-16	1 13-16	1 11-16	1⅞
United Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
United Copper pf.	3	5	3	5
Wett. Silver Mines.	7	8	7	8

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	143	148	143	148
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962.	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
Western Pacific 5s	73	75	73	75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	13¾	14	13½	14¼
Atlantic Refining	815	775	780	
Borne-Scrymser	350	370	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	170	172	168	170
Chesebrough Mfg	675	685	675	685
Colonial Oil	130	140	230	240
Continental Oil	230	240	232	237
Crescent Pipe Line	60	62	59	61
Cumberland P. Line	65	69	65	60
Eureka Pipe Line	340	350	340	350
Galena-Signal Oil	179	182	177	180
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	139	135	139
Indiana Pipe Lines	150	152	150	152
National Transit	41	43	40	42
New York Transit	324	328	322	327
Northern Pipe Line	122	125	123	126
Ohio Oil	150	152	146	148
Prairie Oil & Gas	430	433	426	429
Solar Refining	350	360	342	348
Southern Pipe Line	253	255	251	254
South. Penn. Oil	272	275	268	271
S. W. Penn. P. Lines	161	163	157	160
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	283	285	266	268
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	450	453	425	431
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	490	495	465	475
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	695	700	685	690
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	495	500	470	480
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	178	180	174	176
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	390	395	405	408
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	325	335	390	395
Swan & Finch	325	335	315	325
Union Tank Line	90	92	89	91
Vacuum Oil	194	196	194	196
Washington Oil	55	57	49	57
Waters-Pierce Oil	2800	3000	2800	3000

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Jan. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 3. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	90	92	90	92
British-American	23¼	23⅝	23¼	24
British-Am., new	23½	24	23½	24¼
Conley Foil	285	295	285	295
Johnson Tin & M.	170	185	170	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
Mac'dhrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	223	230	223	230
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	125	135	125	135
R. J. Reynolds	245	248	245	248
R. J. Reynolds pf.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	150
Tobacco Products pf.	84	85½	84	85½
United Cigar Stores	94	94½	94	95
United Cigar S. pf.	108	113	108	113

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday an easier tendency was shown in the leading commodities. Copper was a fraction lower. Tin was down ⅝c. The close and bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Stand. copper: Spot		14.37½		14.50
January		14.37½		14.50
February		14.30		14.50
March		14.25		14.50
Spelter	5.25	5.40	5.25	5.40
Zinc	5.25	5.40	5.25	5.40
Lead	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.20
Tin	36.40	36.60	36.75	37.00

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Friday, follow:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	63	12	6	64	2	6
Copper, futures	64	5	0	64	17	6
Pig tin, spot	168	15	0	168	0	0
Pig tin, futures	168	10	0	168	10	0

The market finished firm. Spanish pig lead, £18 10s, up 5s. Spelter, £21 10s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 49s 10½d, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Jan. 5. Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,864,606	$2,437,806	$161,059,876
Int. rev.	2,161,108	2,802,344	166,998,374
Corp. tax	6,260	20,063	2,823,630
Miscellaneous	474,320	512,627	26,294,722
Total receipts	4,505,644	5,772,841	357,176,602
Expenditures	2,232,801	7,742,084	372,399,337
Surplus	2,272,843		
Deficit		1,969,243	15,222,735

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	Baltimore Trust	142½	142½	142½
100	Consolidation Coal	91½	91½	91½
3	First Nat. Bank	145½	145½	145½
15	German Bank	113	113	113
100	Houston Oil cfts.	14	13⅞	14
57	Merch.-Mech. Bank	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
100	Seaboard A. L. pf.	47	47	47
10	Security S. Trust	157	157	157
198	United Ry. & Elec.	25	24⅞	24⅞

BONDS.

$3,000	Ana. & Potomac 5s	98½	98¼	98¼
6,000	A. C. Line con. 4s	92½	92½	92½
200	A. C. Line con. 4s	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Aug. Ry. & El. 5s	100	100	100
3,000	Balt. Elec. 5s, stpd.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3,000	B. & O. con. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼
2,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½
3,000	C. & S. (Wash.) 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	98	98	98
4,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	104	104	104
4,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93	93	93
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Macon R. & L. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
4,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	46¼	46	46
18,000	U. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
6,000	U. Ry. & E. Inc. 4s	62¼	62¼	62¼
500	U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	86	86	86
500	U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s, small	86¾	86¾	86¾
2,000	Va. Ry. & Power 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
335	Alaska Gold	21½

United Cigar Stores Co. of America

Holders of the common stock of this Company have every cause to be satisfied with their investment, the board of directors having today placed it upon a straight 6% dividend basis, thus verifying the confidence which we have always expressed, publicly and otherwise, in the wonderful future of this, one of the greatest and most efficiently managed enterprises in America.

We continue to recommend the common stock as one of the most attractive industrial investments in this country, and call attention to the 7% preferred stock, which, with earnings approximately 10 times its fixed requirements, presents its own appeal to investors looking to an attractive yield, combined with absolute safety of principal.

We venture the prediction at this time, that the new Riker-Hegeman stock, selling on the Curb around 7½, presents the same opportunities to the investing public as United Cigar Stores.

This Company does a business of $15,000,000 in 93 stores, and its growth to a commanding position in the retail business of America is an absolute certainty.

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STANDARD OIL

WILL BUY	WILL SELL
10 Atlantic Refining	10 Galena Sig. O. pfd.
30 Buckeye Pipe Line	20 Galena Sig. O. com.
25 North's Pipe Line	50 National Transit
25 South. Pen. Oil	25 Ohio Oil
10 S. O. of Kansas	20 South'n Pipe Line
10 S. O. of Kentucky	25 S. O. of New York
30 Union Tank Line	25 Vacuum Oil

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MAY SHOW FLAWS IN TOBACCO DECREE

McReynolds Keeping Up Countrywide Inquiry to Find if Competition Is Restored.

PROOF OF FAILURE NEEDED

Then to Tell Supreme Court It Has Erred—Metropolitan Case Only a Phase of Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—It became known to-day that the inquiries the Department of Justice is making into the organization of the tobacco industry constitute two separate and entirely distinct investigations. One of these, into the relations of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company with the companies formerly making up the Tobacco Trust, commenced in August, and is already in a fair way to settlement.

The other and more sweeping investigation has to do with the whole subject of the obedience of the component companies of the trust to the Supreme Court's decree of dissolution and the actual effect of that decree in restoring competitive conditions. That investigation was begun almost as soon as Mr. McReynolds took office as Attorney General, and was the logical sequel to his rupture in the previous Administration with Attorney General Wickersham.

It is still in progress all over the country, and it is expected that information will be slowly accumulated for some time before the Department of Justice has sufficient data from which to draw generalizations as to the working effect of the decree.

It can be stated that the peaceable settlement of the differences between the department and the various tobacco companies over their relations with the Metropolitan Company, which seems to be generally expected, will have little bearing, if any, upon the wider inquiries. The Metropolitan Company was not named in the Supreme Court's decree of dissolution, so that contempt proceedings would not lie against it should it be found a party to any conspiracy in restraint of trade. The department's weapon against the Metropolitan Company in that case would be simply the filing of an original complaint under the Sherman act.

It is not expected that things will go so far. Before the trust was dissolved the Metropolitan Company was practically the sole jobber for the trust. Since the dissolution that condition has continued, as the four components of the trust have kept up their former exclusive relations with the Metropolitan. But the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company has already announced its willingness to deal with other jobbers, and it is expected that the other tobacco companies will follow that example in a way to convince the Department of Justice of the genuineness of their change of policy.

The more deliberate course pursued by the department in regard to the wider inquiry arises from the extreme difficulty confronting the department in any effort to reopen the decree to modifications. It is a decree from the Supreme Court of the United States, and can, of course, be modified only by that tribunal, which would be called upon to admit that it had either erred in fact or failed in foresight. The department is determined not to go before the court until it feels that it has a prima facie and conclusive showing either that the decree is being violated or has proved ineffective.

So far as the Attorney General is concerned, it may be assumed that his mind is already made up that the decree is inadequate. That was certainly his belief when he publicly assailed the decree to which Mr. Wickersham assented. But it is understood that he realizes that a very complete showing will be needed in any petition to the court for a reopening of the case. As it was expressed by an official here this afternoon, the inadequacy of the decree cannot be established by any event of to-day or yesterday, but by an accumulation of details showing an undesirable condition.

SIEGEL DEPOSITORS MEET.

Woman Faints While Lawyer's Representative Is Being Ousted.

A stormy meeting of depositors of the closed Fourteenth Street Store bank was held yesterday afternoon at 43 and 45 West Thirteenth Street to consider the advisability of placing their interests in the hands of a law firm. When the question was put two young men who, it was said, represented lawyers who wanted the job, jumped upon tables and began to shout out the names of the men they represented. One of the pair was dragged from the hall and the other was pulled from the table and silenced. While the excitement was at its height a woman fainted.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Committee of Ten selected by the depositors to represent them. J. P. Munch, the Chairman of the committee, presided. It was finally decided by a large majority of the 500 men and women present to retain the firm of Coudert Brothers, of which Frederic R. Coudert is the head. Samuel Hoffman of 320 Broadway was named as second choice in the event that Coudert Brothers refused to act.

There are about 15,000 depositors, and their deposits total, approximately, $2,400,000. Henry Melville, receiver for the bank, made a brief report, in which he said that no definite statement of conditions could be made until the auditors had finished their examination of the books. He had in cash, he said, $45,000, and there was in addition the bond of $100,000 given by the bank and stocks of a face value of $3,500,000 of the various Siegel stores.

About two-thirds of the depositors present were women, and the room was in a continual uproar. On one occasion Chairman Munch shouted out:

"For Heaven's sake, keep quiet, or we shall never get anywhere! Do give us a chance to accomplish something. Try to help your committee."

The depositors had hoped for a statement from Mr. Siegel. None was read, but confidence in the merchant's integrity was expressed by the speakers and by many of those in the crowd of depositors.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

David C. Goodman & Co., bankers, with offices at 11 Broadway, have merged their business with that of Henry J. Schnitzer, banker and steamship agent, of 141 Washington Street.

George H. Burr & Co. have prepared a booklet on the oil industry and its securities.

A unique calendar for holders of public utility securities has been issued by H. F. McConnell & Co.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)		
Total sales Jan. 5, 1914	228,538		
Same day last year	343,189		
Total year to date	615,456		
Same period last year	1,088,669		
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	68.26	+.48	
Same day last year	77.97	—.38	

	High.			Low.		
This year's range to date	68.37	Jan.	2	67.50	Jan.	3
Same period last year	79.05	Jan.	2	77.84	Jan.	3
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan.	9	63.09	June	10
Range year 1912	85.83	Sep.	30	75.24	Feb.	1

	—Call Money.—			—Sterling Exchange.—		
	High.	Low.	Ren'al.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan. 5, 1914	5	3¾	4½	$4.8590	$4.8585	$4.8590
Same day last year	3¾	2½	3¾	4.8640	4.8630	4.8630
This year's range to date	10	3¾	...	4.8590	4.8550	.....
Same period last y'r.	5	2½	...	4.8640	4.8570	.....

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21¼	21⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
72⅞	73	18,600	Amalgamated Cop	72⅝	73	71¾	72⅞	+ ⅛
47¼	49	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	48	48	48	48	...
91	91⅝	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
22½	23	200	Am. Beet Sugar	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	1,100	Am. Can	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
89	90	100	Am. Can pf	90	90	90	90	+1
44	44⅛	500	Am. Car & Fdry	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
36	38	100	Am. Cities	36	36	36	36	...
60	61	200	Am. Cities pf	60	60	60	60	—1
82	83	10	Am. Coal Products	82	82	82	82	...
25¼	25¼	3,900	Am. Ice Securities	24	25¼	24	25¼	+1⅛
32½	32⅝	200	Am. Locomotive	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32¼	...
63¾	64¼	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63¼	64	63¼	64	+ ⅜
160	163	120	Am. Snuff	163	163¼	160¼	160¼	—1½
27¼	28	50	Am. Steel F'dries	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	...
107½	108	110	Am. Sugar Refin	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ½
112	114	50	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	114	114	...
119¾	120¼	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119	120	119	120	+1¼
244	246	200	Am. Tobacco	245⅞	246¾	245¾	246¾	— ⅜
102	102⅜	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	830	Anaconda Cop. Co	34	34¾	33⅞	34¾	+ ⅝
94	94¼	1,550	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼	+ ⅛
97¼	98¼	150	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
92	92¼	2,210	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅛	92⅜	91⅞	92	+ ⅛
80	81	50	Baltimore & O. pf	81	81	81	81	...
28⅜	29⅞	400	Bethlehem Steel	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅜
87⅞	88¼	900	Brook. Rapid Tran	87⅛	88	87⅞	88	+ ⅜
121	123	200	Brook. Union Gas	122	121	121	121	— ½
22	22¼	4,650	California Petrol'm	19½	22½	19½	22	+2⅝
56	57¼	700	California Pet. pf	60	60	56	57	+6⅝
208	208⅞	11,350	Canadian Pacific	208¾	209¾	207¼	208	— ⅞
27⅝	27⅞	1,900	Central Leather Co	27	27⅞	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
60¼	61	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¼	60	59¼	60	+ ¾
11⅝	12	200	Chicago Gt. West'n	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
28⅛	28⅜	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	28	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
100	100⅝	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	+ ⅜
128¼	128½	500	Chi. & Northwest'n	128¼	128⅝	128	128	+ ⅜
165	171	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	170	170	170	170	+ ⅜
38⅝	39	100	Chino Copper	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
38	44	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	40	40	40	40	...
30¼	30¾	2,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	29	30¼	29	29¾	+1⅛
130⅜	131⅞	400	Consolidated Gas	129⅜	130⅜	129⅜	130⅜	+ ⅝
9¾	10¼	100	Corn Products Ref	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	4,125	Erie	27¼	28	27¼	28	+ ⅛
44	44⅛	700	Erie 1st pf	44	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
139	141	100	General Electric	141	141	141	141	+1
38	38⅛	900	General Motors	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
77	77½	150	General Motors pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
23	23⅜	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	23¼	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
126½	127	775	Great Northern pf	125¾	126½	125¾	126½	+1
33¾	34½	900	G. N. certs.ore prop	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
44	44⅞	20	Guggenheim Explor	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	15½	800	Inspiration Copper	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
15	15⅛	1,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	14¾	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ⅛
60¾	61	1,100	Inter.-Met. pf	60¼	61	60¼	61	+1
100¼	101	1,900	Int. Harvester	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	+ ⅛
113⅝	116	100	Int. Harv., N.J.	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
100¼	101	700	Int. Harv. Corp.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
113½	115½	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	115	115	115	115	...
8¾	8½	100	Int. Paper	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	24⅝	100	Kan. City Southern	24¼	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
80	81	10	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	81	81	81	81	...
93	96	80	Laclede Gas	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	...
149¾	150	1,100	Lehigh Valley	149⅝	149¾	149⅝	149¾	+1¼
216	220	200	Liggett & Myers	219⅞	219⅞	219⅝	219⅝	+2⅝
111	112	250	Liggett & Myers pf	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	...
123	130	225	Manhattan Ele	128¾	128¾	128	128	— ¼
48¾	49	8,200	Mexican Petroleum	47	49⅛	47	48⅞	+1⅝
22½	22¼	100	Miami Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
126⅝	128	450	M., St. P. & S. S. M	126	127	126	127	+1⅞
24⅜	24⅞	1,100	Missouri Pacific	24⅜	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	1,800	Nev. Consol. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
91½	91⅝	1,700	N. Y. Central	91½	91⅝	90⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
38	40	100	N. Y., C. & St. L	40	40	40	40	...
77	77½	2,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	77	77¼	76⅝	77¼	+ ⅛
109⅝	109⅞	900	Northern Pacific	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	+ ⅛
109⅝	109¾	1,380	Penn. Railroad	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	+ ⅛
124¼	124½	2,100	People's Gas, Chi	121½	125	121½	124¾	+3⅛
18	18⅜	100	Pittsburgh Coal	18	18	18	18	...
26¾	27	100	Pressed Steel Car	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
25	25½	100	Ry. Steel Spring	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
18	18⅛	800	Ray Consol. Copper	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
168⅜	168½	38,800	Reading	167⅝	168⅜	167⅛	168⅜	+1⅛
20	20⅜	700	Rep. I. & S.	20	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	13⅝	200	Rock Island Co.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	21	300	Rock Island Co. pf	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	850	Seaboard Air Line	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	47	850	Seaboard A. L. pf	46	47	46	46¾	+1
183½	185½	200	Sears, R'buck & Co	183	184	183	184	+1
89⅞	90	9,414	Southern Pacific	88⅝	90	88⅝	89⅞	+1⅛
95⅜	96⅞	254	So. Pac. tr. rights	94⅜	95	94⅜	95	+ ⅛
22½	23½	600	So. Ry. extended	22⅜	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
77¼	77¾	200	So. Ry. 1st ext.	76	77	76	77	+1
60	63	20	Standard Milling pf	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	...
70	71	100	Studebaker Co. pf	70	70	70	70	+1
33⅞	34½	4,000	Tennessee Copper	34	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
132	132⅝	4,100	Texas Co	128	132⅝	128	132⅛	+3
13	14	250	Texas & Pacific	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	3,400	Third Avenue	44½	44⅝	43¾	44	— ⅜
156¼	156⅜	27,750	Union Pacific	154⅛	156⅜	154⅛	156⅜	+2⅝
84	85	2,250	Union Pacific pf	85	85	84⅜	84⅞	— ⅛
20½	22	500	United Rys. Invest.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
89	89½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ⅛
39	43	10	U.S.C.I.P.&P.pf.ex-d	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	...
58	58⅝	600	U. S. Rubber	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	— ⅛
102	102½	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	101⅝	102	101⅝	102	+ ⅝
58⅜	58⅞	33,400	U. S. Steel	58	58⅞	57⅞	58⅜	+ ⅛
106¼	106⅜	25	U. S. Steel pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
50	50⅜	550	Utah Copper	49⅝	50	49⅝	50	...
7⅝	8¼	900	Wabash pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—1
60¾	60⅞	2,700	W. U. Telegraph	60¾	61⅜	60¾	60⅞	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅞	900	W'house El. & M.	65	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅛
92¼	93	200	W'worth (F. W.) Co	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅜
111	113	200	Woolworth pf	113⅜	113	113⅜	113	+ ⅛

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 5, 1914	$2,590,000
Same day last year	2,540,000
Total year to date	6,062,000
Same period last year	7,847,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.57 +.17
Same day last year	92.02 +.05

	High.			Low.		
This year's range to date	86.57	Jan.	5	86.40	Jan.	3
Same period last year	92.02	Jan.	6	91.86	Jan.	2
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan.	10	85.45	Dec.	18

U S 2s, reg 10,000 102¼
4s, reg 1,000 111⅛
Chinese Ry 5s 5,000 86½
9,000 88
Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1,000 88½
U S of Mex 5s 1,000 84½
N Y Canal 4s, 1961 1,000 97½
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co stmp 5,000 57
N Y City 4s, 1959 5,000 96⅛
4s, 1958 10,000 96¼
4½s, 1960 2,000 100⅝
registered 1,000 100¼
4½s, May, 1957 50,000 108⅜
4½s, Nov, 1957 55,000 108⅜
4½s, 1963 33,000 109⅞
12,000 109⅝
Adams Express 4s 2,000 74½
Am Ag Ch ov 5s 2,000 97¾
Am Cot Oil 4½s 1,000 96
Am Ice Secur 6s 2,000 78⅜
5,000 79
Am T & T col 4s 1,000 85½
5,000 85⅝
Am Tobacco 6s 1,000 108½
6,000 108⅝
conv 4½s 1,000 95¼
1,000 95⅜
10,000 95⅝
8,000 95⅜
9,000 95⅝
1,000 95⅜
87,000 95⅝
50,000 95⅝
2,000 95⅝
Am Wr Paper 5s 2,000 71
19,000 70
A, T & S F gen 4s 13,000 93¾
500 93½
1,500 93½
5,000 93¼
adj 4s, stpd 2,000 84½
4s 4,000 84¼
conv 4s, 1955 2,000 94⅜
conv 4s, 1960 5,000 94¼
Atl Coast Line 4s 2,000 94½
At, T & S Fe 5s 2,000 100
Atl Coast Line 4s 2,000 91
Lou & N col 4s 1,000 87½
B & O pr lien 3½s 5,000 83⅜
gold 4s 4,000 91⅜
2,000 91½
conv 4½s 580 91¼
5,000 91½
8,000 91⅜
5,000 91⅝
2,000 91¾
7,000 91¾
5,000 91
12,000 91¼
15,000 91
S W Div 3½s 4,000 83½
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s 1,000 101
Beth Steel 5s 1,000 83½
1st & ref 5s 1,000 81¾
B R T gold 5s 10,000 100
5s, 1918 9,000 96⅝
5,000 96⅞
2,000 96⅝
20,000 96⅛
5,000 96⅜
5,000 96½
ref conv 4s 10,000 87⅜
5,000 87⅝
11,000 87⅞
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio 5s 6,000 97
Cent Leather 5s 8,000 97⅛
Cent of N J gen 5s, reg 4,000 113⅜
Cent Pac grld 4s 5,000 102¾
Ches & O con 5s 2,000 105
gen 4½s 2,000s10f 93½
conv 4½s 2,000 79⅝
5,000 80
C, B & Q gen 4s 1,000 91½
joint 4s 1,000 95
8,000 94⅞
26,000 95
Ill Div 3½s 3,000 83
C & E Ill gen 5s 4,000 98
Chi Gas Lgt & C 1st 5s 2,000 101
5,000 100⅝
Chi Gt Westn 4s 2,000 70¾
11,000 70
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s 1,000 101⅝
conv 4½s 7,000 101¼
conv 4½s 500 101
39,000 101
5,000 101
C, M & P 1st 4s 6,000 89¼
deb 5s, 1921 5,000 89⅝
C & N W gen 3½s 1,000 80⅜
deb 5s, 1921 1,000 100⅛
C, R I & P gen 4s 2,000 84
2,000 84¼
8,000 84½
Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s 2,000 73
2,000 73¼
1,000c20f 73¼
1,000c30f 73¼
deb 5s 1,000 73
C, R I & P R R 4s 27,000 46½
5,000 46⅝
11,000 46½
14,000 46⅝
2,000 46⅝
17,000 46⅞
1,000 46
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 5,000 84
Colo Industrial 5s 1,000 70¾
Col & So 1st 4s 2,000 90
D & R Ilen eq 4½s 1,000 101
deb 4s, 1916 2,000 97½
1st & ref 4s 2,000 94¾
1,000 94¾
3,000 94¼
Detroit Edison 5s 2,000 100
2,000adf 99¾
2,000 100⅝
2,000 100¾
Det U Ry con 4½s 10,000 89½
Dist Sec Corp 5s 8,000 83⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000 71¼
2,000 71½
ch. 4s, Ser A 2,000 71
Series B 2,000 71¼
deb 5s 2,000 103
4,000 103¼
2,000s15f 103
Gen Motors 5s 4,000 88½
4,000 88¾
Gt Nor ref 4½s 5,000 100
11,000 70
Hl Cent ref 4s 1,000 101
Inter-Met 4½s 3,000 76
3,000 76¼
5,000 76¼
5,000 76½
8,000 76¼
1,000 76⅝
I R T 1st & ref 5s 20,000 93⅝
12,000 93¾
8,000s2f 93⅝
2,000 93⅝
Int Paper conv 5s 10,000 64
Int Stm Pump 5s 2,000s15f 93
2,000 93½
Kan City So 5s 1,000 68½
Kings Co Elev 4s, 1st gtd 2,000 87
2,000 83¾
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s 1,000 100
4,000 100⅛
Lack Steel 5s, 1915 30,000 98⅛
Lake Shore 3½s 1,000 83
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928 2,000 89½
1931 3,000 88⅝
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s 9,000 100½
Ligg & Myers 5s 3,000 96⅜
2,000 97
5,000s20f 96⅜
Long Isl ref 4s 1,000 89
6,000 89¼
1,000 89½
Lorillard Co 5s 1,000 96⅝
L & N unifd 4s 3,000 92¾
Manhattan Con 4s, tax exempt 10,000 89½
Milwaukee Gas 4s 3,000 85½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 85¼
M, K & T 2d 4½s 1,000 82
Mo Pac 5s, 1917 2,000 95
Mo Pacific 4s 1,000 60
conv 5s 1,000 70
Mob & O gen 4s 6,000 80
M & R 1st 7s 6,000 100⅝
Montreal Tramways 1st ref 5s 10,000 97¼
National Tube 5s 10,000 96⅜
1,000 96½
N Y Cent gen 3½s 1,000 83
5,000 82½
Lake S col 3½s 2,000 78½
N Y C & H R 3½s 10,000 79
N Y G, El, H & Pow col tr 5s 1,000 102½
15,000 102½
pur money 4s 5,000 84
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 1,000 106⅝
3,000 107
2,000 108
cv deb 6s, w i 10,000 103¼
10,000 103⅝
10,000 103⅝
10,000 103⅝
70,000 103⅝
20,000 103⅝
100,000 103⅝
10,000 103⅝
83,000 103⅝
10,000 103⅝
61,000 104
187,000 103⅝
conv 3½s 1,000 86¼
N Y Rys ref 4s 75,000 75
adj 5s 18,000 80¼
2,000 80⅜
6,000 80⅝
1,000 80⅝
21,000 80⅝
N Y Telegr 4½s 5,000 95½
N Y, W & Bos 4½s 1,000 79¼
Norf & W gen 4s 500 95
2,000 95
Pocah C & C 4s 5,000 88⅝
Nor Pacific 4s 2,000 87¾
2,000s20f 92½
20,000s30f 92½
gen 3s 1,000 64½
2,000 64¼
Ore R & N con 4s 2,000 91
Ore S L 1st 6s 7,000 106½
gtd ref 4s 11,000s2f 89¼
6,000 89⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 3,000 98
Penn conv 3½s 13,000 97⅛
1,000 97⅜

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK
4½ Per Cent Gold Bonds
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNTING TO

$51,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will be sold Wednesday, January 21, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

Bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the amount and price for each $100 bid.

$30,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1914, due January 1, 1964.

$21,000,000.00 for Improvement of Highways, dated September 1, 1913, due September 1, 1963.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds for either of the above improvements, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

These Bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and inclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding State bonds, sinking funds, etc. will be mailed upon application to

WM. SOHMER, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, December 27, 1913.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE TROPICAL LAND CO., LIMITED
To the Stockholders of the Tropical Land Co., Limited:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the Tropical Land Co., Limited, a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN D. MILLER, Jr., Secretary.
New York City, Dec. 19th, 1913.

EGLINGTON, HAMMOND & ANDREWS.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of stockholders of EGLINGTON, HAMMOND & ANDREWS, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on the 21st day of January, 1914, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, approving the actions of the officers and Directors for the preceding year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PAUL R. JONES, Vice-President.
Dated January 5th, 1914.

GAS SECURITIES COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of stockholders of GAS SECURITIES COMPANY, a corporation of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on the 21st day of January, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, approving the acts of the officers and Directors for the preceding year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

LOUIS F. MUSIL, Secretary.
Dated January 5th, 1914.

MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company of New York will be held at the main office of the Company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 21st, 1914, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, January 17th, 1914, at 12 M., and reopen on Thursday, January 22nd, 1914, at 10 A. M.

F. H. HORNBY, Asst. Secretary.

Central Trust Company of New York
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six Trustees of said Company of the Class of 1917, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 8th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.
December 26th, 1913.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
New York, December 2, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.
New York, January 5, 1914.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, for the election of a Board of Directors and two Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 60 Broadway, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 21st day of January, 1914. The polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

LOUIS V. WIGGIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of HEERMANCE STORAGE & REFRIGERATING CO. will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 313 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York City, December 26th, 1913.
EDGAR H. WATSON, Secretary.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Attorney, 55 John St., New York.

Union Trust Company of New York.
80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 6th, 1914.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, of the Class of 1917, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 20th, 1914, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed January 19th and reopen January 21st, 1914. H. M. MYRICK, Secretary.

January 6, 1914.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of W. & J. Sloane (a Corporation) will be held at the office of the Company, 575 Fifth Ave., New York City, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SLOANE, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all saving share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's

50th Consecutive Dividend

SECURITIES:—First Mortgages on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Department Supervision.

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
59 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4 1/2 PER CENT

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of JAMES H. DUNHAM & CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of January, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) Directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will remain open from eleven o'clock A. M. to twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from January 10th to January 22nd, 1914. JAMES M. TAPPEN, Secretary.
Dated New York, January 6th, 1914.

FIDELITY BANK.
New York, December 30th, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the Banking House, southwest corner Madison Avenue and 76th Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at three-thirty o'clock P. M. Polls will remain open from three-thirty to four-thirty o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from January 3d to 13th, inclusive. EUGENE W. DUTTON, Cashier.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.
New York, December 31, 1913

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Broadway Trust Company will be held at the company's office, No. 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 14, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES H. BERGEN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The Public Bank of New York City.
New York, December 19th, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Public Bank of New York City for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at its Banking House, 89 Delancey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

C. H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
124 East 15th Street.
January 5th, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 26, 1914. Polls will be open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 10, 1914, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 27, 1914. R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
10 Broadway, New York City.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including a change in the number of Directors if considered advisable, will be held in the Banking Room at 10 Broadway on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1914, at one o'clock P. M. JOHN R. WOOD, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK
of the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it, will be held at the banking rooms, 135 William Street, Tuesday, January 13, 1914, from 8:30 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.

Dec. 9, 1913. FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 11, 1913.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank
New York, December 29th, 1913.

The annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 330 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, between the hours of noon and one P. M.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
45 Wall Street, December 23, 1913.

AN ELECTION for Directors will be held on the first Tuesday (it being the 6th day) of January next (the first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 13, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

New York, December 10, 1913.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

GUARANTY SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
5th Avenue and Forty-third Street,
New York, December 29, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 9:00 A. M.

WALTER MEACHAM, Secretary.

The Security Bank of New York,
No. 1 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 29, 1913.

The Annual Election for the Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house Tuesday, January 13, 1914, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bronx Consumers' Ice Company of New York to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the plant, 423 Devoe Ave., Bronx, on Monday, January 12, 1914, at 8:15 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

M. CAFLISCH, Sec'y.

The Chemical National Bank of New York
New York, December 12th, 1913.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

An election of twenty Managers of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 34th St. and 9th Ave., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1914. LINDER BLAGDEN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank
Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1914, interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the 1st day of January, 1914, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before January 19, 1914, will draw interest from January 1.

E. B. TUTTLE, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N.Y.

125TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Dec. 9, 1913.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $5,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after Jan. 19, 1914.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1914, draw interest from Jan. 1, 1914.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Ass't Secretary.

131ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1913, on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 19, 1914.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1914, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
HENRY R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon., 10 to 7; Sat., 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
Corner 8th Avenue & 42d St.

106th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after January 19th, 1914.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

Assets **$23,934,260.75**
Surplus, par values **$1,667,651.43**

Wm. G. Conklin, President.
James A. Stenhouse, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution
341 & 343 Bowery, Cor. 3d St., New York.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31, 1913, on all deposits entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent.** per annum on all sums not exceeding THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable on and after January 19, 1914.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will be entitled to interest from January 1, 1914.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, V. Pres. & Treas.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

107TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT.** per annum to be paid to depositors on and after **January 19th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st, 1913,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 12th, 1913.

189TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1913, at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1914. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1914. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st, 1914. WALTER TRIMBLE, President.

LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK
Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on December 31, 1913.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 13th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
Open Mondays and Saturdays 6 to 8 P. M.

Clarence O. Bigelow, Pres.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
125 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1913, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after January 19th, 1914.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

Italian Savings Bank
of the City of New York,
64-66 Spring St., cor. Lafayette St.
Chartered 1896.

Assets $4,787,277.44

Interest at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum will be credited Jan. 1st, 1914, to deposits entitled thereto, and will be payable after January 20th.

Empire City Savings Bank
231 WEST 125TH STREET.

The Trustees have declared interest for the six months ending December 31, 1913., at the rate of **3¼ PER CENT. PER ANNUM** on all sums from $5.00 to $5,000.00, payable January 15, 1914. Money deposited on or before January 18 will draw interest from January 1.

JOHN BEAVER, President.
A. S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL FLATTAU, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 14th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 855 2d Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, carpets, rugs, tables, chairs, sideboards, chiffoniers, beds, fixtures, &c. Inspection Jan. 12th and 13th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WILLIAM JASIE, Receiver.

MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KAIM BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 12th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 356 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishings, fixtures, &c. Inspection Jan. 9th and 10th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LESTER J. SAUL, Receiver.

JULIUS A. KUCK, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KESSLER & TEMKIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day Tuesday, Jan. 6th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 53 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, suits, skirts, fine grade woolens, trimmings, safe, machine, fixtures, &c.

ALEXANDER ALEXCO, Receiver.

[illegible] Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Better Shipping Facilities.

Shipment of goods by American Manufacturers to the Philippine Islands, according to the current bulletin of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, is much freer under the new Tariff act, which permits the shipment of goods from New York to Iloilo or Cebu on through bill of lading by way of Hongkong, instead of Manila, and thence to the smaller ports. It also permits more prompt and frequent shipments to Manila and the territory generally.

***

Jewelers Enlarge Programme.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade it was unanimously voted to make the following improvements, and to add these new lines of work to the programme of the organization for the current year; to issue more frequent trade reports; to make careful investigation of the affairs of concerns known to be financially weak, and those where impending embarrassment is due to pressing claims; to give more trade information in reports on the retail trade, and to effect more vigorous investigation and prosecution of fraudulent failures.

***

Public Stores' Busy Year.

A summary of transactions at the Public Stores given out yesterday by Frederick A. Higgins, Appraiser of the Port, shows that the Government's "work shop," as the Appraiser's department of the customs is sometimes known, had a busy twelve months in the year just closed. The Appraiser received 736,727 importers' packages, while 714,262 cases were examined and appraised. The deliveries for the year numbered 728,184. There were 8,128 packages on hand awaiting examination by the Appraiser on Dec. 31. During the last year, 497,287 invoices were received, while those returned were estimated at 461,251.

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Featuring Chiffon Taffetas.

The new year has opened with a broadening demand for silks and satins at prices that show a profit to manufacturers, according to The Dry Goods Economist. In addition, there is an absence of surplus stocks. Another gratifying feature of the market is the steadily increasing interest in chiffon taffetas. Garment makers and retailers catering to the advance trade are featuring chiffon taffetas as the ultra novelty in silks for Spring. The renewed interest in taffetas is due to the new forms of hip drapery. The bustle effects, in particular, give opportunity for the use of these fabrics, which, as a matter of fact, are only a few degrees removed from satins in draping qualities.

***

Big Demand for Lingerie.

An unusual amount of attention is being given to fine lingerie in the white goods sales now in progress in the big stores. Although no great yardage of white goods is being disposed of in petticoats, that used in combination garments that are selling readily is considerable. Fine nainsook garments are somewhat more in demand than those developed from longcloths, and fine muslins are selling more actively than the ordinary bleached goods. Coarse, rough fancy weaves are most in demand in dress goods departments. More interest is being shown also in corded piece cloths. The demand for jacquards does not seem as constant as was anticipated, although there are certain jacquard fabrics that are said to be oversold.

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Withdrawals Continue Heavy.

Withdrawals of woolen fabrics at the reduced rates of duty carried in the new tariff law, and effective Jan. 2, yesterday numbered 680 packages, valued at $190,076. The accruing duties were $69,832. As on the preceding days since the law went into effect, women's dress goods predominated in the withdrawals, the aggregate of fabrics of this kind that passed out into consumption being 454 packages, appraised at $142,582, on which the importers paid duties aggregating $49,903. Oriental and other carpets and rugs withdrawn totaled ninety-seven packages, worth $22,204. Ribbons and kindred lines withdrawn had a value of $12,360. It was estimated yesterday that of the $5,500,000 worth of woolen goods in bonded warehouses at this port on Jan. 1, $2,226,116 worth had been withdrawn in the three business days during which the law had been in force. The customs officials anticipate fairly heavy withdrawals for several days to come.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that thread for toy sewing machines may be regarded under the Tariff act of 1909, as toys, dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, brought some in, which was returned as cotton thread at 6 cents per dozen spools and no less than 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 314. It was shown that the thread was ordered especially for toy machines, contained in the same shipments, and that it was too weak for any practical use. Judge Cooper decided.

H. Wolff & Co., New York, won a controversy on goods returned as buttons. It was established that the articles were beads, dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem and Judge Somerville reversed the assessment of 1 cent per line per gross and 15 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 427.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The United Trimming Company, importers of fancy goods and notions, has moved from 1,161 Broadway to 18 West Twenty-seventh Street.

S. Solomon, resident buyer, now at 221 Fourth Avenue, will move shortly to larger quarters at 470 Fourth Avenue.

The Manufacturers' Silk Company has appointed L. T. Jones sole selling agent for the product of its mills. The mills are located at Reynoldsville, Penn.

The January luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association will be held at the Whitehall Club on Jan. 21. Arrangements are now under way for obtaining prominent speakers.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

Building permits for Toronto dropped some $300,000 in November, 1913, as compared with the corresponding month of 1912, but permits for the eleven months of the year ended Nov. 30, 1913, were still ahead of those taken out in the corresponding period of the year before. The total last year was $25,589,956, while it was $25,162,076 in the year previous.

The Nuremberg (Germany) City Council has decided to construct a new administration building for the city's electrical works. The new building probably also will contain the administrative offices of the water works and will cost about $200,000.

The annual production of hatters' fur in the Limoges (France) Consular District amounts to about 236,601 pounds, and the amount of business, including the sale of the skins from which the hair has been removed, is estimated at $289,500.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

What are called "non-shine chair pads" have recently been placed on the market by a Minnesota manufacturer.

Transparency will be the keynote of Spring neckwear styles, and practically everything offered will be dainty and light. Nets, crepes, and several new transparent cloths will lead the demand, it was reported yesterday, with shadow effects also in high favor. Collars seem slated for a big run.

Many novelties in electric portable lamps are shown. A substantial library lamp has an imported pottery base of brown and green, with a glass shade to match. This model can be had in several different shapes and sizes.

Make 1914 a Good Business Year!

This is going to be a great year for the business that adopts modern selling methods.

Don't let your competitors get ahead of you —because of a better selling system. If you have legitimate merchandise I guarantee to increase your business by employing effective merchandising ideas. My plans have made fortunes for leading firms. Ask for appointment—I make no charge for consultation.

Merchandising Expert, Box A62, N. Y. Times.

Arrival of Buyers.
Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—C. Ilfeld Co.; L. Ilfeld, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; J. H. Moser, domestics; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; 15 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces; D. A. Richards, perfumery, silverware; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Stewart Co.; E. J. Rotter, hosiery, underwear; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; J. H. Schoefer, tie silk; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.; C. H. Gaither, upholstery goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, tie silks; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Cohn-Coblens Co.; A. Goldsmith, clothing; Pierrepont.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; F. P. Cator, dry goods; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; G. C. Tonolla, housefurnishing goods; Pierrepont.
BIRMINGHAM—Drennen Co. Dept. Stores; H. Drennen, dry goods; B. Jones, dry goods; 17 W. 28th.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. McKittrick, cottons, blankets; W. Fitzgerald, linings; F. Coleman, dress goods; E. J. Pendergast, silks, velvets; B. J. Cutcliffe, linens; F. R. Williams, ladies' gloves; S. A. Campbell, handkerchiefs; W. S. Byrnes, notions; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods, cutlery; F. C. Kemball, costumes; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; A. Sanborn, ribbons; W. N. London, leather goods; Mr. Lewis, shoes; Mr. McLain, jewelry; Mr. Hagan, white goods, embroideries; P. J. Kiefe, ladies' coats, skirts; Miss Walsh, ladies' coats, skirts; Miss Holland, furs; Miss E. F. Nolan, veilings; Miss Woodman, parasols, umbrellas; Mrs. M. H. Darlington, misses' suits, dresses; Miss Mahoney, raincoats; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Doyle, infants', children's wear; Miss K. Desmond, general ready to wear; Miss E. Boas, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; S. Abbott, books; 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—F. P. O'Connor & Co.; M. Flynn, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss McClusky, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Jones, infants' coats; Miss Kaleski, ladies' neckwear; Miss Coakley, muslin underwear; H. Levy, waists, (basement); 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; G. B. Johnson, mdse. mgr.; 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, ready to wear; 4 E. 17th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. H. Caine, silks; A. S. Doigleish, millinery; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; G. W. Horn, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; M. J. Donovan, upholstery goods, rugs; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Gage Brothers & Co.; W. H. Wilson, untrimmed hats; 11 West 32d.
CHICAGO—A. Lurie Co.; A. Lurie, plush, caracul coats; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. P. Thorne, toys; 116 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Mrs. J. E. Bauman, boys', children's hats, furn. goods; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; F. L. Millington, upholstery goods; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. P. Coveney, dress goods; H. H. Haynie, dress goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; C. F. Priest, men's furnishing goods, underwear; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; E. L. Cahn, jobs dresses, coats, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. L. Gray, domestics; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO,—Chicago Mercantile Co.; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Spiegel Bros.; P. Spiegel, flowers, feathers; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furnishing goods, gloves; J. H. Rubel, dry goods; 438 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—S. Ach & Co.; S. Ach, millinery, silks, ribbons; 621 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—The Kline Brothers Co.; M. Herzog, jobs Fall dresses; 93 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; R. T. Montgomery, rugs, carpets; 4 Washington Place.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sinks, dry goods; 220 5th Av. Grand.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; J. W. Mason, silks, ribbons laces; 621 Broadway.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Mr. Huber, children's wear; Mr. Simmons, gloves; 45 E. 17th.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, ladies', infants' wear, corsets, millinery; O. Harrison, hosiery, hdkfs., gloves; Miss H. Oppenheimer, ladies' wear; Miss Glogan, millinery; M. McCarthy, waists; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; W. F. McGee, upholstery goods; 20 W. 22d.
ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; D. F. Coyle, carpets; 320 Church.
GALVESTON—Mistrat Bros. & Co.; C. T. Mills, cloaks, clothing, furn. goods; 320 Broadway; Aberdeen.
GALVESTON—Fellman D. G. Co.; L. Fellman, genl. mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; H. Hunter, white goods; J. E. Murphy, gen'l mdse.; M. Morris, men's, boys' clothing; 320 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS—A. M. Qua, furn. goods; Hoffman House.
HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; H. E. Fournier, silks; 116 W. 32d; Wallick.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; Miss K. Dwyer, notions, fancy goods; Navarre.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; F. H. Miller, hosiery, knit underwear; 72 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; H. L. Alden, prints, dress goods; 2 Walker; Grand.
JOLIET, Ill.—Boston Store; M. A. Felman, dry goods; Wellington.
KANSAS CITY—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Flint, jobs suits; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Co.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Mr. Lowe, millinery; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—S. R. Lipsis, millinery; Claridge.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; H. M. Quinn, men's clothing; H. L. Wagoner, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; J. A. McPherson, dry goods; 214 Church.
LOUISVILLE—J. Baird & Son; Mrs. J. W. Owen, millinery; H. Stefaniet, flowers, ornaments; J. A. Krazeise, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE—Cannon & Byers Millinery Co.; W. W. Long, silks, velvets, flowers, feathers, millinery; 7 York.
LYNN, Mass.—Goddard Bros.; C. H. Mite, domestics; Latham.
MACON, Ga.—Union Dry Goods Co.; W. Juhan, ready-to-wear; 49 5th Av.
MEMPHIS—Summerfield & Co.; H. I. Summerfield, millinery; Claridge.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; F. Hoehl, flowers, feathers; J. W. Turnbull, ribbons; J. Seelig, hats; 640 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; C. Bertram, upholstery goods; 454 Broome.
MONTGOMERY—J. Cobb's Co.; Mr. Doyle, ready-to-wear; 69 5th Av.
NASHVILLE—H. Sloan Shirt Co.; R. H. Huddleston, furn. goods; Wallick.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; J. Hirsch, ribbons; S. Marks, silks, flowers, feathers; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
NASHVILLE—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; L. Schwartz, jobs, coats; 15 E. 22d.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 320 Church.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. G. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 148 West 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Miss S. Schoenf

CONSULTS BANKERS ON RESERVE ZONES

Organization Committee Opens Inquiry Here to Obtain the Views of Financiers.

THIS DISTRICT IN DOUBT

Board Must Decide Whether New York Shall Control Northeast or Share It with Other Cities.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, constituting a majority of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, listened for several hours at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday to the views of bankers and other business men of New York and vicinity on the questions of the number and location of the Federal reserve banks to be established and the territory that should be included in each district.

The emphasis was on the size of the district of which New York would be the centre, with which was involved the amount of the capital of the Federal reserve bank of New York. It was conceded generally that one of the banks would be here and others in Chicago and St. Louis, as these are the present central reserve cities.

Among those who were heard were Paul M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Alexander J. Hemphill, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; E. H. Outerbridge, Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank and of the New York Clearing House; Charles A. Conant, an authority on currency; A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank and of the Currency Commission of the American Bankers' Association; A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank; George M. Lamotte of Bound Brook, Banking and Insurance Commissioner of New Jersey; James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank; Franklin Q. Brown of Redmond & Co., William W. Flanagan of Mount Joy, N. J.; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; H. P. Willis, expert for the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and James H. Trego, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Credit Men's Association.

To Get Views of Business Leaders.

Under the Federal Reserve act it is incumbent on the Organization Committee to divide the country into not less than eight nor more than twelve districts, and to fix in each of them a Federal reserve bank. The hearings, which are to be continued here for the next three days and then to be held in fourteen other cities of the country, are for the purpose of getting the opinions of business men on the problem before them and of investigating on the ground the currents of banking and credit as they have grown up, which it is the intention to disturb as little as possible.

So far as the New York situation is concerned, it is mainly a question whether the Northeastern States shall all be included in its territory or whether other banks shall be established at Boston and Philadelphia or either of them. On these questions depend the size and power of the New York bank, because of the way in which the capital is to be obtained.

The law provides that each of the national banks entering the system shall subscribe to the capital of the Federal reserve bank of its district an amount equal to 6 per cent. of its own capital and surplus. Of this, half is to be paid within a few months of the organization of the Federal reserve bank and the other half upon the call of the Federal Reserve Board. Most of the witnesses who were examined yesterday had in mind figures based on the 3 per cent. to be paid at an early stage and assumed that the other 3 per cent. would be held in reserve, to be called only in case an emergency arose, which is the case in European countries having a similar system.

Secretary McAdoo inclined to the assumption that the second 3 per cent. would be called in connection with the original organization, the only question being as to the exact time that might be adopted as convenient by the Federal Reserve Board, of which he is to be Chairman. His point of view made a difference of 100 per cent. in the estimates of capital that would be obtained from the territories suggested. Even so, it was shown that one of the great difficulties the committee would encounter was to equip even eight Federal reserve banks with sufficient capital and resources to fulfill the functions for which they were intended.

Mr. McAdoo pointed out that on the full 6 per cent. basis the aggregate capital of the eight or more banks would be but $106,000,000. If New York took in all the territory, some of the witnesses urged, its bank would have 45 per cent. of this capital, leaving only $55,000,000 or $60,000,000 capital to be apportioned among the other seven or more. If big banks were to be established in all the central reserve cities—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis—he doubted whether the others would have the minimum capital prescribed by the law, or $4,000,000 each.

So the question of districting the country involves not only geographical and business considerations, but also the necessity of spreading the rather thin blanket of capital over the entire country. All the estimates were on the assumption that all the national banks would join the system.

Three Districts for the East.

The course of the discussion indicated that the committee, as at present advised, was likely to divide the Eastern States into three regions, with one bank at New York, one at Boston, and the other at either Philadelphia or Washington. Several of the bankers suggested the advisability of having a bank at Washington, where it could be under the eyes of the Federal Reserve Board, which would tend to keep it touch with actual operations.

Mr. Warburg, who is regarded as the leading authority among local bankers on the problems involved in the new banking and currency system, agreed with the tentative ideas of the committee in this respect. He suggested New York, Boston, and Philadelphia as the Eastern points; that the territory now served by Chicago be divided into two; that the south have two, probably at New Orleans and St. Louis, and that the Pacific coast have one, at San Francisco. He had figured originally on four districts, and for administrative purposes these eight, he said, would fall naturally into four groups.

The Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, he said, might take charge of matters involving foreign exchange, the discount rate and the retention of the gold reserve, the Vice Governor could supervise the Eastern group, by far the most important, and the other three appointive members of the Federal Reserve Board the South, Central and Pacific groups, leaving the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency to exercise general supervision and to adjust relations with the several districts," Mr. Warburg said, "the system cannot deal adequately with the situation."

Conant Favors Big Bank Here.

Mr. Conant, who said he had dealt with the problem from a national standpoint and not as a representative of the interests of New York, made the strongest argument for a wide territory, and a big bank for this city. He said it should include everything in the East north of the Potomac, and all of Pennsylvania, in order to compare favorably in size with the large joint-stock banks here.

The territory he outlined would furnish a capital, on the 3 per cent. basis, of $25,575,000, creating an institution that would command respect. New England, except Connecticut, might be cut off, reducing this capital about $4,000,000, and Maryland and the District of Columbia might be assigned to some other district, making a further reduction of only $1,125,000. If Pittsburgh were left out, there would be another reduction of $1,395,420.

In addition to the capital, the bank would have deposits, under the reserve requirements of the act, of $152,000,000, with Maryland and the District of Columbia omitted, which, added to the capital in that case, would give total resources of $175,000,000.

"While that would be a respectable amount," he said, "it would be none too formidable to equip the New York bank for dealing with the Clearing House banks. Boston and Philadelphia would be much better served by having branches of this bank, which would give them the same facilities and the advantage of its larger resources. Such a bank would command respect abroad also."

Mr. McAdoo asked if this would not reduce the other seven or more banks to puny institutions, and Mr. Conant replied:

"Better to have one strong bank and seven puny ones than to have eight puny ones.

Mr. Hepburn favored a bank in Washington, as it would the sooner lead to a central bank, "in accordance with the banking experience of the great commercial nations." In the New York district he would put the eastern part of Connecticut, which did business here rather than in Boston, and northern New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Wants Banks to Serve All Interests.

One of the questions Mr. McAdoo brought up was whether the districts ought not to be so arranged as to include a diversity of interests, such as agricultural, industrial, and mercantile, and on this point Mr. Vanderlip suggested dividing the country into strips on what he called the shoe-string plan. These strips, he said, should run north and south, and in this way they would include the cotton States, as well as the business interests of the North.

"Won't that be an almost insoluble problem?" asked Secretary McAdoo.

"I think that is the kind of a problem you are facing," replied Mr. Vanderlip.

The question of oversight and control spells the whole story of this law. If we get the proper oversight and control it will work in spite of its defects, but otherwise there is grave doubt of its success."

Mr. Vanderlip thought it a matter of no great importance how large the New York district was. "So far as diversity of interest is concerned," he said, "New York is the United States in a variety of respects."

Mr. Wiggin said there were three important considerations in dividing the country; the normal course of exchanges, distances, and sufficient capital for handling the business of the particular section. It was not important to a city, he asserted, whether it had the name on a branch office of a Federal reserve bank. There should be banks in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, the Pacific Coast, the South, the Northwest, one further south between Chicago and the Pacific Coast, and one between Chicago and the Atlantic, he thought. The New York district should include New York, New England, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania in his opinion.

"That wouldn't leave enough capital to go around, would it?" Mr. McAdoo asked.

"There are two banks here now with $25,000,000 capital," said Mr. Wiggin, "and I wouldn't want to see a smaller Federal reserve bank."

Mr. McAdoo replied that on the basis of a 6 per cent. subscription, the capital of such a bank would be $50,000,000 instead of $25,000,000.

Mr. Cannon emphasized the function of the banks in collecting checks, and said all the member banks should be within fifteen hours, or a day's mail, of the Federal reserve bank. This would make it necessary to put more banks west of the Mississippi than its business importance would warrant.

Mr. Flanagan contributed a suggestion to equalize the power of the banks by leaving New York out, putting the banks in Boston and Philadelphia, and making the dividing line between them along Delaware in this State.

Mr. Willis explained that the House Committee had these points in mind in the order given: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Boston, Cleveland or Cincinnati, Washington or Baltimore, Atlanta, Seattle, and Philadelphia. The House Committee had not desired a bank of overshadowing size in one place, he said, because it would be a central bank practically which was not in harmony with the use of the term. Even if there were twelve banks, he asserted, each would be adequate in resources to fulfill the functions for which it was intended. The criticism that a small bank here would not be equipped to deal with the proposed functions he said, ignored the fact that these functions would fall on the Federal Reserve Board and not on one of the banks.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

NEUBERGER JEWELRY COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Neuberger Jewelry Company, dealer in diamonds and jewelry, 1 Park Row, by these creditors: Samuel Bergman, $1,415; Aaron Rosin, $1,410, and David Skolkin, $358. Judge Hough appointed Harry Osterman receiver, bond $5,000, with authority to carry on business for twenty days. Samuel J. Breslin, attorney for petitioners, said the liabilities were about $70,000 and assets $25,000 to $30,000, and that the trouble was due to large advertising signs which had been put on the upper part of the building and dull trade during the holidays.

ROTH & BERGER, manufacturers of furs, 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, have made an assignment to Jacob Weinberg. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against them by these creditors: S. Markowitz, $100; Henry Verdeyer, $100, and Raphael Krasansky, $478. The liabilities are said to be $8,000 and assets $3,000.

MICHAEL L. WARMUTH, restaurant and saloon keeper, 940 Broadway and 134 Water Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $26,691 and assets $14,237. Among the creditors are: C. G. Hupfel Brewing Co., $7,500; Adam Priester, $5,000, and August Schlacht, $4,200.

JAMES BARRY, bartender, of 1,732 Second Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities $6,205 and assets $5,000 in fixtures and cash. Mr. Barry said that the Earle, formerly had a saloon, subject to three chattel mortgages for $2,475.

D. MAIOLATESI & CO.—A petition has been filed against D. Maiolatesi & Co., dealers in wines and liquors, 2 West Third Street, by these creditors: Seneca Distilling Company, $258; C. Schilling & Co., $512, and Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., $77.

ERNST BOECKER.—A petition has been filed against Ernst Boecker of 261 North Avenue by these creditors: Guy Carleton, $857; Charles Gans, $46, and Kate Scheer, $75. He resides at 2,114 Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He has been an importer of orchestrons, organs, and pianos for thirteen years.

RAYMOND WALTERS of 116 West Seventy-seventh Street has filed a petition, with liabilities of $6,275 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $5,168 is a judgment obtained against him on May 19, 1913, by the International Sleeping Car Company for rent of an apartment and studio at 281 Fifth Avenue from November, 1909, to November, 1910. Mr. Walters was a photographic designer for advertising novelties.

MORRIS KLEINFUSS of 14 East 110th Street has filed a petition, with liabilities of $3,987 and no assets. He made an assignment in April, 1913, and the assets realized from them were paid creditors on a basis of 23 cents on the dollar.

ROSSMAN HAT COMPANY.—Schedules of the Rossman Hat Company of 31 Bond Street show liabilities of $6,309 and assets of $712.

SAMUEL SANDBERG.—Schedules of Samuel Sandberg manufacturer of ostrich plumes, 1,100 Lenox Street, show liabilities of $13,979 and assets of $8,947.

ARNOLD FRIED.—Schedules of Arnold Fried, dealer in women's apparel, Newburg, show liabilities of $3,891 and assets of $1,104.

LUCILLE STONE.—Judge Mayer has appointed Marshall N. Thayer receiver in bankruptcy for Lucille Stone, doing business as Mrs. C. E. Stone, shoe dealer, 32 Cathedral Parkway, bond $100, at the request of creditors, and he is to serve without compensation.

LESSER & WEINBERGER.—Judge Mayer has appointed Samuel Greenberg receiver in bankruptcy for Lesser & Weinberger, furniture dealers, of 1,934 First Avenue, bond $500, with authority to continue business for ten days, and to sell without consideration. It was stated that a few days ago Mr. Weinberger, who is in charge of the store, [illegible]

The stock is valued at $9,000, and there are some outstanding accounts for furniture sold on the installment plan, secured by chattel mortgages.

SAMUEL COHN.—When the application for a discharge of Samuel Cohn, a fur manufacturer of 41 West Twenty-eighth Street, came up before Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court, Mr. Cohn did not appear. Stephen B. Rosenthal, attorney for some of the creditors, said he had no objection to a discharge as Cohn was dead. He died about two weeks ago. A discharge will be granted as soon as an affidavit is filed that there are no specifications of objections on file. A petition was filed against Cohn on Oct. 7, 1912, and his schedules showed liabilities of $82,574 and assets $8,646, but the assets realized only $500 at a receiver's sale. Some months ago Judge Hough granted a motion on behalf of some of the creditors to compel Cohn to turn over to the trustee in bankruptcy, Emanuel J. Jackson, furs and skins to the value of $9,000 and $1,000 in cash.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

VIVIAN L. CARMICHAEL, 80 Church Street, formerly President of the Merrick Estates; liabilities, $53,183.

CYRUS H. CHATFIELD, 240 West Seventieth Street, formerly a coal broker; liabilities, $8,698.

HENRY P. DEDERICK, as Hendricks Hay Press, Kingston; liabilities, $11,226.

HENRY DEMMERLE, salesman, 981 Fox Street; liabilities, $10,853.

PATRICK T. GAFFNEY, 247 West 121st Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $6,248.

WILLIAM K. HOLMES, Jr., 1 Madison Avenue, formerly planing mill in Brooklyn; liabilities, $37,097.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, salesman, 160 Madison Avenue; liabilities, $10,569.

EDWIN L. MERRITT, boarding house, Kingston; liabilities, $2,654.

WALLACE J. PENNERMAN, shoe salesman, 2,236 Third Avenue; liabilities, $35,170.

JACOB PRIZEP, silks and dress goods, 1,853 Madison Avenue; personal liabilities about $3,700.

ABRAHAM RINZLER, shirt manufacturer, 28 West Fifteen Street; liabilities, $7,709.

ALBRO TRAVIS, grocer, at Brewsters; liabilities, $9,251.

HENRY E. YOUNG, driver, 54 West Ninety-eighth Street; liabilities, $538.

ISACK and SARAH DASHINSKY, boarding house, near Fallsburg, N. Y.; liabilities, $3,000.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor; Amos, John—N. Lang, $1,029.

Barrett, Thomas P.—T. J. Hallowell et al., $2,655.

Bernaschaff, Joseph—M. Nordsick, $109.

Bettchman, Abraham—A. Mattoli, adm., $5,255.

Bache, Geo. F. and Christian E.—Alema Realty Exchange Co., $1,452.

Bohling, Claus, and Lincoln Trust Co.—W. W. Farley, $1,956.

Brine, John B., and Nicola Tangred—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $106.

Claman, Henry, John E. Nail, Israel Friedman, and Edw. A. Isaacs—A. Kornbluth, $425.

Cohen, Herman, and Gustave Koenig—Hanis Distilling Co., $161.

Campbell, James—P. H. Sumner, $332.

Colin, Ida—Peck & Young Mfg. Co., $361.

Davis, Albert J.—L. Martin, $223.

De Lamater, Walter A.—G. Gofford, $2,211.

Di Lorenzo, Thomas—E. Owens, $116.

Einhorn, Benjamin—Wachusett Shirt, Co., $126.

Ehrlich, Stella M.—Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co., $299.

Fischer, Adolf—S. Valentine Sons, $139.

Fisch, Annie and Harris—S. S. Blood, $106.

Frankel, Philip—H. Oppenheimer, $301.

Gruber, Herman—J. Kroder and Henry Reuber, $160.

Gallaghar, Patrick A.—A. Lukins et al., $701.

Gorick, Samuel—W. C. F. Braasch et al., $188.

Gold, Arthur—C. Norenstein et al., $317.

Hoffman, Mayer—A. A. Woerner, $114.

Hollander, Elmer R.—471 Park Av., Inc., $374.

Krakower, Tobias—P. Hammond, $120.

Klenk, Henrietta—Sherman National Bank of N. Y., $4,804.

Imperato, Pasquale—W. W. Smith, $3,862.

Lorenzo, Thomas D.—J. B. Owens, $116.

Lyttle, Samuel—B. Daxe et al., $404.

Lyttle, Lillie—M. Earle, $407.

Lyttle, Samuel—B. Daxe et al., $323.

Liston, Frank J.—F. M. Randall, $117.

Lasher, Harry B.—K. L. Gillett, $127.

Lieberman, Louis—Kalb Mantle, $170.

Mead, Nicola—C. Hellenberg, $1781.

McGlynn, Theresa E.—E. R. Shavel, $136.

Mischel, Louis—M. Schlissel, $172.

Nagle, John E.—Hollywood Co., $154.

Nelle—Charles E. & J. Ellis, Inc., $160.

O'Connell, Maurice—Faramel Mfg. Co., $142.

Porter, Wilbur S.—F. M. Randall, $112.

Pierce, Abraham—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $514.

Pearsall, Louis—K. J. White, $221.

Perez, Martha, and Samuel Lyttle—B. Daxe et al., $266.

Peavy, Robert W.—Judkins & McCormick, $236.

Parent, Samuel—R. Lippman, $536.

Prignano, Louis, and Amaducci Enrico—C. P. Kinney, $391.

Petring, Herman F. and Annie E.—J. Cooper et al., $926.

Susanna, Hyman and Esther—Ess Eff Realty Co., $529.

Stein, Joseph—E. M. Voaburgh, $694.

Stringer, G. Franklin—T. E. Wing, $2,058.

Schiffer & Co.—Fifty of N. Y., $264.

Samlyo, Anton—United Electric Light and Power Co., $134.

Stirine, Grace, and Charles—M. Rambow & Co., $258.

Steinberg, William—M. Cohen, $121.

Weinberger, Bernard, Frederick S. Weinberger, and Philip Lesser—J. M. Gardner, $244.

Whiting, William H.—City of N. Y., $264.

Weinberg, Abraham, and Jeremiah—D. Pellich, $159.

Weindorf, Jacob—L. Benjamin, $123.

Whitting, William H.—City of N. Y., $264.

Wilken, Herman—Harris Flooring Co., $438.

Wallace, Howard G.—J. P. Day, $178.

Waldron, Robert H.—E. C. Weigold, $323.

Wolf, William—N. Y. Sample Furniture Co., $106.

Weinstein, Jacob—M. Bernard et al., $127.

Zibelli, Gaetano, and Giuseppe—Brooklyn Vault Light Co., $326.

Acry Express Co.—W. C. F. Braasch et al., $388.

Connecticut Raincoat Co.—J. Balkin, costs, $118.

Conried Metropolitan Opera Co.—J. K. Hahn, $123.

Comfort Realty Co., Barnet House, and Anna M. House—G. Colon et al., $428.

Empire State Woodworking Co., Inc.—Davis Dorland & Co., $1,029.

H. L. Herbert & Co. and Ballels Realty Co.—W. E. Torrens, costs, $120.

James Reillys Sons Co.—Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Co., $329.

Levine & Atlas Co., Hyman Atlas and David Levine—George E. Sealy Co., $994.

Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. and N. Y. Dock Co. —H. Neustadt, $478.

Military Naval Corp.—W. H. Bonynge, $437.

Motor Smith Lead and Zinc Co.—A. M. Spencer, $152.

P. & F. Construction Co.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $195.

Schiffer Co., Inc.—Fifth Avenue Building Co., $216.

In Bronx County.

The first name is that of the debtor.

Altieri, Louis A.—E. Altieri, $177.

Acken-Nightingale Construction Co.—Empire City Gerard Co., $113.

Bring, John B., and Nicola Tangredi—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $106.

Dekofsky, Benjamin—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $561.

Davis, Max—B. Glasser, $37.

Graber Julius—E. C. Christensen, $9,250.

Goldberg, Rebecca—New York Title Insurance Co., $142.

Goldberg, Yetta—Tirrill Gas Machine Co., $247.

Heimlich, William—J. J. Silberstein, $30.

Lyttle, Samuel—B. Daxe, $323.

Same—Same, $464.

M. M. Nixon, Inc.—W. C. Wood, $241.

Same—Same, $464.

P. & F. Construction Co.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $195.

Pierce, Abraham—Same, $514.

Pisani, Francesco, and Luigi Bepore—E. Esposito, $994.

Perner, Martha, and Samuel Lyttle—B. Daxe, $266.

Rafink Construction Co.—City of New York, $262.

Sieger, August and Marie—C. Hering, $648.

Tumbell, Peter—W. Lane, $239.

Zibelli, Giuseppe—Plumbing Supply Co., $214.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Kline, May, and Max Bierman—People, &c., Oct. 29, 1913, $500.

Sternberg, H. Sumner, and Harry C. Michaels—L. Jacob, 2nd, Dec. 9, 1913, $172.

London, Louis B.—Herman Phillips, and Harold M. Phillips—I. Biahko, Feb. 17, 1908, $225.

N. Y. Edison Co.—F. B. Irvine, March 5, 1913, $126.

Chapman, Francis M.—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., Dec. 27, 1913, $115.

Strauss, Milford D.—Birnewelg Hygrade Button Works, June 6, 1913, $101.

Tulp, Herman, Edgar Clark, and Jacob A. Brett—J. N. Emley, May 21, 1913, $702.

Tulp, Herman, and Edgar O. Clark—Same, Dec. 19, 1913, $110.

Wolfman, Joseph—L. Fortgang, Dec. 6, 1913, $1,013.

Koch, Adolph M.—Empire State Liquor Co., Oct. 17, 1913, $120.

Paul, Grace, and Israel Feldman—People, &c., Dec. 27, 1913, $500.

Auerbach, Dorothy—C. E. B. Condit et al., Feb. 17, 1913, $141.

American Real Estate and Construction Co.—Taterka & Hutkoff, Inc., Nov. 25, 1913, $128.

Brobst, Irene M., John H., and Bertha A. P. E. Bonner, April 24, 1913, $200.

Corduke, Catherine—F. Mork, June 6, 1913, $147.

Cohen, Clarence M.—R. H. Thomas, Dec. 30, 1913, $182.

Same—Same, Feb. 21, 1911, $106.

Same—Same, April 30, 1910, $138.

Condon, Thomas G., and Elizabeth B.—Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., Nov. 20, 1912, $142.

Same—R. M. Stockwell, March 10, 1911, $455.

Greenwald, Samuel, and Adolph Cypress—E. E. Schermerhorn et al., July 30, 1912, $3,167.

Haas, Joseph and Frank—H. F. Wagner, June 6, 1910, $161.

Ireland, Wm. J.—M. E. Elliott, June 6, 1913, $47.

Jones, Edward—Union Oil Co., Dec. 18, 1913, $1,000.

Kaufman, Max—Empire Realty

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Atlantic Coast storm has moved off to sea, and the weather has generally cleared in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. A great cloud sheet, however, still hovers over the Lake region and the interior valleys. The northwestern barometric depression now extends from the Washington coast eastward to Winnipeg. It has been attended thus far by very little precipitation, and no precipitation has occurred in any part of the country. Seasonable temperatures prevail, except in Central New England and over portions of the South Atlantic States, where temperature is somewhat below the average. Generally fair weather, without precipitation of consequence, is indicated for all portions of the country Tuesday and Wednesday.

Temperature will rise in the Southwest and over the Plains States, also in the upper lake region and lower Ohio Valley. It will be somewhat colder in Montana and the Dakotas.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light north Tuesday, becoming southwest Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, light and variable, becoming southwest Wednesday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer north portion; diminishing northwest winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; diminishing northwest winds.

New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer in north portion; moderate winds, becoming brisk southwest Wednesday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; light, variable winds, becoming brisk southwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	35	34	4 P. M.	39	34
6 A. M.	32	33	6 P. M.	39	31
9 A. M.	31	32	9 P. M.	37	28
12 M.	35	33	11 P. M.	38	25

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 31; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 2:20 P. M; minimum, 25 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 89 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:05—2,082 3d Av.; J. Nacht and others.. $1,000

7:30—2,301 8th Av.; not given.....Unknown

9:30—319 W. 39th St.; Nich Belleue....Slight

10:40—226 E. 85th St.; B. Smalling..Not given

11:00—318 8th Av.; Anna Louisiana....Slight

11:30—1,024 Avenue A; J. Prensyski...Slight

P. M.

12:10—236 E. 108th St.; George Dernan.$8,000

1:20—118 Beekman St.; Physicians and Surgeons' Mfg. Co.....$500

1:55—18-21 W. 21st St.; Blumenthal & Co.. $500

3:30—565 3d Av.; Frank Cohn.....Slight

6:30—616 E. 17th St.; Mrs. Noesel....Slight

6:25—101 Bleecker St.; M. Jacobs & Co.. Not given

7:05—465 E. 140th St.; N. Zimmerman..Slight

7:10—9 Clinton St.; S. Itekofftis.....Slight

7:55—124 E. 31st St.; Louis Kernan....Slight

8:55—1,509 1st Av.; not given.....Not given

10:45—85 Canal St.; H. Silecknik.....Slight

11:10—112 West 28th St.; National Muff Dye Co.....Slight

11:20—272 Rivington St.; R. Miller.....Slight

11:35—238 E. 10th St.; Lorenzo Devido..Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the Board of Representatives of the High School Teachers' Association will be held on Jan. 13 at the High School of Commerce. There will be discussion of the question, "What subjects should be brought to the attention of the Teachers' Council?"

About 200 "self-government veterans of Public School 20, Manhattan," met on Saturday evening in the University Settlement. A constitution was adopted and officers were elected. A reception to the graduating class will probably be held on Saturday night, Jan. 31 or Feb. 7. Further information may be obtained from the President, Hyman Zwillenberg, 143 Essex Street, or the Secretary, Abraham Wilson, 21 East Broadway.

On Thursday a meeting of the Central Council of Teachers' Organizations of New York City will be held for the purpose of discussing the report on elementary schools, and Dr. Burk's report on the public education service.

A class in sight singing and chorus practice will be held this evening in the Evening High School for Men, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 3.

Designated Act. Det. Serg.—J. Phelan. Same design. revoked—R. J. McCarthy.

From Prob. Patrol. to Patrol. and assigned—C. W. Foelker, 1; Andrew Kerigan, 12; E. J. Conroy, 15; M. F. Dwyer, 16; J. H. Kelly, 21; W. M. Hood, 23; H. N. Mullin, 23; Geo. Meisiein, 23; T. P. Williams, 23; Patrick Crowley, 23; Geo. Dappino, 23; Cleo. Tracy, 88; Geo. Bero, 39; T. F. Crawford, 39; Antonio Caravetta, 39; E. C. Blumler, 43; Michael Walker, 43; M. F. Rothamel, mtd., 292.

Transfers—Patrol. to Det. Prect. Indicated to 81 Prect.: J. F. Kingston, 2; H. F. V. Butts, 2; J. F. Lynch, 4; Jos. Paul, 6; D. V. Du Bois, 13; J. H. Brennan, 15; G. W. Smith, 74. Prect. to Keller Sq. Det. Div.: Lieut. A. P. Cooper, 16 Prect. to com. 1st Det. Div.; Act. Det. Serg. J. J. Phelan, 43 Prect. to H. Q. Det. Div. and assignment to Mayor's Off. continued.

Promoted, Patrol. Samuel Rosenthal, 2 Prect., (1) absent from post, 3 days; Henry Manderer, 88 Prect., off post; D. C. Miller, 38 Prect., off post, 15 days; C. B. Montayne, 38 Prect., absent from res., 15 days; Jos. Pape, 61 Prect., failed to discover burglary, 3 days; M. J. Harrison, 65 Prect., absent from post, 5 days; Prob. Patrol. Wm. O'Neill, 28 Prect., absent no leave, 1 day; W. E. Meier, 28 Prect., absent no leave, 1 day; F. F. Quinn, 32 Prect., (1) absent from post, 3 days.

Restored to Duty.—Lieut. J. M. Hefferon, 166 Prect.

Dead Reported.—Patrol. C. E. Renehan, 18 Prect., on Jan. 3.

Fire Department.

Dep. Com. Olvany, Ch. of Const., Demarest; Lt. Herman Kuch, as Hose Com. to examine new and old hose.

Fined—Fire Connor, (No. 1,) Eng. 54, absent, no leave, 5 days.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Capt. G. T. Bowman, 6 Cav., Ft. Slocum, to regt.

Capt. A. S. Williams, 19 Inf., Recruiting Serv. at Ft. Slocum.

Maj. E. D. Bricker, Ord. Dept., 3 visits to the Gen. Elect. Co., Schenectady, and 2 to Otis Elevator Co., Yonkers.

Maj. L. W. Gillman, Ord. Dept., Newport News on business, thence to station.

Lt. Col. W. E. Craighill, Engs., with other duties and without change of station, relieve Col. J. Millis, Boston Eng. Dist.

Capt. C. B. Parker, Inf., 2nd Inf.

Majs. J. R. Lindsay, 28, and T. F. Schley, 26 Inf., to Ft. Leavenworth School for officers' course.

Maj. R. R. Raymond, Engs., as member of Exam. Board, San Fran., vice Lt. Col. C. H. McKinstry.

Maj. E. D. Bricker, Ord. Dept., 3 visits each in Jan., Feb. and March to the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester.

Leaves: Capt. G. Williams, 13 Cav., 1 mo.; 1st Lt. J. C. French, 7 Inf., 15 days ext.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Com. H. C. Mustin, the Minn., to Miss. as Exec. Of.

Lt. J. H. Towers, N. Acad., to the Miss.

Jr. Lt. F. P. Pouland to the N. Y., and on board when in com.

Jr. Lt. D. F. Ducey, the Paterson, to temp. duty rec. ship, Boston.

Jr. Lt. P. N. L. Bellinger, Ensgs. M. L. Stolz, W. D. LaMe— Acad. to Miss.

Ens. T. W. McG— H— Washington, D. C.

Ens. J. D. Smit— —o, Birmingham.

Ens. H. N. Wa— —onfederation, to Minn.

Ens. H. C. Ridgely, Minn., to N. Hospital, Phila.

Ens. S. J. Ziegler, Jr., Minn., to temp., N. Y., Phila.

P. A. Surg. H. A. Giltner, Dispensary, Norfolk, to N. Hos., Norfolk.

P. A. Surg. W. Chambers, N. H., Norf., to Dispensary, Norfolk.

Ch. Mach. F. G. Sprengel, the Mont. to temp. rec. ship Phila.

Machs. T. Reber and W. S. Evans, rec. ship, Phila., to the Miss.

Mach. H. M. Peaco, rec. ship, Phila., to the Montana.

P. M. Cle— W. O'Brien appt. to the Md.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wheeling, at N. Orleans; Eagle, at Gonaives; Morris, off City Island; Montana, at Reedy Island; Petrel, at Santo Domingo City; Lebanon, Paducah, at Cuatro Reales Channel; Iroquois, at Mare Island, and the Helena, at Stockton.

Sailed—Minn., Lynnhaven Roads for Mex.; Calif., San Diego for San Fran.; Prairie, Vestal, Pensacola for Colon; Hancock, Phila. for Cuba; Orion, — for Hampt. Rds.; Nashville, Sa— for Guantanamo; Ga., Newport for Is. Chester, Ship Island, Miss.; — Cruz; Peoria, Key West for — Vessel, Cincinnati, Galveston, Cebu, P. I., for Olongapo, and Wilmington, Hongkong for Canton.

Montgomery in reserve at Phila. Jan. 3.

Fire of the — is div. At. Fleet transf. Balt. for Phila.

ATTACKS BELL CO. EVIDENCE

Government Attorney Argues Telephone Witnesses Are Biased.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—In a resumption of the Government's suit against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company here to-day C. J. Smythe, special assistant to the Attorney General, discredited testimony of employes of the Public Service Commission of New York because it was shown that they had been former employes of the Bell Company. He contended that their reports of efficient service rendered by that company to its patrons in New York City were valueless because of that former connection.

W. I. Sweet, Assistant Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Telephone and Telegraph Inspection of the Second District of the Public Service Commission, gave testimony favorable to the Bell Telephone Company as regards service efficiency. This testimony also was minimized by Mr. Smythe. He asserted that the testimony was valueless because he had no figures of comparison as to relative efficiency between Bell subsidiaries and competing companies. The witness admitted that he himself, the chief of his division, E. B. Rogers, and the two men and two women inspectors under him were all former employes of the New York Telephone and Telegraph Company.

J. H. Griswold, manager of the Mountain Home Telephone Company, a Bell subsidiary, and connected officially with numerous other subsidiaries, testified that the independent concerns with which he was connected were obliged to sell out to the Bell Company because it was impossible to finance these companies sufficiently.

Commenting upon the testimony of the day, Mr. Smythe argued that the tactics of the Bell Companies in throttling competition were corroborated by its own employes. At the same time the futility of Public Service Commissions as a safeguard against monopoly was brought out.

Although the Bell Company had made an offer to the Government to sever its connection with the Western Union and to stop in its acquisition of additional telegraph property, Mr. Smythe said the suit would continue, as the proposition made did not apply to prosecution started by the independents on the Pacific Coast.

Fitchburg Road Plans Bond Issue.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The Fitchburg Railroad, one of the leased lines of the Boston & Maine, petitioned the Public Service Commission to-day for aproval of an issue of $1,900,000 twenty-year 5 per cent. bonds. The Fitchburg owes $1,499,639 for improvements made by the Boston & Maine, and has a $500,000 bond issue which matures on May 1.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets were influenced by weakness in corn and all lost some grounds. Wheat closed down ½c after selling up to new high records for the movement. Corn receded from ⅝ to ⅝c under a poor demand. Oats ended the day with net losses extending from ¼ to ½c a bushel. Cotton moved irregularly and some options were unchanged at the close, with others 11 points lower. Provisions and cotton oil were heavy.

WHEAT.

Sentiment in the wheat market again leaned to the bull side, and, while price changes were narrow, the market sold at new high records for the movement and closed at a net decline of only ⅛c. The sharp break in corn had a tendency to curb bullish enthusiasm and promoted liquidation by timid longs late in the day. The Liverpool market after a firm opening developed an easy tone and the apparent fact that there was little less confident as during the past week the market has gained 2⅝c per bushel.

The visible supply of native wheat in the United States increased 289,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase last year of 2,174,000, bonded wheat decreased 738,000 bushels; Canadian increased 186,000 bushels, making a total decrease in American stocks of 283,000 bushels. World's exports for the week were 11,632,000 bushels, compared with 10,560,000 last week and 9,680,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1 elevator, domestic, and $1.01⅛, free on board; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.00¾, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	98⅛	98 11-16	98⅜	98 11-16	97 13-16
July	....	....	94¾	94½	95½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	92¼	91⅛	91⅝	91¾	92
July	88	87½	87⅝	87⅝	89⅝

CORN.

The corn market was weak under active liquidation, closing only slightly above the lowest, with net declines of ⅝@⅞c. The weakness appeared to be due to a large accumulation of stocks in the West, where the January position was 9½c per bushel below the point reached on the November position closed. The cash position was generally weak, owing to a poor demand.

The seaboard is still being supplied from Argentina, and out of total receipts of 981,000 bushels there were 708,000 bushels from Argentine at Galveston and 190,000 at New York. The visible supply increased 4,203,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 3,067,000 last week, and an increase of 661,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 70⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
January	.62	61⅜	61½	62¾	49⅝
May	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	68	50½
July	66⅝	66⅛	66⅜	67⅛	51⅝

OATS.

The oats market was inactive and barely steady, closing at a net decline of ⅛ to ¼c.

Receipts at interior points were slightly smaller than last week and the visible increased 145,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 68,000 last year.

The local cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 45 to 45¼c; No. 2, 46 to 46¼c; No. 3, 44½ to 45¼c; No. 4, 44 to 45c; ordinary clipped white, 44 to 46c; fancy clipped white, 45¼ to 47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
May	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	33⅝
July	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39⅝	33⅝

PROVISIONS.

Smaller receipts of hogs and an advance of 5 points in the hog market resulted in early firmness in the provision list, but the decline in corn, as well as selling by grain traders and stockyard interests, resulted in a sharp reaction which left prices at the close at about the low point of the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 44,000; estimated for Tuesday, 30,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 5,600.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.67	10.62	10.65	10.67	9.97
May	11.05	11.00	11.00	11.05	9.87
Ribs—					
January	10.82	10.80	10.80	10.82	9.75
May	11.15	11.10	11.12	11.12	9.77
Pork—					
January	20.82	20.25	20.25	20.87	17.97
May	20.95	20.80	20.82	20.90	18.22

COTTONSEED OIL.

Sentiment in the cottonseed oil market was bearish owing to the fact that prices here are above the usual parity with the Southern crude markets, and, moreover, the decline in lard was considered against an advance at this time. The volume of trading was comparatively quiet and the January position showed steadiness, closing at an advance of 1 point from Saturday, while the later positions closed net unchanged to 8 points lower. The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.60@6.80	6.70
January	6.69	6.69	6.70@6.75	6.69
February	6.80	6.77	6.75@6.77	6.83
March	6.96	6.94	6.94@6.96	6.97
April	....	....	7.04@7.07	7.07
May	7.18	7.16	7.18@7.19	7.19
June	....	....	7.20@7.25	7.24
July	7.29	7.29	7.29@7.31	7.29
August	....	....	7.35@7.40	7.35

COTTON.

The cotton market was irregular yesterday. An early decline carried May and July contracts into new low ground for the season, but after the close of Liverpool offerings became smaller and prices later rallied to about or a shade over the figures of Saturday. The close was steady, net unchanged to 11 points lower, with February 11 points, January 2 points, and other months 10 points changed to 5 points under the final figures of last week.

The opening was fairly steady at a decline of 7 to 9 points and active months held about 9 to 12 points net lower during the early trading. A rally of 5 or 6 points on covering of shorts and rather less bearish private cabling figures than expected was followed by renewed selling pressure which

WORK OF APPRAISER GROWS

Transactions in 1913 at His Warehouse Show Increase.

Frederick A. Higgins, Appraiser of the Port, gave out yesterday the summary of the transactions at the Appraiser's Warehouse for 1913, compared with 1912:

NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED.

	Received.	Delivered.	Examined by Appraiser.
1913	736,727	725,194	714,392
1912	715,661	708,284	687,404

CASES AWAITING EXAMINATION.

Dec. 31, 1913	8,128
Dec. 31, 1912	5,837

INVOICES HANDLED BY APPRAISER.

	Received.	Returned.
1913	467,237	461,351
1912	444,735	442,933

This shows 26,858 more cases handled in 1913 than in 1912, and an increase of 18,318 in the number of invoices handled and returned by the Appraiser.

Payment of Walpole Rubber Claims.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Receivers for the Walpole Tire and Rubber Company recommended, in a report to the United States District Court to-day, the payment in full of claims amounting to $505,599 out of the $1,680,671 filed against the company by the 461 creditors. The receivers favor paying less than the full amount of the remaining claims.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Forecasts: N. C., S. Carolina, Ga.—Cloudy Tue. and Wed., warmer Wed. in w. part; w. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Tue. and Wed.; not much change in temperature; lt. w. winds.

Ala., Miss.—Cloudy Tue. and Wed.; warmer in n. Wed; lt. var. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Tue., warmer in n. Wed., cloudy; lt. n. w. winds, bec. s.

W. Tex.—Fair Tue. and Wed.

Utah—Fair Tue. Wed., cloudy.

Okla.—Fair, warmer Tue. Wed., fair.

Ark.—Fair Tue., warmer in w. Wed., cloudy; warmer in e.

Tenn., Ky.—Fair Tue. and Wed., warmer Wed.

Ohio—Cloudy Tue. and Wed., warmer Wed., lt. var winds, bec. brisk s. w.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed; mod. s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed., cloudy; lt. var. winds, bec. brisk s. w.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues., prob. snow, Wed., fair, colder.

Wis.—Cloudy, warmer Tues. Wed., cloudy, prob. rain n; rain or snow s; mod. to brisk s. w. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy, warmer Tues., prob. snow in n. e. Wed., cloudy, colder.

Iowa, Mo.—Cloudy, warmer Tues. Wed., fair.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues., warmer in e. and central parts. Wed., fair, colder.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues., warmer in s. and e. Wed., fair, colder in w.

Kan.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed., fair.

COFFEE.

Total sales for the day aggregated 22,500 bags. The undertone was steady and closing prices were at only a slight decline from the top with net gains of 1 to 3 points. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about 10 points lower with Santos 4s at 10.90 and Rio 7s at 9 cents, showing that Brazil is still trying to sell coffee in the local market. The Havre market at the close was ¼ to ½ franc net lower and Hamburg showed a decline of 1.4 to ½ pfennig.

A private cable from Hamburg expressed bullish views on the outlook, basing its arguments on political conditions. The Brazilian spot markets, according to the early cable, were unchanged, although the special cable reported a decline of 50 reis in Santos, where futures opened unchanged to 25 reis lower.

The local spot market was unchanged at 9 cents for Rio 7s.

The total warehouse deliveries in the United States last week were 129,040 bags, against 68,483 last week and 70,297 last year. Of the former amount New York had 51,961 bags.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	....	....	8.65@8.66	8.64
February	....	....	8.79@8.80	8.78
March	8.94	8.89	8.92@8.94	8.92
April	....	....	9.06@9.07	9.05
May	9.20	9.16	9.19@9.20	9.18
June	....	....	9.29@9.30	9.28
July	9.40	9.40	9.39@9.41	9.37
August	....	....	9.47@9.49	9.45
September	9.57	9.55	9.55@9.57	9.52
October	9.61	9.61	9.60@9.62	9.57
November	....	....	9.66@9.67	9.62
December	9.74	9.70	9.70@9.72	9.67

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,218 packages. Buyers inclined to hold off, and the market was slow and a little unsettled. Creamery, extras, 36¼@37¼c; firsts, 29@35c; seconds, 24½@26c; thirds, 22¼@23¼c; held, extras, 32@38c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 24@27½c; thirds, 22@23c. State dairy, finest, 32@34c; good to prime, 29@31c; common to fair, 26@28c; process, extras, 28½c; firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22¼@23½c; factory, held, 20@22c; current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19¼@20c; thirds, 18@18½c; packing stock, held, 19¼@20¼c; current make, No. 2, 19¼c; No. 3, 18@19c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 1,125 boxes. Trade is fairly active and the market continues firm on all grades of whole milk cheese. Skims moving slowly. State, whole milk, held, specials, 17@17¼c; average fancy, 16½@16¾c; State, whole milk, fresh, specials, 16¼@16¾c; average fancy, 16@16¼c; undergrades, 14@16c; State, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 17@17¼c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 16½@17c; twins and flats, 16¼@17c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@13½c; held, good to choice, 11@12c; skims, fresh, good to choice, 10¼@11¼c; skims, poor to fair, 9@10c; skims, full skims or badly defective, 06@8c.

EGGS.—Receipts to-day, 7,867 cases. Domestic imports, 402 120-dozen cases. Market opened quiet and with considerable surplus of fresh stock in the immediate vicinity, firm; nearby whites, lower, under accumulating stocks and values unsettled at the reduction; foreign eggs, about steady; fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 37@38c; extra, firsts, 36@36½c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 32@33c; thirds and poorer, 29@31c; dirties, 27@30c; checks, 25@27c; refrigerator, firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 30@31c; lower grades, 28@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, large, 45@48c; gathered whites, fine to finest, large, 45@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, whites, fair to good, 42@44c; mixed colors, choice to fancy, selected, 37@40c; Western, gathered white, 37@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery brown, 37@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35½@36½c; foreign, fresh, 30@32c; dozen cases, fair to prime, 25@30c; thirds and poorer, 20@24c; refrigerator, 120-dozen cases, poor to fair, 24@28c; refrigerator, 120-dozen cases, poor to good, 22@26c; limed, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 23@26c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Wholesale prices for Western beef cuts showed no changes yesterday.

SUGAR.—The only change reported in the refined sugar market was in the form of a readjustment by the American, which extended its list prices from 10 to 5 points. All the other refiners were taking orders for fine granulated, in bulk, for $4. The local raw sugar market was a trifle steadier yesterday, but no price changes were reported. The London beet sugar market was quiet, being quoted at 8s 11¼d for January, 9s ¾d for February, and 9s 4½d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The Molasses market was inactive, but prices were firm, in sympathy with the south. Syrups were quiet, and prices were unchanged.

RICE.—The demand for rice was of a hand-to-mouth character, and prices continued steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was inactive, but prices were well maintained.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady, and unchanged as to price.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market advanced about ¼ cent yesterday, that commodity being quoted at 47 cents. Rosin was steady and unchanged. Tar was easier, but prices were firm.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys Fifth Avenue Building at Thirty-first Street for $2,200,000—Water Street Lease Aggregating $300,000—Buyers for Private Houses—Prof. Osborn's Garrison Estate Rented.

Fifth Avenue, below Thirty-fourth Street, furnished a sale of over $2,000,000 yesterday when contracts were signed late in the afternoon for the purchase by an investor of the twenty-story mercantile and office structure on the northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, known as 303 Fifth Avenue. The avenue frontage is 56.9 feet by 150 on the street.

The property has been sold for about $2,200,000 by the 303 Fifth Avenue Company, of which Campbell Carrington is President. The selling company consists of bondholders of the Improved Property Holding Company, and the Fifth Avenue Investing Company, formerly controlled by Henry Corn, who erected the building and which went into the hands of a receiver with other Corn properties over a year ago. When this Fifth Avenue property was sold at auction in June, 1913, the bondholders bought it in for $2,100,000. Its largest tenant is the Schwartz Company, dealers in toys.

Mr. Carrington admitted last night that negotiations had been closed for the sale of the building, but he declined to give the name of the buyer.

$300,000 Water Street Lease.

A commercial lease of more than ordinary magnitude in the East River section just above the Brooklyn Bridge has been closed by the Charles F. Noyes Company, which has leased to the Fulton Market Refrigerating Company the eight-story building at 299 to 305 Water Street and the three-story structure immediately in the rear fronting at 282 Front Street. The property is between Roosevelt and Dover Streets. The larger structure on Water Street, a plot 50 by 72, was leased for Thomas Burt McGuire, represented by William Beverly Winslow as attorney, and the Front Street building for James F. Cosgrove.

The new lessee has taken both properties for a term of forty-two years, and the aggregate rental is about $300,000. The same brokers also negotiated a cancellation of the James F. Haslam lease for 282 Front Street, and have leased to Mr. Haslam other premises on Front Street. Nearly $100,000 will be invested installing a modern refrigerating plant for the freezing and storage of fish and sea foods. George M. Prest, attorney, of Fuller & Prest represented the lessee in the transaction.

The Private Dwelling Market.

The private dwelling, 460 West 153d Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100 feet, is reported to have been sold to an investor for about $10,000. B. K. Wiley is the owner of record.

The four-story American basement dwelling, 469 West 141st Street, on a lot 18 by 100 feet, has been sold by the Nagrom Realty Company to S. Winter. Sikorn & Byran and Baumann were the brokers.

Dr. E. M. Ellscu has purchased from Daniel B. Freedman, 516 West 140th Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 15 by 100 feet, between Hamilton Place and Amsterdam Avenue. The buyer is the present occupant.

Maude Adams Buys Acreage.

Maude Adams Kiskadden added ten and a half acres to her estate in Portion Avenue, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., by the purchase of the Norman Henry Jay property at $3,500.

Lease Building from Plans.

The L. Wertheimer Department Stores, a corporation, has leased for a term of years the new building to be erected at 617 to 621 West 181st Street, by Charles C. Marshall.

The site of the proposed building measures 60 by 100, and is just west of St. Nicholas Avenue, where there is a subway station. Buchanan & Fox will draw the plans for the new building. Leopold Well negotiated the transaction.

Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 100 West Thirty-second Street, to William Veilmatin.

Folsom Brothers, Inc., have leased the store at 133 East Thirty-fourth Street, corner of Lexington Avenue, for ten years, to Dr. Charles M. Du Gay, a druggist. Also the two stores, in the building 140 East Thirty-fourth Street, for five years, to Herrmann's Seed Store.

Clement H. Smith has leased for Mary A. Langbein, the premises at 2,003 Boston Road, for ten years, to Charles Meyer and Charles Klussmann, for $30,000.

Prof. Osborn's Estate Rented.

Kenneth Ives & Co., have leased for Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn his cottage, "Wing and Wing," on the Osborn estate at Garrison-on-Hudson. The property includes the residence, stables, greenhouses, outbuildings and extensive grounds, comprising about 1,500 acres. It is one of the largest places in the Highlands of the Hudson.

Realty Notes.

Plans were filed yesterday for a five-story store and automobile showroom to be built by Amos Pinchot on the southeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street. Walter Haefeli is the architect, and has placed the cost at $175,000.

Joseph P. Day will sell to-day at noon, on the steps of the Court House in Newark, N. J., the four-story office building, on a plot 100 by 87 feet irregular, at 20 to 26 Clinton Street, in the rear of the Mutual Benefit Life Building.

The first plans filed in the Building Bureau of Bronx Borough as a separate County were for three apartment houses on Webster Avenue, 1,670 feet north of 168th Street, to be built for Ludwig Sikorn at a cost of $125,000. John H. Friend is the architect.

The East Bronx Property Holder's Improvement Association will hold its annual dinner and meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914, in the Community Building on Southern Boulevard.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

1st St, 56 East, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 20.8x100.4x3.3x100; five-story tenement and store; State Bank against Hyman Berkowitz and others; A. Kohn, attorney; E. L. Hammer, referee; due, $107,195.70; taxes, &c., $1,700; subject to prior mortgage of $25,000; to the plaintiff for $27,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Madison St, 350, s s, 216 ft e of Scammel, 22.6x93.1, five-story tenement and store; A. W. Cahn against David Kotler and others; Rosenthal & S., attorneys; I. J. Joseph, referee; due, $6,417.23; taxes, &c., $647.46; subject to first mortgage of $17,500; to the plaintiff for $18,857.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

147th St, T29 and S31 East, n s, 80-ft e of Jackson Av, 87.6x79, four-story tenement; Minnie Meyer against Twyford Realty Co. and others; Rabe & K., attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $19,078.50; taxes, &c., $300.11; to Henry Kelm, a party in interest, for $18,000.

134th St, 728 and 730 East, s s, 308 ft w of Willow Av, 38x100.11, two three-story tenements and stores; T. F. Holtorf against Henry Brinckmann and others; H. B. Ketcham, attorney; W. A. Hirsch, referee; due, $2,225.20; taxes, &c., $327.94; subject to a prior mortgage of $5,000; to the plaintiff for $6,700.

By Henry Brady.

Washington Av, 1,351, s w corner of Halsey Place, 25.4x104.5x25x108.5; E. C. Jones against F. A. Bartnett and others; J. F. Donnelly, attorney; J. H. Buck, referee; due, $2,178.91; taxes, &c, $500; to Abraham S. Gold for $8,300.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 2,830-2,840, s e corner of 151st St, 170.1 to Macomb's Place x203.5 to 151st St x96.7, three six-story tenements and stores on avenue; New York County National Bank against C. H. Peckworth and others; Kellogg & R., attorneys; J. F. Couch, referee; due $32,040.95; taxes, &c., $3,274.70; subject to five mortgages aggregating $139,000. 3d Av, 1,713-1,715, e s, 51.2 ft n of 96th St, 48.10x100, six-story tenement and stores; E. L. Howe against M. McG. Murray and others; P. S. Dean, attorney; L. F. Doyle, referee; due, $54,901.54; taxes, &c., $1,652.72.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

156th St, 537 West, n s, 378.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 39.3x99.11, five-story tenement; Paula Menn and others against Freda Realty Co. and others; Action 1; Johnston & J., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $13,818.65; taxes, &c., $805.46.

156th St, 539 West, n s, 417.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 39.3x99.11, five-story tenement; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $13,203.65; taxes, &c., $805.46.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

121st St, 159 West, n s, 92 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against T. F. Scully and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $12,927.09; taxes, &c., $456.15.

By Henry Brady.

B St, w s, block front between New and Dyckman Sts, 166.4x100.4x174.7x100, four two-story dwellings and vacant; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. against L. W. Tannert and others; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. C. Madigan, referee; due, $13,381.80; taxes, &c., $1,575.66.

Pitt St, 25, w s, 100 ft n of Broome, 25x100, five-story tenement and store; also Clinton St, 93, w s, 175 ft n of Rivington, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which A. I. Koran had on Nov. 11, 1913, or since.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Hughes Av, 1,978, e s, 299.3 ft s of 179th St, 26x95, to Belmont Av x26x95, two-story dwelling; Beatrice O'Connor against A. H. Werneke and others; E. L. Brisach, attorney; George H. Hayes, referee; due, $3,158; taxes, &c., $25.

By Joseph P. Day.

175th St, 488 East, s s, 95.6 ft e of Washington Av, 19.6x104.6, two-story dwelling; Guaranteed Mortgage Co. against Mary

Real Estate

30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

A bargain! A six story triple, New Law apartment house, 41.8x100; this property is a safe investment, fully rented, in first-class condition; rental $6,650 annually, and is offered to close estate; require quick offer. Address J. H., P. O. Box 1,111, Manhattan.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Mount Vernon and vicinity; choice homes for sale and rent; personal management of your property solicited. The Oliver Hubbard Co., 15 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom; white enamel bedrooms; Mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; price, $2,750; far below value; will accept $100 cash; balance $15 month. Call or write, B. Ackerman, 396 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

MODEL KENYON HOUSE, $825.
AN IDEAL SUMMER HOME.
At last something new in real estate. Plot 50x150 and five-room house complete for $825. Easy terms. Delightful location at Babylon, L. I. For particulars write to-day. Address Houses, A 116 Times.

Seven-room house, steam plant, parquet floors, 33 minutes out; easy terms. Hollberg, Hawthorne Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.Farm and country home, 100 acres, 12-room house, steam heat; well located; fine barns and outbuildings; near railroad, stores, &c.; farm under first-class cultivation; price $10,000. A. C. Wescott, Newburgh, N. Y.

On a lake, 3-acre farm, new 5-room bungalow; excellent Summer place for children; price, $1,450; 70 miles New York City. Box 35 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Fanwood.—Modern houses, new and up to date; very cheap; very good; on easiest of terms; Fanwood is a beautiful town, and must be seen to be appreciated; send for pictures and free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Westfield.—Semi-bungalow, $4,275; terms like rent; high ground, steam heat, gas, electric light; all conveniences; near station and trolley; resolve to save rent and buy a home. Home and Gardens Co., H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, N. Y.

A $50,000 residence for $15,000; best location, Cedar Av., West End, (Long Branch;) fully furnished; bargain.
H. A. ROUNDS, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Mortgage Loans.

Second mortgage money wanted, $10,000-$15,000 on first-class properties. Best location in the city. W 46 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A—610 WEST END AV., 4 stories, 2 baths, parquet floors; rent low. Caretaker.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30 cents a line.

Office with operating room afternoons; exceptional; reasonable. Doctor One, South 2,050 Broadway.

Broadway, 1,544, (46th St.)—Second-story store, entire floor, $75 to $150; offices and studios, $12 up.

Room 1,418, Knickerbocker Building, 79 5th Av.; desk room or part of office to rent reasonable.

Office or showroom sublet; part or all; reasonable. 114 5th Av., Room 1,709.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
160 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

New building, Broadway, near 110th St., Subway station; luxuriously furnished 4 rooms, 2 baths; 3 months or longer. Clark & DeFlorez, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 5392 Murray Hill.

The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St.—Beautiful two-room and bath kitchenette apartment to sublet, fully furnished. Apply Manager Hotel Royal. Telephone 684 Morningside.

Wadsworth Av., 220, (184th.)—Well furnished four-room, high-class elevator apartment; moderate. Phone 4373 Audubon. Apt. 506.

104th, 247 West.—Seven unusually large, sunny rooms, absolutely first-class; telephone, Marter.

69TH, 225 WEST.—Three sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished; piano. Apartment 56.

Small furnished apartments sublet, Washington Place; bargain. Particulars Lelands, 4 West 33d.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartment for rent. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Eight rooms and two baths, newly furnished. Apply to Superintendent, 307 West 79th St.

Riverside Drive, 564.—Four rooms and bath, $55. Cossart. Tel. 8050 Morning.

Riverside Drive, 547.—Large, sunny 7-room apartment; select. Apartment 4B.

East Side.

TO SUBLET, AT ATTRACTIVE RENTAL, SMALL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT OF SIX ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR; ALSO HOTEL APARTMENTS, ONE TO FOUR ROOMS, WITH ONE OR MORE BATHS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS. MADISON SQUARE APARTMENTS, 40 EAST 26TH ST.

Small furnished apartment sublet. Gramercy Park. Full particulars Lelands, 4 W. 33d.

49TH, 19 EAST.—Two and three rooms, with bath; conveniences; well furnished; $65.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

30 cents a line.

A.—A.—High-class furnished apartments wanted. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment for short period; highest references. 10G, McAlpin Hotel.

FURNISHED 2-room apartment near Times Square; $30 month. 1,112 Times Building.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
Two rooms and bath, $33.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
311 WEST 43D ST.
Two rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 34TH ST.
Three rooms and bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

SUBLET AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
Must rent at once my beautiful 7-room corner apartments on Riverside Drive, convenient to 137th St. Subway; ready for immediate occupancy; rent $75, but circumstances compel me to sublet at any reasonable offer to a responsible party; write for appointment. "Unusual," 125 Times Downtown.

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH.
St. Nicholas Av. and 176th St.
Wadsworth Av. and 175th St.
Corner Apartment, all outside rooms.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

To Sublet—Six rooms and bath, handsomely appointed modern apartment, from Feb. 1. 4301 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4186 Morningside.

East Side.

92d St., Near Park Av.—Top floor of private house, three or four beautiful rooms, bath; all improvements; one or two refined adults. Write to 74 East 92d St.

Two rooms and bath in central location at unusual value. Address 149 East 84th St., Apartment 9, or inquire Superintendent. Telephone 5684 Murray Hill.

84TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

Storage.

30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2967 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.
Moving, packing and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Tel. 9063 or 9053 Riverside.

Country Board.

30 cents a line.

New Jersey.

Attractive, large, sunny rooms, modern conveniences, private baths, hot-water heat, open fires; station auto; 42 minutes N. Y.; elevation 550; magnificent panoramic view; healthful, restful environment. Booklet. Telephone, 310-314, Murray Hill Park, Murray Hill, N. J. (Adjoining Summit.)

Lost

30 cents a line.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.
$100 REWARD.
PACKARD, NO. 21,170, 1912, LICENSE B7,710; LANDAULET, PAINTED DARK BLUE, LIGHT BLUE STRIPES; SIDE DOORS LOCK IN CENTRE; LEFT SIDE OF TOP AND RADIATOR REPAINED; CORNERS AT DASH SQUARE; CLUTCH BRAKE OPERATED BY FOOT. STOLEN JAN. 3, BETWEEN 6 AND 7 P. M., WHILE ON AMSTERDAM AV., BETWEEN 75TH AND 76TH STS. COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL. E. B. MOPWOOD, 55 JOHN ST., NEW YORK. TEL. JOHN 3796.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. G7977 for 10 shares, in the name of Miss Emma C. Harrington. Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued.
Miss EMMA C. HARRINGTON,
Binghamton, N. Y.

LOST—Friday afternoon, lady's hunting case gold Waltham watch, mother's picture in front case; "E. M." and date in back; between Columbia Heights and Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, and address below via surface cars; liberal reward. 232 Lenox Road, Flatbush.

LOST.—A diamond crescent pin, between the following places: Knickerbocker Hotel, Long Acre Theatre, Waldorf, and the Netherland, Saturday evening, Dec. 13th; liberal reward will be paid for the return. Apply cashier Hotel Knickerbocker.

LOST—Part of a diamond pendant with pearl drop at the Bethany Day Nursery dance, Hotel Plaza, Monday evening, Dec. 29; liberal reward. W. K. Lunt Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Bank book No. 406,856, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST.—Friday evening, Alaska sable collar, between 148th St. and Amsterdam Av. and 140th St. and 8th Av. Suitable reward given. 830 West 148th St.

LOST.—A turquoise matrix pin, silver setting, near 180th St., West. Reward. Return Apt. 22, 140 Wadsworth Av.

LOST—Tuesday night, in taxi from Louis Martin's, dark overcoat; $50 reward. C. H. Young, 124 East 25th St.

LOST—Muff, black caracul and lynx, Saturday afternoon, probably Liberty Theatre; reward. Halle Woods, 160 Waverley Place.

LOST—Linen bag, containing three rings, ladies' room, McCreery's; reward. S. B., Grenoble Hotel.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, small pearl and turquois pendant on gold chain; reward. Meyers, 112 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Lady's open-faced gold watch and chain, monogram "B. L. L.," Dec. 31; liberal reward. Return 284 West End Av.

LOST—Oval platinum diamond buckle; liberal reward. 510 Central Av., East Orange, N. J., second floor.

LOST—Black velvet handbag, containing money; reward. Gates, 464 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Monday, sterling silver vanity case; reward. Bank, 237 West 111th St.

LOST—Gold fob, initials "S. J. S."; reward. Return to S. Singer, 75 Spring St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

A LIBERAL REWARD
and no questions asked for return of bat-eared French bull wearing large collar; answers "name "Laddie." Lost vicinity 114th St. Conde, 514 West 114th St.

LOST—Dec. 27, West 87th St., Broadway, large English brindle bulldog; License 10,995; liberal reward. Birdner, 563 Amsterdam Av.

Business Opportunities

40 cents a line.

Structural and ornamental iron work corporation with good plant and large prospects requires $5,000-$10,000 additional capital; might offer investor treasurership at a good salary; this is a chance for some rich father to put his son into a good business. Answer M 9 Times.

For Sale—Several breweries; output upward of 100,000 barrels annually; also several wholesale and retail liquor businesses; also several family liquor stores and saloons, New York and Brooklyn; all good propositions. Address J. H., P. O. Box 1,111, Manhattan.

Competent man wanted to represent public service company in this city; steady position; good pay; party preferred able to take some financial interest. Address Service, M 90 Times.

I have exceedingly profitable specialty business for which I need competent manager; other interests taking all my time; $500 investment required. Hardware, M 91 Times.

Underwear plant for sale, complete, 30 Singer machines, motors, fixtures, &c.; light all around; everything first-class condition; cheap rent. Seventh floor, 473 Broadway.

GENERAL SALES AGENT wanted for good paying business; some capital necessary; investigate this. See Mr. Finch, 617 Marbridge Bldg., between 2 and 5 P. M.

Manufacturer wants office manager with $2,000 cash; money secured; salary and share income; guarantee contract. Manufacturer, D 58 Times.

Excellent opportunity for energetic young man, partnership established business; investment $5,000; particulars at interview only. M 106 Times.

Splendid Opportunity!—Soda fountain; corner Broadway, downtown; Subway station; sale privilege or partner with $5,000. K 332 Times.

Partner with $3,500 wanted in good going manufacturing plant established nine years; retiring account illness. D 52 Times.

Salesman will invest $2,500, with services, going business; preferably manufacturing. V 168 Times.

Have $8,000; want partnership or buy profitable business; mention particulars. V 54 Times.

Partner wanter with $2,000 for a petticoat manufacturing business. W 65 Times.

End of lease for sale, with oportunity for renewal. 250 Fifth Av.

Business Loans.

30 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices

30 cents a line.

REAL ESTATE OR INSURANCE BROKERS, WHO ARE CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN THEIR BUSINESS AFTER THE FIRST OF THE YEAR, CAN ARRANGE FOR THE SALE OF THEIR INSURANCE BUSINESS. D 840 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Expert literary criticism.
Errors corrected.
$1.00 for 2,000 words.
30 cents each successive 1,000.

Evenings, or Write
J. Helm, 156 West 122d St., N. Y. C.

Closing business, will sell from Monday, 5th, to Saturday, 10th, the whole of our Persian antique and modern articles. Mahmood Pahlavi, 341 5th Av.

Multigraph letters; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 2,000, $2.50; prompt. Phone, Beekman 3950. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,019.

BETTER LETTERS.—Multigraphing, 200, $1; 500, $1.35; get our prices on printing. Telephone John 1047. Nell, 50 Pine.

THE WILLETT PRESS
for the better printing that betters business.
Five West Twentieth.

I pay highest cash price for gold, silver and platinum. Fuller & Co., 103 Fulton St.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Second floor, large room, single rooms; excellent table.

71 MADISON AV.
Large and small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large rooms; private baths; small rooms; excellent table; telephone.

842 Lexington Av., (82th and 40th St.) Homelike room; suitable two; substantial meals.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; 54th St. Subway, elevated.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (126d.)—Clean, comfortable, sunny rooms; steam, phone; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D ST., 209 WEST.—Desirable steam-heated rooms; every convenience; excellent table; reasonable rates.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths, telephones; superior table.

49TH, 338 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; private house; board optional.

56TH STREET, 54 WEST.
ROOMS; FIRST CLASS REFERENCES.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

West Side.

57TH, 350 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

59TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, superior board; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; exceptionally well appointed house; private bath; electric light; desirable for particular people.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; second floor; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

70 WEST 87TH ST.
Excellent dinners; refined home; reasonable rates

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story front; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large double front rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

72D, 286 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, with, without private bath; newly decorated; excellent table. 4381 Columbus. Mrs. Markley.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; well-appointed house; references.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable single room; quiet, refined surroundings; home table; references.

73D ST., 259 WEST.—First-class board and rooms; parlor dining room, near Subway.

74TH, 121 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; near bath; excellent home table; references exchanged.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large well-heated room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Sunny, double front room; reasonable; parlor dining; guests accommodated.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, also single room, with board; moderate; references.

77TH, 338 WEST.—American family will give board with large front room, overlooking Hudson; electric lights, steam heat; have few refined, congenial guests; no boarding house, but real home; best food and home cooking; reference.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Handsome room; private baths; also medium; electricity; French cuisine.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; references; moderate.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Sunny room, strictly high-class; table board; references necessary.

82D, 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; bath; excellent table. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; excellent baths; reasonable; references. Telephone.

86TH ST., 209 WEST.—Large room; private bath; meals unusually good; table guests.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; meals; table guests; high-class.

86TH St., 61 WEST.—Attractive room in refined home; table and all appointments first class.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Medium-sized third floor front room; table guests; references.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large and small, well-heated rooms; parlor dining; moderate. Telephone 3371 Riverside.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; convenient "L"; references.

96TH, 54 WEST, near Central Park.—Terms moderate.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; Southerners.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Double room, with board; table guest; home cooking; references.

113TH.—Small room; excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th St.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Three large, sunny, attractive corner rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; glorious view; unexcelled cuisine, rooms; $21; references.

123D, 111 WEST.—Large, light, front room, suitable for two; running water; ample closet space; southern exposure; reasonable.

131ST, 243 WEST.—Several large, single, connecting and separate rooms, in well-heated, scrupulously clean house; first-class home table, $6 weekly up. Call to-day.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

149TH, 512 WEST, near B'way and beautiful Riverside.—Modern private residence offers entire floor of two beautiful, bright rooms, private bath, first-class party; board exceptionally good. Tel. 2758 Audubon.

148TH, (414 Convent Av.,) near 148th.—Large front room in private family.

Charming Winter Home,
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take Subway to Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (127.)—Refined home; excellent board; couple, gentleman. Tel. 3753 Morning.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; fine home; Subway; reasonable; reference.

Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 1,341.—Large sunny room; all modern conveniences; table guests. 1,414 M Bedford.

Board Wanted

30 cents a line.

LADY wants board; apartment; west 68th-73d; $7 weekly. Z 288 Times.

Room and board; elevator apartment; west side; business woman. W 89 Times.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

East Side.

29TH ST., 122 EAST.—Large, sunny room; suitable for refined couple; all conveniences.

29TH ST., 122 EAST.
Nicely furnished rooms, modern conveniences.

30TH, 131 EAST.—One large room, suitable for two young men; $6 weekly, including board. Madison Square 3624.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room, modern conveniences; private house.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large and small, handsomely furnished, clean rooms; telephone; $4 up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Completely furnished, attractive rooms; with or without bath; gentlemen only.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with, without private baths; gentlemen; references; telephone.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-sized room, bath, $4.50; two connecting rooms, bath.

55TH ST., 58 EAST.—Excellent, large, quiet room with all conveniences; 'phone; references.

A.—IRVING PLACE, 55.—Single and en suite; steam heat; telephone; convenient transit.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 584, (52d.)—Homelike room, bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV.—Gentlemen or couple. Apply Lelands, 4 West 33d.

MADISON AV., 527—Large, small rooms, well furnished; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references. 4627 Stuyvesant.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; all modern conveniences; southern exposure; select.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Large back parlor; southern exposure; suitable for three young men.

34TH ST., 215 WEST.—Mrs. Phillips will rent room in an attractive elevator apartment near Penn. Station. Greeley 6147; references.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable single room; running water; bath; refined surroundings; $4.50.

46TH, 326 WEST.—Private house; handsome sunny back parlor; suitable for doctor or dentist.

46TH, 326 WEST.—Handsome sunny back parlor; phone.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Well furnished, medium-sized room; steam heat; every convenience; reasonable.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.
Newly furnished rooms, quiet residence.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, sunny, front room; running water; conveniences; telephone.

51ST ST., 354 WEST.—Large room; steam heated; running water; $4 weekly; references.

53D ST., 59 EAST.—Two large rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; singly, together; unusual conveniences; handsomely furnished.

55D, 29 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; every convenience; quiet home.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

West Side.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

56TH ST., 351 WEST.—Back parlor, nicely furnished; exceptionally clean; telephone; quiet house.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small room; gentlemen; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

60TH ST., 26 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; every convenience; rates moderate.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Sunny second floor suite, with private bath, electricity, telephone; location unexcelled; comfortable home for gentlemen.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Small, comfortable room; hot running water; telephone; "L," Subway.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms, with running water; also large room with private bath; references.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two, three; all conveniences; phone; reasonable.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable, warm room; running water; twin bed; gentlemen preferred. Mrs. A. Helgeson.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Large, single room; hot, cold water; bath adjoining; references.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room; electricity, steam; conveniences. Columbus 3685.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room, $4; also large front room; private bath; southern exposure; references; 'phone.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private house; suitable two; immaculate; telephone; references.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; $3. Telephone 9987 Columbus.

73D ST., 108 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

73D, 255 WEST.—Well heated large room with private bath, continuous hot water; smaller rooms; telephone; Subway express.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—First-class rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining room; near Subway.

73D, 160 WEST.—Pleasant front room; large closet; wash room adjoining; gentleman.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also single room; references.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; two gentlemen; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 242 WEST.—New, beautifully furnished rooms, with, without bath; board optional.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second floor front; southern exposure; running water; references.

76TH, 118 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for couple; reasonable; phone.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Room, bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Elegantly newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; moderate.

79TH ST., 160 WEST.—Well-furnished, large front room. Tel. 5503 Schuyler; Subway.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; handsome rooms, modern conveniences; select private house; references.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Neat, cozily furnished room adjoining bath; all conveniences. Sharples.

82D ST., 70 WEST.—Private residence offers floor of three rooms and bath; also small room; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, medium; telephone; references; reasonable; private family.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Light, clean comfortable, electricity, lavatories, elevator. 8706 Schuyler. Haskins.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room; private bath; suitable couple; reasonable; telephone.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, with lavatory; small room; private; reference.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, elevated; breakfast optional.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; modern apartment. Apt. 23.

88TH, 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, running water; refined surroundings; private dwelling; subway.

92D, 204 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, three windows, one flight up. Possons.

93D, 157 WEST.—Small room, convenient for gentleman; running water; closet; private family; references.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Beautiful room for two in private family; board optional; references.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished front room; high-class apartment. Linz.

97TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large room and alcove; running water; kitchennette; suitable for two.

99TH, 244 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Comfortable single outside room; electric light and telephone. C. B.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, single, attractive room, elevator apartment, near Riverside. Tomlinson.

99TH, 309 WEST, (Apt. 8 D.)—Light, convenient, bath adjoining; exceptional, business man or woman.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsome front room; private house; bath; every convenience; breakfast.

103D, 216 WEST, (100 feet from Subway.)—Two surpassing rooms; four windows facing Broadway; every convenience; $10. Cecil Klein.

103D, 129 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; gentlemen, married couple; phone. Meyer.

103D, 250-252 WEST.—Just opened; most desirable, newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; select house; excellent table; references.

108D, 145 WEST.—Attractive rooms; suitable business gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

106TH ST., 51 WEST.—Rooms; elevator apartment; electricity; congenial, refined people desired. Hunter.

107TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large, light, unfurnished single room; elevator, telephone, shower; private family. Apartment 12; references.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—Exceptionally light, cheerful room; running water, elevator, telephone. Borsodi.

108TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large room; private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath, steam; near Subway and elevated; $5 to $6 weekly. Brown. 4797 Riverside.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; lavatory; also smaller rooms.

116TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Attractive single room, running water. 'Phone 4834 Morningside. White.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Desirable outside rooms, large, small; elevator, electricity. Apt. 41.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms. Phone Morningside 4680. Apt. 51.

123D ST., 457 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; facing Morningside Park; elevator, telephone; moderate. Mead.

158TH, 506 WEST.—Large, light, homelike room; private family; $2.50. Shutman.

162D ST., 550 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private house; near Broadway.

LARGE, steam heated, electric lighted room, with or without board; private residence; overlooking Silver Lake Park; references exchanged. 23 Theresa Place, Stapleton, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th.)—Nicely furnished large, outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; Subway and bus transportation; breakfast if desired; first-class. Apartment 5 A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (4 D.)—Overlooking Hudson; one, two large; running water, shower.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Front rooms; Hudson view; Manhattan station; elevator; gentlemen. Turner.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

West Side.

THE NEW YORK.
22 West 60th. Phone 10241 Columbus.
Rooms from $3 to $10 per week.
All improvements; subway and "L" one block; restaurant; transients, $1 to $5 per day.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room; private bath; excellent plumbing; electricity; large closets; private family; near 91st Subway; reference.

Brooklyn.

WILLOW ST., 76, (Heights.)—Large, comfortable room, with private family; adjacent Bridge and Subway; $4. Telephone 6905 Main.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

A well educated woman, over 25, capable of earning $30 per week, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c.; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

NURSEMAID wanted for small child; personal city references required. Apply 315 West 100th St., before 10 A. M. or in evening.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, systematic clerk, office assistant wanted. Address, giving age, experience, qualifications, references, and ideas of salary. Wholesale Lumber, P. O. Box 521 New York.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

CAMERA DEPARTMENT—Require an experienced salesman, thoroughly versed in cameras and photographic supplies. Apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, East Bldg.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Man of experience, capable of producing results, for publication with big future; commission basis. Boxing World, 134 East 20th St., New York.

BOY wanted for delivering packages and running errands; must come well recommended; permanent position and opportunity for advancement to the right boy. Write X. W., 104 East 14th St.

CHAUFFEUR for near-by city. Apply, by mail, A. G. Koelble, 29 Broadway.

ENGRAVER on book stamps; steady employment to first-class man. Stark & Selig, 458 West Broadway, New York.

MAN acquainted with department store trade in Greater New York and vicinity to sell up-to-date line of celluloid and aluminum hair ornaments, shoe buckles, &c.; commission. M 108 Times.

PHONOGRAPH OPERATOR (Remington) on salary, to transcribe testimony; must be thoroughly experienced, fast, and able to take up work without coaching; steady work; answer own handwriting, stating salary. Reporter, M 245 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-fashioned firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

REPORTER (EDITOR.)—By weekly, near Montclair; high-class, clean-cut; college man preferred; $20. M 106 Times.

RUBBER GOODS SALESMAN FOR METROPOLITAN TERRITORY: WE SPECIALIZE IN AN EXTENSIVE WAY ON A NEW MECHANICAL LINES; RUBBER EXPERIENCE PREFERRED, THOUGH NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL; WILL NOT CONSIDER APPLICATIONS UNLESS FULL EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL IS GIVEN AND SALARY WANTED; TO A MAN WORTH MORE THAN $2,000 A YEAR DO NOT BOTHER US. THE B & R RUBBER COMPANY, NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASS.

SALESMAN wanted; capable grocery specialty salesman by food products manufacturer established fifty years; million dollars or resources; excellent opportunity for advancement to position of branch office manager. Write with experience, reference, salary expected. All information confidential. B 54 Times.

SALESMAN.—A high-class American salesman wanted to sell an extensive line of imported silk velvets, plushes, also dress goods to the department stores and wholesalers; only men of high ability and personal acquaintance with department store buyers need apply. Importers, M 96 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Clothing, furnishing salesman, and advertiser; good copy builder; paints up-to-date signs and show cards; fully understands the production of printed matter and its relation to business getting; would change position for one city or out. Henry H. Farber, 1,917 Crotona Av.

SALESMEN WANTED.—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1001 Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN of ability wanted for high class, quick selling automobile proposition; only good man wanted; first-class references required; rare opportunity and big money for hustler; commission. Call 10 to 12, Suite 406, 1779 Broadway.

SALESMEN; $50-per-week men on commission basis; manufacturer will market new classy necessity direct to business men, stores, and homes; gets immediate interviews and reorders. S. C. Co., 722 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Remunerative employment for well-dressed men over 40 selling household necessity direct to consumer; all sales based on introduction from one customer to the other; commission. Schoenfeld, 56 West 16th St.

SALESMEN.—Ribbon manufacturers' agents want salesmen acquainted department stores buyers; strictly commission. Apply Gorico, M 271 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted carrying ladies' hat line to take ostrich feather line as side line; good opportunity; commission. M. R. Dubin Co., 826 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Specialty salesman to secure direct trade in city; commission; canvassers not wanted. Apply afternoon, Room 9, 206 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced cloak and suit salesman; good references; commission. Schwartsbart Bros., 14 East 18th St.

SALESMAN with following for hair ornaments and jewelry novelties; good commission. Manufacturer, Box 23, 1,418 9th Av.

SALESMAN on children's dresses for New York and vicinity; strictly commission basis. D 62 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—First-class sales manager for stock salesmen wanted, who can bring sufficient good men with him to do the work. For particulars address Mr. Williams, P. O. Box 1,522, Houston, Texas.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, SYSTEMATIC clerk, office assistant wanted. Address, giving age, experience, qualifications, references, and ideas of salary. Wholesale Lumber, P. O. Box 521, New York.

TWO MEN WANTED to travel and appoint agents; salary $80 monthly and expenses, with commission on agents' sales; experience unnecessary; position good for $200 monthly to hustler. LASTING HAIR CO. OF AMERICA, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

COOPER UNION.—Evening courses preparing for entrance to Cooper Union; terms very low; enroll now. The Booth School, 501 5th Av.

Musical.

WANTED.—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Choirmaster, Z 376 Times.

Agents Wanted.

30 cents a line.

AGENTS and salesmen wanted, men or women, for the only safe and dependable night and day house lock made. Address Lock, M 89 Times.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER; capable, ambitious, punctual, reliable; small salary. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Br

SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT AIMED AT BARNES

First Step to Depose Him and Pave Way for Progressives' Return to Republican Fold.

DOUBT OLD GUARD'S POWER

But Hinman, Barnes Candidate, Insists He Will Be Elected—Progressive Votes to C. H. Horton.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—With all the candidates on the scene, the battle for the Speakership of the Assembly is on in earnest. The determination with which the aspirants for the post are standing to their guns foreshadows a fight to the finish, while the great number of Republican leaders gathered at the capital, who are not here as mere onlookers, more than indicates that the stakes are something of even greater moment than the Speakership, important though that may be in itself.

It was not until practically the full array of anti-Barnes leaders in the Republican organization, headed by ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, suddenly appeared on the scene tonight that it began to dawn on political observers that the objective of the Speakership struggle was to wrest control of the Republican organization from State Chairman William Barnes. Incidentally, but not to be considered as of merely secondary importance, the struggle is the first step in a movement to pave the way for the return to the Republican fold of the Progressives who broke away after the defeat of Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination in 1912.

If anything was needed to lend weight to that theory, it was supplied by the handful of Progressive chieftains who, following in the wake of the anti-Barnes leaders, arrived here this evening, and who are just now hobnobbing with the latter in hotel corridors, or conferring with them behind closed doors, as though every thought of the first and second Chicago Conventions had been blotted from their memory.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Col. Roosevelt and Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, told friends to-night that the entire Progressive strength of twenty votes would be swung to Clinton T. Horton of Erie, the Republican candidate for Speaker, on whom the anti-Barnes leaders look with most favor. This would assure Mr. Horton at least thirty-five votes on the second Assembly ballot, if the contest is not settled in the Republican caucus before the Assembly meets. Mr. Robinson had been urged by some of the Republican leaders to make Mr. Horton the candidate of the Progressive caucus, which is to be held to-morrow night, but he balked at this proposal as contrary to all party ethics, and decided that the Bull Moose caucus would be below that empty honor on Assemblyman Michael Schaap of New York, who was the leader of the Progressive handful of members in the last Assembly.

Hinman Shows Most Strength.

With the Republican caucus less than twenty-four hours off, the situation has not cleared where any one to-night will venture a prediction as to who will be elected Speaker. Harold J. Hinman, member of the Assembly from the district where William Barnes resides, and regarded as the latter's choice for Speaker, still seems to have a little the better of the fight. Mr. Hinman claims to-night not less than forty-four votes, which should be ample to control the Republican caucus and make him the caucus candidate for Speaker. But the Progressive Republicans pronounce Mr. Hinman's claim exorbitant, and express the belief that his maximum strength in the caucus will be twenty-five votes.

"Hinman cannot be elected Speaker," said Progressive and Progressive Republican leaders when questioned.

When urged to say who will be if Hinman will not the question is thus evaded:

"Well, it won't be Hinman, that is certain."

Two conferences were held to-night in connection with the Speakership fight. On the eighth floor of the Ten Eyck the members of the "Brevoort conference," so called because the first meetings were held at the Hotel Brevoort in New York City, met. Their conference was simultaneous with a conference of the anti-Barnes leaders on the floor below. The latter conference was behind closed doors. In it participated, perhaps, the most influential group of Republican leaders who as yet have appeared openly in the field against Chairman Barnes.

The members of the Brevoort conference held their meeting in the open. Invitations had been sent out to about 100 of the 150 members of the Assembly. When the conference was called to order by Andrew F. Murray, the former Republican who was elected on the Progressive ticket from the Nineteenth New York District, twenty-eight, including William Sulzer, responded to the roll call. Of these eighteen were outright Progressives, five were Democrats, and only five Republicans. Later arrivals swelled the number of Progressives and Democrats by two each, while only one additional Republican appeared.

As an index of the independent strength in the Republican delegation to the Assembly the meeting was not encouraging to the opponents of Mr. Barnes. They decided, however, that it is not to be considered as furnishing any test of the anti-Barnes strength.

In the closed conference of the anti-Barnes leaders Henry L. Stimson presided. The others included Ogden L. Mills, active head of the anti-Barnes movement; Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee; Senators Seth G. Heacock of Herkimer, and Charles S. Hewitt of Cayuga; Fred Greiner, the Republican leader of Erie County; ex-Mayor Ed Schoeneck of Syracuse, representing the Hendricks machine in Onondaga County; Congressman Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauqua, James Sparker of Washington, Luther W. Mott of Oswego, and ex-Senator Eugene M. Travis of Brooklyn, representing the Calder-Kracke-Devoy faction in the Republican organization of Kings. Herbert Parsons is expected here to-morrow.

Adopt Rules Amendments.

At the meeting of the Brevoort conferees several amendments to the Assembly rules were adopted, and the question of electing a speaker was considered. Assemblyman Michael Schaap of New York, presented amendments to twenty of the fifty Assembly rules, and these were discussed for an hour or more. They were finally adopted, and arrangements were made for their presentation to the Assembly.

Thirty-four Assemblymen present included Messrs. Crane, Howard, Knapp, Eadie, McQuestion, and Brennan, Republicans, and Wright, Gallop, Walker, Ritz, and Sulzer, Democrats. The others were members of the Progressive Party. When the question of selecting a candidate for Speaker was raised Mr. Crane presented a record of votes of those mentioned for the Speakership on important questions the last two years. The votes mentioned were on the income tax amendment fifty-four-hour labor bill, the Workmen's Compensation bill, and the various direct primary bills of the last three years.

Mr. Knapp of Chemung said that he felt he was carrying a burden on his shoulders in being called upon to vote for a Speaker.

"I shall represent principles and men and not a party in voting for a Speaker," said Mr. Knight. "I shall act as an independent individual. I shall not vote for a man who is chosen by a leader such as Mr. Barnes of Albany. I shall stand as one of a certain body between the contending forces and shall vote for a fair man for the office of Speaker."

Mr. Schaap said the Progressives would vote for a fair-minded man for Speaker.

Mr. Henschel said it was time that men stood up to be counted, and that he would vote for Mr. Schaap for Speaker.

Mr. Patton of the Bronx said that the matter of organization was above party and that the qualities and character of the nominees should be weighed before a vote was given.

Mr. Meyer of the Twenty-seventh District of New York County said he would vote for an independent candidate.

The conference adjourned without agreeing upon any one candidate.

The amendments to the Assembly rules agreed upon curtail the power of the Speaker by preventing him from being a member of the Rules Committee, and by giving the Assembly the right to select the Chairman of the committee. The members of the committee are to be named by a Committee on Committees. The amendments provide for a Committee on Rules of nine, instead of six members.

Daily Roll Calls Proposed.

Provision is made in the amendments for a daily roll call which, it was agreed, would do away with the effects of the rapid roll call. It was also provided that no private bill should be introduced after March 1 and no bill of any kind after April 1, unless suggested by the Governor.

The rules also provide for the reporting from a committee of every bill asked for by a vote of at least ten members. Power is given to present minority reports. Another amendment provides that during the last three days of the session only bills recommended by the Governor or sent to the Assembly by the Senate shall be considered. This amendment, Mr. Schaap said, was to be used in connection with a similar amendment to the Senate rules, so that Assembly bills might have advantage in the upper house.

The vexing problem at the conference of the leaders was how to marshal the full anti-Barnes strength at the Republican Assembly caucus to-morrow night without committing the independents to the candidacy of Hinman provided he should show the strength his friends say he has.

Mr. Hinman yesterday claimed forty-four votes. There will be eighty members in the Republican caucus. Forty-four would be more than a majority. Under the old rule governing caucuses every participant is bound to the candidate with a majority. For this reason it had been urged that the only way out of the dilemma would be to keep a sufficient number of independent Republicans out of the caucus and free to follow their own bent, or the direction of their leaders, to make impossible the election of Mr. Hinman in the Assembly, where seventy-six votes will be required, even if he should control the caucus. On the other hand, it was argued that by keeping the independents out of the caucus they might well be playing into the hands of their rival, because the smaller the number of participants the smaller would be the number of votes required to control the caucus.

When the leaders were assembling Ogden Mills said:

"The object of our meeting is, if possible, to pave the way for ten or perhaps less Republican members to enter the caucus who have determined not to enter if there is any danger that such action would bind them to the support of Mr. Hinman Just how that is to be done is a problem. We do not in any way control the men who are determined to stay out. What we want is harmony. The responsibility for any disastrous consequences that may follow the Speakership fight should be placed with Mr. Hinman, and those who are behind his candidacy, not with us. Mr. Hinman could insure harmony in the party in the twinkling of an eye by withdrawing from the fight. He can never be elected."

No Conclusion Reached.

At a late hour no conclusion had been reached by the conferees, some of whom from time to time had conferred with Progressive leaders. The latter included Chairman Theodore Douglas Robinson of the Progressive State Committee, Chauncey J. Hamlin of Erie County, and Henry R. Stoddard, editor of The Evening Mail, who is looked upon as the personal representative of George W. Perkins. Other Progressive chieftains are said to be in the offing and prepared to rush on the scene of trouble to-morrow.

There is almost a total absence of Republican bosses known as following William Barnes. John F. O'Brien, the Republican boss of Northern New York, and Charles H. Betts, from Wayne County, are about the only ones in sight here. Mr. Hinman seems left to make his fight without any outside assistance.

The strength claimed by the various candidates for the Speakership to-night from among the eighty Republican members of the Assembly is as follows:

Hinman, 44; Clinton T. Horton and John Leo Sullivan, Progressive Republicans, who have pooled their interests, 20; Almet W. Hoff of Kings, 16; Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego, 13, and Alexander MacDonald of Franklin, 6.

If the figures for the Progressive candidates are correct, and Sweet and Hoff would throw their strength to either Horton or Sullivan, this would give either of these candidates 49 votes in the caucus, more than sufficient to control, and thus insure election without the aid of the 20 Progressives.

In the Progressive Republican camp the leaders are taking an inventory to-night, following which it is to be determined whether they will make their fight in the caucus, or, by staying out, precipitate a deadlock that may delay the organization of the Assembly for weeks.

BAR WELCOMES CARDOZO.

John B. Stanchfield Greets New Justice as He Ascends Bench.

Benjamin N. Cardozo, the newly elected Justice, yesterday began his term in the Supreme Court, taking his seat in Special Term, Part VI. As he appeared on the bench John B. Stanchfield addressed him on behalf of the bar.

"It has come to be the custom," he said, "for friends of an incoming Justice to tender him some memorial as a token of their esteem. I present you, Sir, with no gavel; you require no symbol of power. I present you with no flowers; their fragrance would disappear and their colors fade with the passing of the day. I do present, however, what is more in harmony with your character—the good wishes of the community.

"The bar, through its various organizations, having in view not only the welfare of the bar, but the good of the community, has stood a willing and unsolicited sponsor for your nomination and election. And the people aroused the voting masses to such enthusiasm that there was no answer to your campaign.

"We are entering upon a new year, you upon a new career. I venture to prophesy that it will measure up to your professional reputation, your personal integrity, and probity. I wish you well."

After a full minute of applause, Justice Cardozo replied. He thanked Mr. Stanchfield and the members of the bar for the encouragement, and said he realized the difficulties of his new task.

"I should feel," he said, "that they were overwhelming if I could not count upon the aid and loyalty of the members of the bar. To be assured of that is a great inspiration and support. I can only say that I shall do the best I can in the performance of my part of the common task in which we are all engaged."

WIFE HER OWN SLEUTH

But Court Is Not Impressed by Decoy Letters Involving Silken Gown.

In support of her demand that Mrs. Bertha L. Booth should pay her $10,000 by way of compensation for the loss of her husband's affections, Mrs. Lorenzo Decker of Yonkers submitted to Supreme Court Justice Keogh in White Plains yesterday some evidence which she had gathered as her own detective. Mrs. Booth, a widow, keeps a Summer boarding house near Briar Cliff Manor, and Decker formerly worked on her place.

As a trap for Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Decker wrote her two letters, which purported to come from the pen of her husband, and in these letters were professions of love. It was the answers to these letters which she produced in court yesterday. In one of them Mrs. Booth wrote:

Goodnight, Lonnie dear. May God watch over and guard you and keep you in good health, is the nightly prayer of one who loves you better than you know.

In the other letter Mrs. Booth said "That little blue silk nightgown has been washed and ironed and is in my dresser drawer. I wish I could talk to you to-night." These missives did not impress the court, and he dismissed the complaint. Before this, though, Mrs. Decker's lawyer questioned Mrs. Booth. Mrs. Booth explained that the blue silk nightgown was one which a boarder had left behind and which she had given to Decker because he had none of his own. She accompanied her explanation with laughter. As for caring for Decker, she hardly knew what answer to make to that.

"I don't know what you mean exactly," she said. "He was down and out and I was simply trying to uplift him."

BILTMORE CHARITY DANCE.

Benefit for East Side Tuberculosis Clinic on Jan. 14.

A dance is to be given for the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary of the East Side Tuberculosis Clinic in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14.

The committee in charge includes Mrs. Charles A. Frank, Chairman; Mrs. Albert B. Ashforth, Mrs. A. Harrison Ball, Mrs. Frederick C. Brown, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mrs. Ralph Goddard, Mrs. Arthur C. Ketcham, Mrs. Daniel A. Loring, Jr., Mrs. James H. Ottley, Mrs. Arthur W. Rossiter, Mrs. Clarkson Runyon, Jr., Mrs. Ernest Warrin, and Mrs. William R. Willcox.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. William Allen Butler, Mrs. Clifford N. Brokaw, Mrs. Frederick H. Eaton, Mrs. Lancaster Morgan, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. George L. McAlpin, Mrs. Clough C. Overton, Mrs. William W. McAlpin, Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, Mrs. W. L. Harkness, Mrs. Hector H. Hayemeyer, Mrs. Anton G. Hodenpyl, Mrs. Charles Elliott Warren, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, Mrs. Justus Ruperti, and Mrs. Francis L. Sanford.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Arthur C. Ketcham, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street.

McCANN INQUEST ON FRIDAY.

Coroner Senior Will Examine Family Closely—Three Claim Reward.

Coroner Frank S. Senior of Brooklyn will hold an inquest on Friday morning into the death of Miss Jessie McCann, the young Flatbush school teacher who was found drowned at Coney Island on Sunday, after she had been missing for a month. Members of her family will be subpoenaed and will be asked probably whether they can throw any light on the girl's reason for leaving home.

Robert McCann, Jr., brother of Jessie, said last night that no claim for the reward of $1,000 by the family for information leading to her discovery had been presented. The family, he repeated, had not intended to pay the reward except for the finding of Jessie alive, though it was willing to reward the finder of the body, but not to the extent of $1,000.

Three claimants for the reward at Coney Island are George Neusse, a Park Department watchman, who called the police when the body floated ashore, and John Quigley and Franz Kuntze, employes at the Parkway Baths. Quigley asserts that he and Kuntze were the first to see the body, and that Neusse arrived while they were telephoning to the police.

The funeral of Jessie McCann will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Miss McCann was a member of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Ocean Avenue and Beverly Road, and the service will be held there, the Rev. Dr. D. Dorchester, the pastor, officiating. The body will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Robbers Paid Six Visits.

After his saloon, in Rankin Avenue, Newark, had been robbed of money and tobacco five nights in succession, Alexander Bein, the proprietor, developed a suspicious nature, and when on Sunday night a telephone message assured him that his thieves had been arrested, and that he could, therefore, rest in peace, he became doubly restless, and made inquiries, only to have his suspicions verified. No one had been arrested.

The Captain of his precinct hurried plain-clothes men around to Bein's saloon. In it they found three Italian youths. The youngest admitted that he had done the telephoning with the idea of throwing the saloon keeper off his guard.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:15.
The House Beautiful, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evgs., 8:15.
In this pacemaking age of progression from the horse-drawn vehicle to the magnificently appointed automobile the same advance has been attained in musical entertainment. The nondescript slap-dash "show" of yesterday has been relegated to oblivion by the perfectly modeled musical comedy of to-day which its clever story wittily wedded to swaying melody and environed with true artistry by all that is beautiful. The happiest illustration of the season's advanced model is
KLAW & ERLANGER'S
MIRTHFUL MUSICAL
COMEDY MASTERPIECE
The Little Cafe
Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan. Music by Ivan Caryll.
To the Winner Belong the Spoils,
And "The Little Cafe" Is a Four-Time Winner!

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d,44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.
★ PRUNELLA. "Not only delightful entertainment, but keen criticism of life."—TELEGRAM.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Seats on sale
GALA OPENING SAT. NIGHT, JAN. 10. THE NEW WINTER GARDEN SHOW. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD. Lydia Kyasht
NEXT SUN. NIGHT. Winter Garden Concert as it used to be. All the Stars from the New Show.
★ PRUNELLA. "Not since 'The Blue Bird' and 'Sister Beatrice' has New York been given a chance to enjoy a play so thoroughly lovely."—MORNING WORLD.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, W. of B'way. BEGINNING To-Night at 8:15 Sharp.
Patrons arriving after rise of curtain will not be seated until after first act.
Percy MacKaye's Fable-Play of the Orient.
A THOUSAND YEARS AGO
Matinees To-morrow and Saturday.
★ PRUNELLA. "A romantic little sister of 'Peter Pan.'"—EVENING WORLD.

Prev. & 39th St. Mat. To-day Only.
HARRY LAUDER
Daily Mats., 50, 75, $1, $1.50. Evs. 75, $1, $1.50, $2. Next Week—HIGH JINKS, from Lyric Theatre.
★ PRUNELLA. "Whole performance delightful."—MORNING SUN.

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Beg'ng To-m'w Eve.
New Scotch Comedy KITTY MACKAY
★ PRUNELLA. "Don't miss it if you have a grain of poetry in your soul."—EVENING SUN.

44TH ST. THEATRE, W. OF B'WAY. Lew Fields.....Prop'r
Evgs. at 8 sharp. Mats at 2 sharp.
Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:20.
For London Gayety Theatre Co. and Production
THE GIRL ON THE FILM
To-morrow Matinee—Best Seats $1.50.

FOLIES MARIGNY Atop 44th St. Theatre.
GALA OPENING JAN. 12. 11 TO 1 NIGHTLY. ADMISSION, $1. VARIETE—DANCING.
DOROTHY TOYE.
Oy-Ra and Dorma Leigh, Oscar Lorraine, Nana, Marcel's Statues de Luxe.
Ball Room Dancing by JOAN SAWYER and LEW QUINN. Restaurant and Buffet.
★ PRUNELLA. "A production of poetic beauty long to be remembered."—LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

MANHATTAN Opera House 34th St. & 8th Ave.
POPULAR PRICES $1.50 TO 25c.
Last Three Weeks of
FORBES-ROBERTSON'S
FAREWELL To-night at 8:15, LIGHT THAT FAILED
(with GERTRUDE ELLIOT)
Wed. EVE., 7.....HAMLET
Thurs., 8.....MERCHANT OF VENICE
Fri. MAT., 9 (Actors' Matinee) HAMLET
Fri. EVE., 9.....PASSING OF 3D FLOOR BACK & SACRAMENT OF JUDAS
Sat. MAT., 10..MERCHANT OF VENICE
Sat. EVE., 10....LIGHT THAT FAILED
★ PRUNELLA. "The most exquisitely beautiful production that has graced our stage in many seasons."—VOGUE.

LYRIC Last week here. Next Week Casino.
Evenings, 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-m'w. High Jinks
With Elizabeth Murray and Tom Lewis.
Souvenir—High Jinks Perfume Given to Every Lady at Wed. & Sat. Mats.
Beginning TUES., JAN. 13. (Seats Thursday).
GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER
★ PRUNELLA. "Indescribably fascinating."—GLOBE.

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway.
Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:20. At Bay $1.50 Mat. To-morrow.
★ PRUNELLA. "Charmed and captivated its audience."—EVENING SUN.

PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
★ PRUNELLA. "A poem put upon the stage in a setting that is itself a poem."—JOURNAL.

48TH ST. THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
★ PRUNELLA. "An exquisite, happy little fantasy. . . . Altogether delightful throughout."—JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WINTHROP AMES Presents
LITTLE Bernard Shaw's AMAZING COMEDY
44th W. of B'y. Mats. T'm'w & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:45. The Philanderer
WINTHROP AMES Presents
BOOTH THEATRE
45th St., W. of B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Evs. 8:45.
A FANTASY with MUSIC
PRUNELLA
With Marguerite Clark

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
WE ARE SEVEN $1.50 Mat. To-morrow.
A Whimsical Farce by Eleanor Gates.
★ PRUNELLA. "A delightful blend of farce, music, and drama."—MORNING SUN.

PRINCESS Theatre 39, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Cyclones of Sensation in the Fire Daring Dramas: "En Deshabille," "Hari-Kari," "The Black Mask," "The Bride," "Russia." Typhoons of Laughter
★ PRUNELLA. "One of the most satisfying and exquisite creations of the theatre."—INTERNATIONAL.

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW
★ PRUNELLA. "Delicate, quaint, fantastic as a dream. A beautiful thing beautifully done."—TIMES.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee To-m'w & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."
★ PRUNELLA. "In all respects a joy to see."—THE BOOKMAN.

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Royal 1 blk from 149 St.—6 & 9 Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Daily 25c. & Up. EVA TANGUAY & HER OWN CO.
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THIS sale holds at our Broadway Store only.
Any Fancy Silk Shirt is now $5 (Most of them were $7.50.)
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Most of our $1.50 Shirts are now 95c

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STARTS THIS MORNING AT 7:30
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SPRUCEWOOD
THE HIT OF THE SEASON
SATEEN MADRAS 2 FOR 25c
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PALAUTOSHOWACE
Admission 50¢ Lexington Avenue
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BURTON HOLMES
COURSE SALE TO-DAY
SINGLES 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, Boxes $2, WED'Y.
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Dean C. Worcester
"The Picturesque Philippines"
With Wonderful Motion Pictures & Lantern Slides.
Seats now on sale at Box Office and all Agencies.
50c. to $1.50. Box Seats, $2.00.

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The Only Genuine and Original White Slave Pictures Ever Made. Accompanied by Illustrated Lecture by E. A. Brown, Social Worker.

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ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. MAMMOTH NEW YEAR VAUDEVILLE BILL. 12 STAR ACTS.

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Bargain Matinees Wed. & Sat., 25c. & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c. to $1.
Next Week.....WAY DOWN EAST
MAJESTIC Matinee Wed., $1.00. Mat. Saturday. THE LURE The Vital Play of To-day
Next Week.....WITHIN THE LAW.

Anna Held's Daughter, Belle Baker, R. A. Rolfe's "The Porch Party." Ball & West, Mark & Billy Hart, and 7 other features. Evening Prices, 25c. to 75c. Nights, reserved seats in Orch. and Balcony, 50c.
F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5TH AVE. B'way & 28th St. Daily 1:45 and 7:45.
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A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. Biggest in Vaudeville at Littlest Prices. 12 BIG ACTS

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. at 2:20.
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MAUDE ADAMS
In J. M. BARRIE'S NEW 4-ACT COMEDY,
THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
By the author of "What Every Woman Knows."

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:15.
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WM. COLLIER IN A NEW PLACE.
A LITTLE WATER ON THE SIDE.

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
"A Good Play. The Land of Promise is realization for playgoers."—Ev. World.
MISS BILLIE BURKE
in W. S. Maugham's Greatest Success.
THE LAND OF PROMISE.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. First Matinee Saturday.
TO-MORROW (WED.) NIGHT AT 8:30.
Eva Moore & H. V. Esmond
and the Entire London Criterion Co. in H. V. ESMOND'S Farcical Comedy, ELIZA COMES TO STAY as for over 6 mos. at the Criterion, London.

LIBERTY 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'm'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
ONE WEEK ONLY AT THIS THEATRE
GEN. JOHN REGAN
TUESDAY JAN. 13 SEATS TO-DAY
HENRY W. SAVAGE'S PRODUCTION
SARI The Hungarian Operetta Sensation.
("Der Zigeunerprimas")

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
"Superbly acted. Miss Starr profoundly moving."—Adolph Klauber, N. Y. Times.
Frances Starr
in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET

GLOBE B'way & 46th. LAST 5 Nights. Last Mat. Sat. Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta. The Madcap Duchess
NEXT MON. (JAN. 12)—Seats Thurs.
THE QUEEN OF THE MOVIES.
THOS. W. RYLEY'S New Musical Comedy.

GRAND ROSE STAHL in "Maggie Pepper. Nxt Mon. Primrose & Dockstader.

JARDIN DE DANSE 8:30 TO 1
DANCING, DINING, Etc. Teas 3 to 6:30
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LOPOUKOWA

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Wed. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli Amato, Didur, Ruysdael. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz
Fri. at 7:30. Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Robeson; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Con. Hertz
Sat. at 2. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Rothier Gilly, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mon. 8:15. L'Amore dei Tre Re. Bori Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed., 8p'l Mat. at 2. Double Bill. Hoensel und Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Leonhardt; to'd by Pagliacci. Destinn; Caruso, Scotti, Gilly. Prices from $1 to $5. Seat sale to-morrow.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 13, at 8. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, T'm'w (Wed.) Aft. at 3.
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All BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME, including Kreutzer Sonata, Trio to the Archduke, and 'Cello Sonata in A. Seats, $1 to $3. Box Seats, $2.50 & $3.50. Box Office.
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Aeolian Hall, TO-NIGHT, 8:15.—2d Concert
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MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
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The following afternoons: Jan'y 20, 23, 28, Feb'y 3, 6, 11. Subscription Tkts. at Box Office.

Princess Theatre, W. 39th St. Third Sonata Recital This Afternoon at 3:30.
DAVID AND CLARA MANNES
SEALERO—BACH—CHAUSSON.
Tickets, $2, $1.50. Box Office. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft., Jan. 11, at 3
Piano Recital of Dance Music—HAROLD
BAUER 50c to $2.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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Next Week, "THE TALES OF HOFFMANN."

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Tickets for original opening good for Friday.

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Mat. To-day. Lew Kelly & The Behman Show.

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